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A

# MODERN DICTIONARY

OF THE

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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# PREFACE

AN **English Dictionary,** specially suitable for the use of pupils in Secondary Schools and the upper classes of Elementary Schools, has long been a desideratum. Such a book should be (1) **helpful in the reading of ordinary current literature;** (2) a **guide to the peculiarities of spelling and pronunciation;** (3) **free from all objectionable words and meanings;** and (4) printed in very **bold, clear type.** The **"Modern Dictionary"** has been specially prepared to meet these requirements.

One of the chief aims of the editor has been to produce a work which shall be thoroughly **practical** and quite **up-to-date,** and a **reliable companion** (as complete as possible within its limits) to current newspapers, magazines, books, and conversation. Great care has, therefore, been bestowed on the selection of **modern words** and **phrases** (including foreign ones of frequent occurrence), and on the definitions given; it is believed that no small English Dictionary at present on the market contains so many of the newer words and phrases that form part of the current literature of to-day.

Many simple words and obsolete meanings, or meanings that very rarely occur, are omitted. Where *abstract nouns*, *adjectives*, and *adverbs* are derived directly from the root word, and present no peculiarity either of spelling, pronunciation, or meaning, such words also are frequently omitted.

Words are often arranged in groups, as they thus help to explain each other; but where a derived word would (from its form) be difficult to find in a group, it has been inserted in its proper alphabetical order, often with a cross reference.

**Prefixes, abbreviations,** and **foreign words and phrases** are arranged in the body of the Dictionary in their **proper alphabetical order.**

The **pronunciation** (either of a whole word or of a peculiar part of it) is given in all necessary cases. Allowable **alternatives,** both of **spelling** and **pronunciation** are given, the first one, in each case, being the one for which there is most authority. Many popular errors, both of spelling and pronunciation, are pointed out, and little notes often call especial attention to these, as well as to some common errors in grammar. The chief authorities consulted for spelling have been the *Rules of the Oxford Press*, and Collins' *Authors' and Printers' Dictionary*, which books codify the best typographical practices of the present day, and Murray's *New English Dictionary;* this last has also been the chief guide for pronunciation.

**Etymology** is a difficult subject, and there are many cases in which 'doctors disagree,' but an endeavour has been made to show (in square brackets at the end of each definition) the word from which our word directly comes, but showing all the stages through which it has passed. Few words have been included which have not the authority of either

Murray's *New English Dictionary* or Skeat's *Concise Etymological Dictionary*. Where these show that the origin of a word is obscure, a question mark [?] points this out. Some doubtful etymologies given in numbers of our ordinary books of reference are therefore absent from this little book.

Dr. Samuel Johnson finishes the Preface of his Dictionary (published 1755) in the following words, some of which are equally applicable here:—

"In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed . . . . . It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed . . . . ."

THE EDITOR.

# SCHEME OF PRONUNCIATION

The division of the words into syllables is chiefly as an aid to pronunciation. Unmarked Vowels and Consonants have their ordinary syllabic sounds. Where pronunciation is separately indicated, the sounds are as shown by the italic letters in the following words:—

mā*t*e, m*a*t or f*ă*t, f*ä*r, *ä*ll.

s*ee*m, m*ē*, m*e*t or b*ĕ*d, h*ër* (nearly silent *e*).

p*ī*ne, p*i*n or n*ĭ*p.

n*ō*te, *ö* as *ough* in th*ough*t, pl*ŏ*t or not, m*oo*n, b*o͝o*k.

p*ū*re, n*u*t or b*ŭ*d, *ů* or *uh*= French *u*.

f*ou*nd, c*ow*, b*oy*, *wa*ter, l*aw*.

*ch*air, *g*ame (*g* hard), *j*ug, *k*ing, *s*it, *sh*un.

*ṅ*=French nasal, almost like *ng* in "sing."

**ç,** in French words, sounded as *s*, as in **façade.**

**ḥ,** silent, as in **ḥour.**

**ñ** and ñ=*ny*, as "cañon," pronounced *kan'-yon.*

*th*ing, *th*ere, *z*eal, *zh* as *si* in vision.

cH, guttural *ch*, as in Scottish **loch.**

*Note.*—The pronunciations given of French and German words and phrases are sometimes only approximate, since some of the foreign sounds cannot be accurately represented by English letters. In Latin, every syllable must be pronounced.

*Note.*—When *three* forms are placed after a verb in brackets, they denote *past tense*, *past participle*, and *present participle* respectively, as in **come (came, come, com'-ing).** When *two* forms are so placed, the first denotes the *past tense* and the *past participle*, which are alike, and the second the *present participle*, as in **re-ply' (-plied', -ply'-ing).**

*Note.*—Words and phrases not yet Anglicized are put in ***bold italic type.***

# ABBREVIATIONS

*adj.* = adjective.
*adv.* = adverb.
Amer. = American.
*arch.* = architecture.
*art.* = article.
Ar. = Arabic.
A.S. = Anglo-Saxon.
*astron.* = astronomy.
*B.* = Bible.
*bet.* = between.
C. = Celtic.
*cent.* = century.
*cf.* (L. *confer*) = compare.
*chem.* = chemistry.
*conj.* = conjunction.
*d.* = demonstrative; died.
D. = Dutch.
Dan. = Danish.
*def.* = definite.
*der.* = derivation.
*dim.* = diminutive.
*dress.* = dressmaking.
E. = English.
*elec.* = electricity; electric.
Eng. = England; English.
*esp.* = especially.
*etc.* = *et cetera* (L.)
F. = French.
*f.* or *fem.* = feminine.
*fig.* = figuratively.
G. = German.
Ga. = Gaelic.
gram = grammar.
Gr. = Greek.
H. = Hebrew.
Hind. = Hindustani.
I. = Italian.
Ic. = Icelandic.
Imit. = imitative.
*indef.* = indefinite.
*int.* = interjection.
*intr.* = intransitive.
Lang. = language.
L. = Latin.
L.L. = late Latin.
*lit.* = literally.
*m.* or *mas.* = masculine.
*mach.* = machine; machinery
M.E. = Middle English.
*mus.* = music.
N.B. (L. *nota bene*) = note well.
*n.* = noun.
O. = Old.
*obs.* = obsolete.
*orig.* = original(ly).
P. = Persian.
*p.* = past.
*part.* = participle.
*pers.* = personal.
*pl.* = plural.
Po. = Portuguese.
*p.p.* = past participle.
*pref.* = prefix.
*prep.* = preposition.
*pres.* = present.
*pres. p.* = present participle.
*pro.* = pronounce.
*pron.* = pronoun.
*prop.* = properly.
*p.t.* = past tense.
*pub.* = published.
*q.v.* (L. *quod vide*) = which see.
*rel.* = relative.
Rom. = Roman.
R.C. = Roman Catholic
Rus. = Russian.
*s.* or *sing.* = singular.
Sa. = Sanscrit.
Sc. = Scotch; Scotland.
Scand. = Scandinavian.
Sp. = Spanish.
*sq.* = square.
Syr. = Syriac.
T. = Turkish.
Teu. = Teutonic.
*t.* = tense.
*term.* = termination.
*tr.* = transitive.
U.S. = United States.
*usu.* = usually.
*v.* = verb.
W. = Welsh.
< = from.

— shows the omission of the root-word in a definition, or that the meaning is directly derived from the root-word.

– (a thick and long hyphen) shows that the word is a compound word, and ought to be written with the hyphen.

† slang, colloquial, or not polished English.

# A
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**a (an)**, *indef. art.* one. (*Note.*—"a" is used before a consonant sound, and before "eu" and "u" when these are sounded as *yū*, as *a eunuch, a unit;* "an" is used before a vowel sound, as *an apple*, and also before *h* mute, as *an hour*. In certain *h*-words, where the accent falls on the second or later syllable, "an" *may* be used, as *an historian, an hotel.* [A.S.]

**a-**, *pref.* [A.S.] on; of.

**a-, ab-, abs-**, *pref.* [L.] from; away from.

**a-, am-, an-**, *pref.* [Gr.] not; without.

**A.A.**, Associate of Arts.

**A1**, first-class (*esp.* of a ship); first-rate.

**A.B.**, able-bodied seaman; *Ar'-ti-um Bac-ca-lau'-re-us* [L.], Bachelor of Arts.

**a-back'**, *adv.* backwards; by surprise. [A.S.]

**ab'-a-cus** (*-kus*), (*pl.* **ab'-a-ci** (*-sī*)), *n.* a counting-frame or table; a level slab on the top of a column (*arch.*). [L.]

**a-baft'**, *adv.* at the hind part; behind; towards the stern (of a ship). [A.S.]

**a-ban'-don** (*-d'n*), (**-doned, -don-ing**), *v.* to give up; to forsake; to desert. **a-ban'-don,** *n.* careless freedom or ease of manner. **a-ban'-doned,** *adj.* forsaken; depraved; bad. **a-ban'-don-ing,** *n.* giving up. **a-ban'-don-ment,** *n.* the state of being abandoned. [F.]

***à bas*** (*ă-bâ'*), [F.] down! down with!

**a-base'** (**-based', -ba'-sing**), *v.* to make low; to cast down; to degrade in position. **a-base'-ment,** *n.* [F. < L.]

**a-bash'** (**-bashed', -bash'-ing**), *v.* to make ashamed; to confuse (with shame). **a-bashed',** *adj.* [O.F.]

**a-bate'** (**-ba'-ted, -ba'-ting**), *v.* to make or become less or lower. **a-ba'-ted,** *adj.* lessened. **a-bate'-ment,** *n.* a lessening; a putting down; a reduction (*esp.* in price); the amount abated. [F. < L. *ab* (< *ad*) + *batŭo*, I beat.]

**ab'-at-is,** or **ab-at-tis'** (*ab'-ă-tis* or *ab-ă-tē'*), *n.* a row of felled trees used as a fortification. [F. < L.]

**a-bat-toir'** (*-twâr'*), *n.* a public slaughter-house. [F.]

**ab'-ba,** *n.* father. [Syr.]

**ab'-ba-cy** (*-bă-sĭ*), (*pl.* **-cies**), *n.* the office, or dignity, or state of an abbot. [F.]

**ab'-bé** (*-bā*), *n.* the head of an abbey (in France); also (in France) a general title for any priest or clergyman. [F.]

**ab'-bess,** *n.* a lady head or superior of a convent or nunnery (*f.* of abbot). [F.]

**ab'-bey** (*ab'-bĭ*), (*pl.* **ab'-beys**), *n.* a house for religious persons; a monastery (for monks); a convent (for nuns). [F.]

**ab'-bot,** *n.* the head or superior of a monastery or abbey for men. [F.]

**ab-bre'-vi-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to make shorter; to abridge. **ab-bre-vi-a'-tion,** *n.* a shortened or contracted form. [L. *ab* (< *ad*) + *brĕvis*, short.]

**ab'-di-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to give up or resign an office or dignity. **ab-di-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ab* + *dīco*, I proclaim.]

**ab-do'-men** (*-dō'-*), *n.* the lower half of the belly; the hinder part of the body in an insect. **ab-dom'-i-nal,** *adj.* [L. *abdo*, I hide.]

**ab-duct'** (**-duct'-ed, -duct'-ing**), *v.* to draw or lead away (*esp.* stealthily and by force). **ab-duc'-tion,** *n.* **ab-duct'-or,** *n.* one who —. [L. *abdūco*, I lead away.]

**a-beam'**, *adv.* at right angles to the *length* of a ship. [A.S.]

**a-bele'** (*-bēl'*), *n.* the white poplar-tree. [L. *albus*, white.]

**ab-er'-rant,** *adj.* wandering from the right path; deviating from rule; varying from type or group; exceptional. **ab-er-ra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *aberro*, I wander away.]

**a-bet'** (**-bet'-ted, -bet'-ting**), *v.* to aid (in a bad sense); to encourage (*esp.* in evil things). **a-bet'-tor,** *n.* one who abets; an accomplice. [O.F. < Scan.]

**a-bey'-ance** (*ă-bā'-*), *n.* state of being held back, or put off, for a time. [O.F.]

**ab-hor'** (**-horred', -hor'-ring**), *v.* to hate very much; to detest. **ab-hor'-rence,** *n.* detestation. **ab-hor'-rent,** *adj.* odious; repugnant. [L. *abhorrĕo*, I shrink from in terror.]

**a-bide'** (**-bode', -bi'-ding**), *v.* to dwell;

to wait for; to endure or submit to. **a-bi'-ding,** *adj.* dwelling; lasting. **to abide by,** to adhere to; to accept the consequences of. [A.S.]

**a-bil'-i-ty** (*pl.* **-ties**), *n.* power to do a thing; strength; skill. [L., *see* **able.**]

***ab in-i'-ti-o*** (*-ĭ'-shĭ-ō*), [L.] from the beginning.

**ab-i-o-gen'-es-is** (*-jen'-*), *n.* the doctrine that living matter can be produced from non-living matter. **a-bi-o-gen-et'-ic,** *adj.* **ab-i-o'-gen-ist,** *n.* one who holds this doctrine. [Gr. *a*+*bīos*, life, *genesis*, birth.]

**ab'-ject,** *adj.* cast down (in spirits or hope); mean; base; vile: *v.* **ab-jec'-tion,** *n.* **ab'-ject-ly,** *adv.* [L. *abjĭcio*, I throw down, or away.]

**ab-jure'** (**-jured', -ju'-ring**), *v.* to deny or renounce with an oath; to reject; to repudiate. **ab-ju-ra'-tion,** *n.* **ab-ju'-ror,** *n.* one who —. [L. *abjūro*, I deny, or swear away from.]

**a'-ble** (**a'-bler, a'-blest**), *adj.* having strength, means, or power to do a thing; skilful. **a-ble-bod'-ied** (*-id*), *adj.* robust; first-rate or skilled (as a seaman, labourer, etc.); an A.B. **a'-bly,** *adv.* with ability. [O.F.<L. *hābĭlis*, fit; able.]

**ab-lu'-tion,** *n.* the act of washing; cleansing (as by water). [L. *ablŭo*, I wash off.]

**ab'-ne-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to deny; to renounce. **ab-ne-ga'-tion,** *n.* [L. *abnĕgo*, I deny totally.]

**ab-nor'-mal,** *adj.* not normal or according to law and regular rule; irregular; out of the usual or natural course. [L. *ab*+*norma*, a rule.]

**a-bode',** *n.* the place where one *abides*; a dwelling; a habitation. [A.S.<**abide.**]

**a-bol'-ish** (**-ished, -ish-ing**), *v.* to put an end to; to do away with. **a-bol'-ish-er,** *n.* **ab-o-li'-tion** (*-lish'-un*), *n.* **ab-o-li'-tion-ist,** *n.* one who is in favour of abolishing anything (*esp.* slavery). [F.<L. *abŏleo*, I destroy.]

**a-bom'-in-a-ble.** *adj.* hateful; detestable. **a-bom'-in-a-bly,** *adv.* **a-bom'-in-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to hate very much; to loathe; to detest. **a-bom-in-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *abominor*, I detest.]

**ab-o-rig'-i-nal** (*-ŏ-rij'-*), *adj.* belonging to the first; primitive; first. **ab-o-rig'-i-nes** (*-nēz*), *n. pl.* the original inhabitants of a country. [L.]

***ab or-ig'-i-ne,*** [L.] from the beginning.

**ab-or'-tion,** *n.* an untimely production; that which is produced in an unfinished state; failure; something misshapen or ugly. **ab-or'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* unsuccessful. [L. *abŏrior*, I fail.]

**a-bound'** (**-bound'-ed, -bound'-ing**), *v.* to be full; to be plentiful. [F.<L. *abundo*, I overflow.]

**a-bout',** *prep.* and *adv.* around; nearly; concerning. **to bring about,** to accomplish. **to go** (or **set**) **about,** to prepare to do. **to put about,** to turn a ship at sea; to disturb, upset, or annoy a person. [A.S.]

**a-bove'** (*-buv'*), *prep.* and *adv.* in or to a higher place. **above board,** on the table; open; unconcealed; without deceit. **above all,** most of all. [A.S.]

**Abp.,** Archbishop.

**a-brade'** (**-bra'-ded, -bra'-ding**), *v.* to scrape off; to wear off or away. **a-bra'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* the act or process of abrading; a slight wound made by rubbing off the skin. [L. *abrādo*, I scrape off.]

**a-breast',** *adj.* and *adv.* breasting the same line; side by side. **abreast of the times,** up-to-date. [A.S.]

**a-bridge'** (*-brij'*), (**-bridged', -bridg'-ing**), *v.* to shorten by using fewer words; to reduce. **a-bridg'-ment** (or **-bridge'-**), *n.* —; a shortened form. **a-bridg'-er,** *n.* one who —. [O.F.<L. *brĕvis*, short.]

**a-broad',** *adv.* not at home; away from one's country; widely. [A.S.]

**ab'-ro-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to do away with; to abolish. **ab-ro-ga'-tion,** *n.* the repeal of a law. [L. *abrŏgo*, I repeal (a law).]

**ab-rupt',** *adj.* broken off; steep (of a cliff); sudden; unconnected. **ab-rupt'-ly,** *adv.* **ab-rupt'-ness,** *n.* [L. *abrumpo*, I break away.]

**ab'-scess** (*-ses*), *n.* a gathering of bad matter in the body. [L. *abscessus*, a separation.]

**ab-scond'** (**-scond'-ed, -scond'-ing**), *v.* to run away; to flee from justice. **ab-scond'-er,** *n.* [L. *abscondo*, I hide.]

**ab'-sent,** *adj.* not present. **ab-sent'** (**-sent'-ed, -sent'-ing**), *v.* to keep oneself away. **ab'-sence,** *n.* —; want. **ab-sen-tee',** *n.* one who is absent. **ab-sen-tee'-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the practice of staying away from one's office, or living away from one's estate. **absent-minded,** *adj.* forgetful or unconscious of

one's surroundings. [L. *absens*, being away.]

**ab'-sinth** or **-sinthe,** *n.* an alcoholic beverage flavoured with wormwood, much used by the French. [F.<L.]

**ab'-so-lute,** *adj.* free from control; despotic; unlimited; perfect. **ab'-so-lute-ly,** *adv.* in an absolute manner; completely. **ab'-so-lu-tism** (*-tizm*), *n.* a principle of government under which the one ruler has unlimited control. [L. *absolūtus*<*solvo*, I loose.]

**ab-solve'** (*-solv'* or *-zolv'*), **(-solved', -solv'-ing),** *v.* to free from a penalty, or from guilt, or from sin; to acquit. **ab-so-lu'-tion,** *n.* the act of absolving; state of being absolved; acquittal. [L. *absolvo*, I loosen, or set free.]

**ab-sorb'** (**-sorbed', -sorb'-ing),** *v.* to drink or suck in (as a sponge); to take complete possession of; to engage wholly; to occupy fully. **ab-sorb'-ent,** *adj.* having the power of absorbing: *n.* anything which has the power of absorbing. **ab-sorp'-tion,** *n.* the act of absorbing. [L. *absorbeo*, I swallow.]

**ab-stain'** (**-stained', -stain'-ing),** *v.* to refrain; to keep oneself (from). **ab-sten'-tion,** *n.* **ab-stain'-er,** *n.* one who abstains (*esp.* from intoxicating drinks). **ab'-sti-nent** (*-stĭ-*), *adj.* abstaining. **ab'-sti-nence,** *n.* keeping oneself from anything. [L. *abstĭneo*, I keep away from.]

**ab-ste'-mi-ous** (*-mī-us*), *adj.* temperate (*esp.* in eating and drinking); moderate. **ab-ste'-mi-ous-ness,** *n.* **ab-ste'-mi-ous-ly,** *adv.* [L. *abstēmĭus.*]

**abs-tract'** (**-tract'-ed, -tract'-ing),** *v.* to draw or take away; to separate; to steal. **abs'-tract,** *adj.* separated, in thought, from the things to which it belongs; theoretical: *n.* a short summary; an epitome. **abs-tract'-ed,** *adj.* lost in thought. **abs-tract'-ed-ly,** *adv.* as though lost in thought. **abs-trac'-tion,** *n.* —; absent-mindedness. **in the abstract,** considered apart from the things with which it is connected. [L. *abstractus*<*trăho*, I draw.]

**ab-struse',** *adj.* not clear in meaning; obscure; difficult to understand. **ab-struse'-ly,** *adv.* **ab-struse'-ness,** *n.* [L. *abstrūsus*, thrust away from; hidden]

**ab-surd',** *adj.* against reason or common sense; ridiculous. **ab-surd'-i-ty,** *n.* something which is —. **ab-surd'-ly,** *adv.* [L. *absurdus.*]

**a-bund'-ant,** *adj.* abounding; plentiful; quite sufficient. **a-bund'-ance,** *n.* **a-bund'-ant-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *abundo*, I overflow.]

**a-buse'** (*ă-būz'*), **(-bused', -bus'-ing),** *v.* to make a bad, improper, or wrong use of; to ill-use: *n.* (*-būs'*), improper use; misuse; insulting language. **a-bu'-sive,** *adj.* **a-bu'-sive-ness,** *n.* [L. *abūtor*, I misuse.]

**a-but'** (**-but'-ted, -but'-ting),** *v.* to border or rest on; to project; to meet end to end. **a-but'-ment,** *n.* that which —; the support for the end of a bridge. [F. *à*, at, *bout*, end.]

**a-byss'** (*-bis'*), or **a-bysm'** (*a-bizm'*), *n.* a bottomless hole, gulf, or chasm; an immeasurable space. **a-bys'-mal** (*-biz'-*), *adj.* like, or of, an abyss; bottomless. [Gr. *abussos*, without bottom.]

**ac-,** L. *pref.*, a form of *ad*, to.

**a/c, acc.,** or **acct.,** account.

**A.C.,** *An'-te Chris'-tum,* [L.] before Christ.

**A.C.A.,** Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

**a-ca'-ci-a** (*a-kā'-shĭ-ă*), *n.* a kind of thorny shrub with pointed leaves. One kind produces gum-arabic. [Gr. *akākia* <*akē*, a point.]

**acad.,** academy.

**a-cad'-e-my,** *n.* a school of a superior kind; a society of persons learned in some art or science. **ac-a-dem'-ic,** *adj.* belonging to a university; philosophical. **a-cad-e-mi'-cian** (*-mĭsh'-ĭn*), or **a-cad'-e-mist,** *n.* a member of an academy. [<*Akadēmĭa*, a grove at Athens (Greece) where Plato taught.]

**A-ca'-di-an,** *adj.* belonging to *Acadia*, a former name of Nova Scotia (N. Amer.).

**a-can'-thus** (*pl.* **-thus-es** or **-thi),** *n.* a kind of prickly plant; an ornament for a column made to resemble its leaves. [Gr. *akanthos*<*akantha*, a thorn.]

**a-car'-pous** (*-pus*), *adj.* not producing fruit. [Gr. *a*+*karpos*, without fruit.]

**ac-cede'** (**-ce'-ded, -ce'-ding),** *v.* to comply (with); to consent (to); to agree (to). [L. *accēdo*, I go or yield to.]

***ac-cel-er-an'-do*** (*at-chel-er-an'-do*, less correctly *ăk-sel-er-an'-dō*), *adv.* with gradual quickening of time (*mus.*) [I.]

**ac-cel'-er-ate** (*-sel'-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to increase the speed of; to hasten. **ac-cel-er-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *accĕlero*, I hasten.]

**ac'-cent** (*-sent*), *n.* stress or modulation of the voice; a mark to show stress; a mannerism in speaking peculiar to a district or person. **ac-cent'**, or **ac-cen'-tu-ate**, *v.* to make, or mark, accent on. [F. < L. *accentus* < *cantus*, a song.]

**ac-cept'** (*-sept'*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to take (willingly); to receive; to agree or assent to; to promise to pay (as a bill of exchange). **ac-cept'-a-ble**, *adj.* worth receiving; pleasing; agreeable. **ac-cept'-ance**, *n.* approval; a written promise to pay money. **ac-cep-ta'-tion**, *n.* the meaning or sense in which a word is generally understood. [L. *accipio*, I receive.]

**ac'-cess** (*-sess*), *n.* approach; power of approaching; means of approach. **ac-ces'-si-ble**, *adj.* able to be approached; easy of —. **ac-ces-si-bil'-i-ty**, *n.* **ac-ces'-sion** (*-sesh'-un*), *n.* a coming to (the throne); commencement of reign; an addition. [L. *accēdo*, I go to.]

**ac-ces'-sa-ry** (or *ak'-ses-*), or **ac-ces'-so-ry**, *adj.* additional; giving help (to crime); taking part in: *n.* anything helpful or needful (to an act); one who assists, or favours, or encourages (in a crime). [L. *accēdit*, it is added.]

**ac'-ci-dence** (*-si-*), *n.* that part of grammar which treats of inflections of words (because these changes are 'accidents' and not 'essentials' of the words). [L. a corruption of **accidents.**]

**ac'-ci-dent**, *n.* that which happens unforeseen (*esp.* of a bad kind); a mishap; an unexpected event; an unessential quality of something. **ac-ci-dent'-al**, *adj.* unexpected; without apparent cause. **by accident**, by chance. **a chapter of accidents**, an unforeseen or unexpected series of events. [F. < L. *accĭdo*, I fall to or upon.]

**ac-claim'**, *n.* a shout of applause: *v.* to applaud loudly; to declare by acclamation. **ac-clam-a'-tion**, *n.* loud shouting of applause. **ac-clam'-a-tor-y**, *adj.* [L. *acclāmo*, I cry out.]

**ac-cli'-ma-tize** or **-tise (-tized, -ti'-zing)** *v.* to accustom to a new climate. **ac-cli'-mat-i-za'-tion**, *n.* [F. < L. *ad*, to, and G. *klīma*, a slope, a zone.]

**ac-cliv'-i-ty**, *n.* a rising; an upward slope. [L. *acclivitas* < *clīvus*, a slope.]

**ac-col-ade'** (*ak-kol-ād'* or *-âd'*), *n.* an embrace; a ceremony used in the making of a knight by a gentle blow on the neck or shoulder. [F. < L. *ad* + *collum*, neck.]

**ac-com'-mo-date (-da-ted, -da-ting)**, *v.* to make suitable or fit; to hold; to provide room or lodging for; to lend; to oblige. **ac-com-mo-da'-tion**, *n.* **ac-commodation ladder**, a ladder hung over the side of a ship. [L. *accomŏdo* < *commŏdus*, convenient.]

**ac-com'-pan-y** (*-kum'-*), **(-ied, -y-ing)**, *v.* to go with; to attend on; to play with or for (in singing). **ac-com'-pan-i-ment**, *n.* (*mus.*) the music played to accompany a vocalist or solo instrumentalist. **ac-com'-pan-ist**, *n.* one who plays to the singing of a vocalist or the playing of a soloist. [F. *accompagner*, *see* **companion.**]

**ac-com'-plice** (*-plis*), *n.* one who aids (*esp.* in crime) (used with "of"). [L. *ad* + *complex*, folded (with).]

**ac-com'-plish (-plished, -plish-ing)**, *v.* to complete; to fulfil; to equip; to bring about. **ac-com'-plished**, *adj.* completed; having a finished education (in any subject). **ac-com'-plish-ment**, *n.* completion; in *pl.* elegant acquirements. [F. *accomplir* < L. *complĕo*, I fill up.]

**ac-cord'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to agree; to reconcile; to award: *n.* agreement; harmony. **ac-cord'-ance**, *n.* agreement; consent. **ac-cord'-ant**, *adj.* agreeing; harmonious. **ac-cord'-ing**, *adj.* agreeing. **according to**, *prep.* agreeably to; in proportion to; as stated by. **ac-cord'-ing-ly**, *adv.* in agreement with, or in consequence of, what precedes. **of one's own accord**, with one's own will; without being told or compelled. [F. *accord*, agreement < L. *ad* + *cor*, the heart.]

**ac-cor'-di-on**, *n.* a small, portable, wind and reed musical instrument with keys. **accordion pleating** (*dress.*), small pleats in a fabric, arranged to resemble the bellows of an accordion. [From **accord.**]

**ac-cost'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to speak to first; to address. [F. *accoster* < L. *costa*, a rib.]

**ac-count'**, *n.* a reckoning; a bill (for money due); a record or description; a report: *v.* to reckon; to judge; to estimate; to value. **ac-count'-a-ble**, *adj.* liable to be called upon to explain; responsible for. **ac-count'-ant**, *n.* one who is skilled in keeping accounts; one whose profession is to keep or check accounts. **accountant-general**, *n.* an officer of Chancery who receives all

moneys paid into that court. **on account of,** by reason of; on behalf of. **on account,** on credit, without paying at once; by part payment. **to account for,** to explain. **to turn to account,** to make good or profitable use of. [O.F. *acconter* <L. *ad*+*compŭto*, I reckon.]

**ac-cou'-tre** (*-coo'-tĕr*), (**-tred** (*-tĕrd*), **-tring**), *v.* to dress; to equip (*esp.* for military service); to arm. **ac-cou'-tre-ments,** *n. pl.* military dress or equipments; trappings (of a horse). [F. <L.]

**ac-cred'-it,** *v.* to trust or believe in (some one); to place confidence in; to give credit to; to authorize. **ac-cred'-it-ed,** *adj.* authorized (as an agent); recognized. [L. *accrēdo*, I trust to.]

**ac-cre'-tion,** *n.* the act of growing or increasing; something added by growth. [L. *accrētio* <*cresco*, I grow.]

**ac-crue'** (*-kroo'*), (**-crued', -cru'-ing**), *v.* to increase by growing to; to come to anyone by way of advantage; to be added or gained (as profit or damage); to arise. [O.F. <L. *accresco.*]

**ac-cu'-mu-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to heap or pile up; to lay up in store; to collect; to amass. **ac-cu-mu-la'-tion,** *n.* act of accumulating; what is accumulated. **ac-cu'-mu-la-tive,** *adj.* **ac-cu'-mu-la-tor,** *n.* a person or thing that —; an apparatus for storing electricity. [L. *accŭmŭlo*, I heap up < *cŭmŭlus*, a heap.]

**ac'-cu-rate,** *adj.* done with care; correct; free from error. **ac'-cu-ra-cy,** *n.* **ac'-cu-rate-ly,** *adv.* **ac'-cu-rate-ness,** *n.* [L. *accūrātus* <*cūra*, care.]

**ac-cursed'** (in *B.* **-curs'-ed**), *p. p.* and *adj.* under a curse; doomed; extremely wicked. [A.S. *a*+*cursian*, to curse.]

**ac-cuse'** (*-kūz'*), (**-cused', -cus'-ing**), *v.* to bring a charge against; to blame. **ac-cu-sa'-tion** (*-za'-*), *n.* the act of —; a charge brought against anyone. **ac-cu'-sa-tive,** *adj.* objective case of nouns and pronouns (in L. gram.). **ac-cused',** *n.* the person against whom a charge is brought. **ac-cu'-ser** (*-zĕr*), *n.* one who —. [F. *accuser* <L. *accūso*, I call to account <L. *causa*, a cause in law.]

**ac-cus'-tom** (**-tomed, -tom-ing**), *v.* to make familiar with (by use). **ac-cus'-tomed,** *adj.* usual; frequent; familiar. [O.F. *acoutumer* <L. *consuētūdo*, custom, *q.v.*]

**ace** (*ās*), *n.* a single one; a unit; a playing card or a die marked with a single pip. **within an ace of,** very nearly; on the point of. [F. <L. *as*, a unit.]

**a-cel'-da-ma** (*-sel'-* or *-kel'-*), *n.* "the field of blood," *Acts* I. 19; a scene of slaughter. [of Chaldaic origin.]

**a-cer'-bi-ty** (*-ser'-bĭ-*), *n.* bitterness of manner or disposition; sharpness of temper; sourness. [L. *acerbus*, sour.]

**a-cet'-ic** (*-set'-* or *-sē'-tic*), *adj.* belonging to, or like, vinegar; sour. **acetic acid,** the pure acid of vinegar. **ac'-e-tate of lead,** a poisonous compound of lead and acetic acid, known as "sugar of lead." [L. *acētum*, vinegar.]

**a-cet'-y-lene** (*a-set'-i-lēn*), *n.* a poisonous gas made from carbide of calcium and water, which burns very brightly. [From **acetic.**]

**ache** (*āk*), *n.* continued pain (as in headache or tooth-ache). **ache** (**ached, ach'-ing**), *v.* [A.S. *æce*, a pain.]

**a-chieve'** (*-chēv'*), (**-chieved', -chiev'-ing**), *v.* to bring to an end; to perform (*esp.* a work of importance); to complete successfully; to win. **a-chieve'-ment,** *n.* something performed or done fully. [F. *achever* <L. *caput*, head.]

**ach-ro-mat'-ic** (*ak-*), *adj.* without colour (said of light, or of a lens which forms images free from prismatic colouring at their outline). **ach-ro'-ma-tism,** *n.* state or property of being achromatic. [Gr. *a*+*chrōma*, colour.]

**ac'-id** (*as'-id*), *adj.* sour and sharp to the taste: *n.* a chemical substance having an acid quality. **a-cid'-i-fy** (*a-sid'-*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to make acid. **a-cid'-i-ty** or **ac'-id-ness,** *n.* the quality of an acid; sourness. **a-cid'-u-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to give an acid quality to. **a-cid'-u-la-ted,** *adj.* having a sour quality. **a-cid'-u-lous,** *adj.* slightly sour. [L. *acidus*, sour.]

**ac-know'-ledge** (*-nŏ'-lij*, or *-nŏl'-ij*), (**-ledged, -ledg-ing**), *v.* to own the knowledge of; to own that something is true, or is as stated; to admit; to confess; to assent to; to give a receipt for (as money, etc.). **ac-know'-ledge-ment** [or **-ledg-**], *n.* —; a receipt for money paid. [A.S. *on*+*cnāwan*, to know.]

**ac'-me** (*ak'-mē*), *n.* the highest point; the top; the summit; perfection. [Gr. *akmē*, a point.]

**ac'-o-lyte,** *n.* an attendant (*esp.* on the

minister during certain services in church); an attendant or companion star (*astron.*). [Gr. *akolouthos*, a follower.]

**ac'-o-nite,** *n.* a poisonous plant, also called "monk's-hood" and "wolf's-bane"; a deadly poison extracted from the plant. [L. < Gr. *akonīton.*]

**a'-corn,** *n.* the fruit or seed of the oak. [A.S. *æcern.*]

**a-cou'-stic** (*-kow'-*), *adj.* belonging to hearing. **a-cou'-stics,** *n. pl.* the science of sound. [Gr. *akouō*, I hear.]

**A.C.P.,** Associate of the College of Preceptors.

**ac-quaint'** (*-kwānt'*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to let (any one) know; to inform; to communicate notice to. **ac-quaint'-ed,** *adj.* having knowledge of. **ac-quaint'-ance,** *n.* knowledge of a person or thing; a person known. [O.F. from L.L. *ad* + *cognitāre* < *cognĭtus*, known.]

**ac-qui-esce'** (*-kwi-es'*), **(-esced', -es'-cing),** *v.* to agree; to make no opposition to; to consent without making objections. **ac-qui-es'-cence,** *n.* —; satisfaction with. **ac-qui-es'-cent,** *adj.* resting satisfied; submissive. [L. *acquiesco*, I become quiet < *quĭes*, rest.]

**ac-quire'** (**-quired', -qui'-ring),** *v.* to get; to gain possession of; to win or attain. **ac-quire'-ment,** *n.* what one gets or attains. **ac-qui-si'-tion** (*-zĭ'-shun*), *n.* the thing acquired or gained; an addition. [L. *acquīro* < *quæro*, I seek.]

**ac-quit'** (**-quit'-ted, -quit'-ting),** *v.* to set free; to declare innocent; to release (from a duty, or obligation, or charge). **ac-quit'-tal,** *n.* the act of acquitting. **ac-quit'-tance,** *n.* freeing from debt or other obligation; a receipt for money paid. [L. *ad* (*ac*) + *quiētus*, at rest.]

**a'-cre** (*ā'-k'r*), *n.* a field of cultivated land (*obs.*); a common land-measure; an area of 4,840 sq. yards. **a'-cre-age** (*ā'-k'r-ij*), *n.* the number of acres in a portion of land, or estate. **God's acre,** a church-yard; a cemetery. [A.S. *æcer*, a field.]

**ac'-rid,** *adj.* of sharp or bitter taste; pungent. **ac-rid'-i-ty** or **ac'-rid-ness,** *n.* [L. *ācer*, sharp.]

**ac-ri-mo'-ni-ous,** *adj.* sharp or bitter (of temper, speech, or disposition). **ac'-ri-mo-ny,** *n.* [L. *ācer*, sharp.]

**ac'-ro-bat,** *n.* one who performs feats of strength or agility; a tumbler; a rope-dancer. **ac-ro-bat'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr.]

**a-crop'-o-lis,** *n.* the citadel of Athens; the citadel of any Greek city; a citadel. [Gr.]

**a-cross',** *prep.* and *adv.* from one side to another; beyond; cross-wise. [A.S.]

**a-cros'-tic,** *n.* a short poem in which the first or last letters of the lines form a name, or other word. [Gr.]

**act,** *n.* a deed; something done; a decree or law; one of the chief divisions of a drama. **act (act'-ed, act'-ing),** *v.* to do; to exert power; to perform; to play on the stage. **act'-ing,** *n.* performing (as on the stage): *adj.* doing temporary duty. **ac'-tion,** *n.* something done or performed; a deed; a law-suit; a battle; movement (as of a horse); a working part (as in a piano). **ac'-tion-a-ble,** *adj.* furnishing cause for an action at law. **act of God,** an event, hurtful or calamitous, beyond human control. **act of grace,** a pardon specially granted by the sovereign. **Act of Parliament,** a law or statute made by both Houses of Parliament and sanctioned by the sovereign. **to take action,** to commence (as a law-suit, etc.). **to act up to,** to fulfil an engagement or promise. [L. *actum*, a thing done; a deed.]

**ac'-tin-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* a property of radiant energy (luminous and non-luminous) that produces chemical changes (as in photography, the fading of colours, etc.). **ac-tin'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to the radiation of heat or light. **actinic rays,** invisible radiations, more refrangible than light; the so-called chemical rays. [Gr.]

**ac'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* in a state of action; busy; causing change; quick; nimble; lively. **ac'-tive-ly,** *adv.* **ac-tiv'-i-ty,** *n.* state of being active. [F. < L. *actīvus* < *ăgo* (*actum*), I do.]

**ac'-tor,** *n.* one who acts; a stage-player. **ac'-tress,** *n. f.* [L. *actor.*]

**ac'-tu-al,** *adj.* existing; real; not imaginary. **ac-tu-al'-i-ty,** *n.* state of being —. **ac'-tu-al-ly,** *adv.* really; in fact. [L. *actus*, done.]

**ac'-tu-a-ry,** *n.* a registrar or clerk who makes calculations (*esp.* for insurance purposes). [L. *actuārius*, < *ăgo*, I do.]

**ac'-tu-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to move or incite to action; to give ground for action; to influence. [L. *actus*, done.]

**a-cu'-men** (not *ac'-ū-*), *n.* quickness of perception; sagacity; sharpness. [L.

from *acŭo*, I sharpen.]

**a-cute'**, *adj.* sharp (in mind or understanding); quick of thought; shrewd; keen or severe (as of pain); shrill (as sound); sharp-pointed (*esp.* of an angle). **a-cute'-ness**, *n.* **a-cute'-ly**, *adv.* [L. *acūtus*, sharp.]

**A.D.**, *an'-no dom'-i-ni* [L.] in the year of [(our) Lord.

**ad.** or **advt.**, advertisement.

**ad-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-**, *pref.* [L.] to.

**ad'-age** (*-āj*), *n.* an old, common saying; a proverb. [L. *adāgium*, a proverb.]

**ad-a'-gio** (*-ä'-jō*, less correctly *a-dā'-ji-ō*), *adj.* and *adv.* slow or slowly (in music); *n.* a slow movement in music. [I.]

**Ad'-am**, *n.* the first man. **Adam's apple**, *n.* a natural projection on the forepart of the throat. **Adam's ale**, *n.* water.

**ad'-a-mant**, *n.* a very hard stone (*esp.* the diamond). **ad-a-man'-tine**, *adj.* of adamant; exceedingly hard; hard-hearted. [L. < Gr.]

**ad-apt'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make fit or suitable; to alter for a new use. **a-dapt'-a-ble**, *adj.* **ad-ap-ta-bil'-i-ty**, *n.* the quality of being easily adapted. **ad-ap-ta'-tion** (*-sh'n*), *n.* making fit or suitable. [L. *adapto*, I fit to.]

**A.D.C.**, Aide-de-camp. [F.] An officer assisting the general in various ways.

**add**, *v.* to put one thing to another, or others; to join (to); to say further. [L. *addo*, I give, or put to.]

**ad-den'-dum**, *n.* (*pl.* **-da**) something added; an appendix. [L.]

**ad'-der**, *n.* the common English name of the viper. **adder's tongue**, *n.* a species of fern. [A.S. *nædre*, a snake, an adder.]

**ad-dict'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to give oneself up to a custom, a habit, or something bad. **ad-dict'-ed**, *adj.* much inclined or given (to a custom or habit). **ad-dic'-tion** (*-sh'n*), *n.* a giving way to. [L. *addīco*, I say to; I give up to.]

**ad-di'-tion** (*-dĭ'-sh'n*), *n.* the act of adding; something added; an increase. **ad-di'-tion-al**, *adj.* added; in addition. [L. *see* **add.**]

**ad'-dle** (*-dl*), (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to make or become rotten (of eggs). **ad'-dled**, *adj.* become rotten (eggs); confused (in mind). **addle-headed**, or **-brained**, *adj.* stupid. [A.S. *adela*, filth.]

**ad-dress'** (**-dressed', -dres'-sing**), *v.* to direct something to (a person or place); to put name and direction on a letter; to speak to: *n.* direction (*esp.* of a letter); a speech; a written speech or letter of congratulation or welcome; skill; dexterity; manners. [F. < L. *ad* + *dīrectus*, straight.]

**ad-duce'** (**-duced', -du'-cing**), *v.* to bring to or forward; to quote; to name. **ad-du'-ci-ble**, *adj.* able to be adduced. [L. *addūco*, I lead to.]

**ad-ept'**, *n.* one highly skilled or experienced in anything: *adj.* highly skilled. [L. *adeptus*, having obtained.]

**ad'-e-quate**, *adj.* equal to; sufficient (for any purpose). **ad'-e-qua-cy**, *n.* state of being —. **ad'-e-quate-ly**, *adv.* sufficiently. [L. *ad* + *aequus*, equal.]

**ad-here'** (**-hered', -he'-ring**), *v.* to stick (to); to be attached (to); to hold (to an opinion). **ad-he'-rence**, *n.* **ad-he'-rent**, *adj.* sticking to: *n.* a follower; one who adheres to another. [L. *adhaereo*, I stick to.]

**ad-he'-sion** (*-zh'n*), *n.* the quality of adhering or sticking (to). **ad-he'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* having the quality of sticking (to): *n.* **ad-he'-sive-ness**, *n.* the ability to stick (to). [L. *adhaereo*, I stick to.]

***ad hoc***, [L.] to or for this; for this particular purpose.

**a-dieu'** (*ă-dū'*), (*pl.* **a-dieux'** or **a-dicus'** (*a-dūz'*)), *n.* and *int.* farewell; an affectionate good-bye. [F. < L. *ad Dĕum*, (I commit you) to God.]

***ad in-fin-i'-tum***, [L.] to infinity; without limit; endlessly.

***ad in'-ter-im***, [L.] meanwhile.

**ad'-i-pose** (*-ĭ-pōs*), *adj.* of fat; fatty: *n.* animal fat. **adipose tissue**, *n.* animal tissue containing fat. [L. *adeps*, fat.]

**ad'-it**, *n.* an approach; an opening (to a mine). [L. *aditus*, approach.]

**ad-ja'-cent**, *adj.* lying near; close to; bordering on. [L. *adjacens*, lying to.]

**Adj.** or **Adjt.**, adjutant, *q.v.*

**ad'-jec-tive** (*-tiv*), *n.* a word which qualifies a noun. **ad-jec-ti'-val**, *adj.* of an adjective. [L. *adjĭcio*, I throw to.]

**ad-join'** (**-joined', -join'-ing**), *v.* to be joined to; to lie or be situated next to. **ad-join'-ing**, *adj.* situated next to. [F. < L. *adjungo*, I join to.]

**ad-journ'** (*-jurn'*), *v.* to put off; to postpone (to another day); to leave off (for a time). **ad-journ'-ment**, *n.* [F. < L. *ad* + *dĭurnus*, daily < *dĭēs*, a day.]

**ad-judge'** (*-juj'*), (**-judged', -judg'-ing**), *v.* to decree; to decide (as a judge); to

pronounce judgement. [F.<L. *ad*+*jūdex*, a judge.]

**ad-ju'-di-cate** (*-dĭ-*), **(-ca'-ted, -ca'-ting)**, *v.* to adjudge; to sit and decide as a judge. **ad-ju-di-ca'-tion**, *n.* the decision given by a judge; the act of adjudicating. **ad-ju'-di-ca-tor**, *n.* one who —. [*See* **adjudge.**]

**ad'-junct**, *n.* something added or joined: *adj.* [L. *adjungo*, I join to.]

**ad-jure'** (**-jured'**, **-ju'-ring**), *v.* to charge solemnly or on oath. **ad-ju-ra'-tion**, *n.* a charging on oath; a solemn oath. [L. *adjūro*, I swear to.]

**ad-just'**, *v.* to set right; to fit; to arrange; to adapt; to reduce to order. **ad-just'-a-ble**, *adj.* **ad-just'-ment**, *n.* [F.<L. *ad*+*justus*, just; fitting.]

**ad'-ju-tant**, *n.* an assistant; an officer whose duty it is to assist a commanding-officer. **ad'-ju-tan-cy**, *n.* the office of an —; the time when in office as an —. **adjutant bird**, a kind of large stork. **adjutant-general**, *n.* the chief staff-officer in the army at head-quarters, ranking next to the Commander-in-chief. [L. *adjūto*, I assist.]

***ad lib'-i-tum***, or ***ad lib.***, [L.] at pleasure; as much as one pleases.

**ad-min'-is-ter** (**-tered**, **-ter-ing**), *v.* to act as minister (or servant); to manage (as a steward); to conduct; to carry out (as the law, punishment, instructions, a religious office, etc.); to manage the estate of a dead person according to the will. **ad-min-is-tra'-tion**, *n.* —; the ministers who manage the government of a country. **ad-min'-is-tra-tive**, *adj.* **ad-min'-is-tra-tor** (*f.* **-trix**), *n.* [L. *administro*, I serve or assist.]

**ad'-mi-ral**, *n.* a naval officer of the highest rank; a commander of a fleet. **ad'-mi-ral-ty**, *n.* the board of officials (the **Lords of the Admiralty**) which controls the royal navy; the building in which they meet for business. [F.<Ar. *amir*, a chief.]

**ad-mire'** (**-mired'**, **-mi'-ring**), *v.* to think highly of; to regard with wonder or pleasure; to love. **ad'-mi-ra-ble** (*-mĭ-*), *adj.* worthy of being admired; very excellent. **ad'-mi-ra-bly**, *adv.* **ad-mi-ra'-tion**, *n.* **ad-mi'-rer**, *n.* one who admires or has special regard for another. **Admirable Crichton** (*krī'-t'n*), a very learned Scotchman (born 1560); any person of wide learning and accomplishments. [L. *admīror*, I wonder at.]

**ad-mis'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-*), *adj.* able to be admitted or allowed. [*See* **admit.**]

**ad-mis'-sion** (*-mish'-un*), *n.* the act of admitting or letting in; being let in; something acknowledged; money paid for entering. [*See* **admit.**]

**ad-mit'** (**-mit'-ted**, **-mit'-ting**), *v.* to let in; to allow to enter; to acknowledge (*esp.* as a fault); to concede. **ad-mit'-ta-ble**, **ad-mis'-si-ble**, *adj.* able to be admitted. **ad-mit'-tance**, *n.* power, right, or leave to enter; act of entering or letting in. [L. *admitto*, I send to.]

**ad-mix'-ture**, *n.* the act of mixing; a number of things mixed together. [L. *ad*+*mixtūra*, a mixture.]

**ad-mon'-ish** (**-ished**, **-ish-ing**), *v.* to warn; to reprove gently; to advise; to caution. **ad-mon'-ish-er**, *n.* one who —. **ad-mo-ni'-tion** (*-nish'-un*), *n.* the act of admonishing; warning; reproof. **ad-mon'-i-to-ry**, *adj.* [L. *admŏneo*, I advise.]

***ad nau'-se-am*** (*-si-* not *-shi-*), [L.] to a very tiresome extent; so as to become wearisome. [difficulty. [A.S.]

**a-do'** (*-doo'*), *n.* stir; bustle; trouble;

**a-do'-be** (*a-dō'-bā*), *n.* and *adj.* a sun-dried brick, or made of such. [Sp.]

**a-do-les'-cence** (*-les'-ens*), *n.* state of growing; growing up (to manhood or womanhood). **ad-o-les'-cent**, *adj.* [F.<L. *adolesco*, I grow up.]

**a-do'-nis** (*-dō'-* not *-dŏn'-*), *n.* a fine, spruce, young gentleman; a dandy. [From *Adonis*, a famous, beautiful Greek youth, loved by Venus.]

**a-dopt'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to take as one's own (*esp.* a child); to take up or choose. **a-dop'-tion**, *n.* **a-dopt'-er**, *n.* one who —. **a-dopt'-ive**, *adj.* [L. *adopto*, I choose for myself.]

**a-dore'** (**-dored'**, **-do'-ring**), *v.* to worship; to love very much. **a-do'-ra-ble** (*-dō'-ră-bl*), *adj.* greatly loved; able to be, or worthy of being adored. **ad-o-ra'-tion**, *n.* the act of adoring; worship offered to God. **ad-o'-rer**, *n.* [L. *adōro*, I pray to; I adore.]

**ad-orn'** (**-orned'**, **-orn'-ing**), *v.* to make beautiful; to decorate; to embellish. **ad-orn'-ment**, *n.* act of adorning; that which —. [L. *adorno*, I adorn.]

***ad ref-er-en'-dum***, [L.] for further consideration.

***ad rem***, [L.] to the purpose or point.

**a-drift'**, *adv.* driven along by stream and wind; moving without being under control. [A.S.]

**a-droit'**, *adj.* skilful with the hands; dexterous; clever; expert. **a-droit'-ness**, *n.* [F.<L. *dīrectus*, straight.]

***ad'-sum***, [L.] I am here, or present.

**ad-u-la'-tion**, *n.* flattery of a low kind; praising too highly. **ad'-u-la-tor**, *n.* a servile flatterer. **ad'-u-la-to-ry**, *adj.* containing excessive praise. [L. *adulātio*, flattery.]

**a-dult'**, *n.* a person come to full growth; one grown up: *adj.* full-grown; of full age. [L. *adultus*, grown up.]

**a-dul'-ter-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to make impure; to corrupt. **a-dul'-ter-ant**, *n.* the person who, or the thing which, adulterates. **a-dul-ter-a'-tion**, *n.* the act of adulterating. [L. *adultĕro*, I corrupt.]

**a-dul'-ter-y**, *n.* unfaithfulness to the marriage vows. **a-dul'-ter-er** (*f.* **-tress**), *n.* one who is guilty of adultery. [F.<L. *adultĕrium*.]

***ad va-lo'-rem*** or ***ad val.***, [L.] according to the value or worth.

**ad-vance'** (**-vanced', -van'-cing**), *v.* to put forward; to put in a superior position; to go forward; to supply beforehand (as money, goods); to raise the market value of: *adj.*: *n.* act of putting or going forward; supplying something (*esp.* money) beforehand; progress; a proposal. **ad-vance'-ment**, *n.* causing to advance; being advanced; promotion; improvement. **in advance,** before it is due (said *esp.* of paying money); in front; beforehand. [F. *avancer*<L. *ab* + *ante*, from before.]

**ad-van'-tage** (*-taj*), *n.* gain; superiority; profit: *v.* to benefit or profit; to cause profit to. **ad-van-ta'-geous** (*-jus*), *adj.* causing advantage; useful (with 'to' and 'for'). **to have the advantage of,** to be in a more favourable position than someone else; to know (a person) without being known to him. **to take advantage of,** to avail oneself of. [F. *avantage*<L. *ab*+*ante*, from before.]

**ad'-vent**, *n.* coming; arrival; the coming of Jesus Christ on earth, and the festival celebrating this coming held four weeks before Christmas. [L. *advĕnio*, I come to.]

**ad-ven-ti'-tious** (*-tish'-us*), *adj.* as an addition; accidental; casual. [L. *adventīcius*, coming from without.]

**ad-ven'-ture**, *n.* a risky or bold undertaking; an enterprise; a remarkable incident or experience; a commercial speculation: *v.* to undertake a risk; to dare. **ad-ven'-tu-rer**, *n.* one who —; a speculator; one who tries to advance (in business, position, etc.,) by unfair means or false pretences. **ad-ven'-tu-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* bold; not afraid of risks. [F. *aventure*<L. *advĕnio*, I come to.]

**ad'-verb**, *n.* a word which modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb. **ad-ver'-bi-al**, *adj.* of an adverb. **ad-ver'-bi-al-ly**, *adv.* [L. *adverbium*<*ad*+*verbum*, a word.] [L. *adversārius*.]

**ad'-ver-sa-ry**, *n.* an opponent; an enemy.

**ad'-verse**, *adj.* in a contrary direction; opposed (to); contrary. **ad-verse'-ly**, *adv.* **ad-ver'-si-ty**, *n.* ill-fortune; an unfortunate state or circumstance; affliction; misery. [L. *adversus*, against.]

**ad-vert'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to direct the mind or attention (to); to refer or allude (to). **ad-ver'-tent**, *adj.* attentive (to); heedful (of). [L. *adverto*, I turn to.]

**ad'-ver-tise** (*-tīz*), (**-tised, -ti-sing**), *v.* to give public notice (of or to); to make public or known. **ad-ver'-tise-ment** (*-tĭz-*), *n.* a notice in a newspaper or other public print; notoriety. **ad-ver-ti'-ser** (*-zer*), *n.* one who —. [F. *avertir*, to inform<L. *adverto*, I turn to.]

**ad-vice'** (*-vīs'*), *n.* something said to another for his guidance; counsel; recommendation; warning. **ad-vi'-ces**, *n. pl.* notice or information. [F. *avis*, an opinion<L. *ad*+*vīsum*, what is seen.]

**ad-vise'** (*-vīz'*), (**-vised', -vi'-sing**), *v.* to give advice to; to inform (of); to recommend. **ad-vi'-sa-ble**, *adj.* in keeping with good advice; proper to be done; prudent. **ad-vi'-sed-ly**, *adv.* after due consideration; not hastily. **ad-vi'-ser**, *n.* one who —. **ad-vi'-so-ry**, *adj.* having power to advise; containing advice. **advisory committee,** a c— specially appointed to give advice on certain matters. [F.<L. *see* **advice.**]

***ad vi'-tam aut cul'-pam***, [L.] for lifetime or until fault.

**ad'-vo-cate**, *n.* one who pleads the cause of another (*esp.* in a court of justice): (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to plead (a cause); to urge (a course of action). **ad'-vo-ca-cy**, *n.* the act of advocating. **Lord**

**Advocate,** the first Law-officer of the Crown and the Public Prosecutor in Scotland. **Judge Advocate,** the officer who conducts a court-martial. [F.<L. *advŏco*, I call to.]

**ad-vow'-son,** *n.* the right of presentation to a church living or benefice. [O.F.< L. *advocātus*, a patron, *see* **advocate.**]

**adze** (*ădz*), *n.* a kind of axe. [A.S.]

**æ'-dile** (*ē'-dīl*) (less correctly **e'-dile**), *n.* a magistrate (in ancient Rome) who had charge of public buildings, markets, games, police, etc.; a municipal officer. [L. *aedilis*<*aedes*, a house.]

**æ'-gis** (*ē'-jis*) (not **egis**), *n.* the shield of Jupiter (among the ancient Greeks and Romans); protection. [Gr.]

***æ-gro'-tat*** (*ē-grō'-* or *ē'-gro-*), *n.* [L. he is sick] a certificate that a person is ill.

**Æ-o'-li-an** (*ē-ō'-*) (less correctly **eolian**), *adj.* of Æolia, a province of Ancient Greece, or of Æolus (*ē'-ŏ-lus*) the Greek god of the wind. An **Æolian lyre** (or **harp**) is one made to sound by the wind.

**æ'-on** (*ē'-on*) (not **eon**), *n.* an age, *esp.* a very long age, or natural period of time; an eternity. [Gr. *aiōn*, an age.]

***æq.*** = ***æ-qua'-les,*** [L.] equal, or equals.

**a'-er-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to put air into; to mix or fill with carbonic acid or other gas, as in **aerated water, aerated bread. a'-er-a-ted,** *adj.* **a'-er-a-ting,** *adj.* **a-er-a'-tion,** *n.* —; exposing to the action of the air. **a'-er-a-tor,** *n.* an apparatus for aerating. [L.<Gr. *āēr*, air.] [*āērius*, of air.]

**a-e'-ri-al,** *adj.* of the air; lofty. [L.

**ae'-rie** (*ā'-ri*), **ae'-ry, ey'-rie** (*ī'-ri*) or **ey'-ry,** *n.* the nest of an eagle or other bird of prey. [F.<L.<Gr. *āēr*, air.]

**a'-er-o-drome** (or *ār'-ō-*), *n.* a ground from which flying-machines ascend. [F. <Gr. *āēr*, air, *dromos*, a (race)course.]

**a'-er-o-lite,** or **-lith** (or *ār'-ō-*), *n.* a meteoric stone (falling from the air); a meteorite. [Gr. *āēr*, air, *lithos*, a stone.]

**a'-er-o-naut** (or *ār'-ō-*), *n.* one who sails in the air (in a balloon). **a-er-o-naut'-ic,** *adj.* **a-er-o-naut'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science or art of aerial navigation. [Gr. *āēr*, air, *nautēs*, a sailor.]

**a'-er-o-plane** (or *ār'-ō-*), *n.* a kind of flying-machine. [Gr. *āēr*, air+**plane.**]

**a'-er-o-stat** (or *ār'-ō-*), *n.* an air-balloon; a flying-machine. **a-er-o-stat'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science of the air (or gases) in a state of rest; ballooning. [Gr. *āēr*, air, *staticōs*, at a standstill.]

**a'-er-y,** *adj.* belonging to air; unsubstantial; high in the air. [L. *āĕrĭus*, of the air.]

**Æs-cu-la'-pi-an** (*ēs-*), *adj.* relating to Æsculapius, the Roman god of medicine, or to medicine itself.

**æs-thet'-ic** (*ēs-*), *adj.* belonging to the beautiful, to the fine arts, or to good taste: **-ics,** *n. pl.* the science of beauty and of good taste. [Gr. *aisthētikos*< *aisthanomai*, I feel, perceive.]

***aet.*** or ***aetat., ae-ta'-tis,*** [L.] = of (one's) age; aged (so and so).

**A.-F.,** Anglo-French.

**A.F.A.,** Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.

**af'-fa-ble** (*-fă-*), *adj.* easy to speak to; agreeable in speech, bearing, and manners. **af-fa-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* the quality of being affable. [F.<L. *affari*, to speak to]

**af-fair'** (*-fār'*), *n.* a matter or business. **af-fairs',** *n. pl.* public or private business; finances. **affair of honour** (F. ***affaire d'honneur***), a duel. [F. *à faire*<L. *ad*+*făcio*, I do.]

**af-fect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to act upon; to move the feelings of; to produce a change upon; to influence; to like; to pretend. **af-fec-ta'-tion,** *n.* an unnatural or assumed manner of speaking or acting; pretence. **af-fect'-ed,** *adj.* full of affectation. **af-fect'-ing,** *adj.* moving; touching; pathetic. [L. *affecto* <*ad*+*făcio*, I do.]

**af-fec'-tion,** *n.* love; kindly feeling; a disease; disposition of mind. **af-fec'-tion-ate,** *adj.* **af-fec'-tion-ate-ly,** *adv.* [L. *affectus*<*ad*+*făcio*, I do.]

**af-fi'-ance,** *n.* promise of marriage; betrothal; trust; confidence; faith: *v.* (**-anced, -anc-ing**) to pledge faith; to betroth. [O.F. *afiance*, trust<L. *ad*+ *fīdes*, faith.]

**af-fi-da'-vit,** *n.* a written declaration on oath. [L. he has pledged his faith.]

**af-fil'-i-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to adopt (a child); to fix the parentage of (a child). **af-fil-i-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *affiliatus*<*ad*+ *fīlius*, a son.]

**af-fin'-i-ty,** *n.* nearness of relationship; likeness of nature or disposition; the attraction of atoms (*chem.*). [F. *affinité* <L. *ad*+*fīnis*, an end.]

**af-firm'** (**-firmed, -firm-ing**), *v.* to declare confidently, solemnly, or positively. **af-fir-ma'-tion,** *n.* the act of affirming. **af-fir'-ma-tive,** *adj.* asserting; expres-

sing *yes*, or assent. (to answer) **in the affirmative** (to answer) 'yes' to a question. [O.F. *afermer*<L. *affirmo*<*firmus*, strong.]

**af-fix'** (**-fixed'**, **-fix'-ing**), *v.* to fix or join (to). **af'-fix**, *n.* a syllable or letter joined at the end of a word; a suffix; something placed at the end. [L. *ad*+*fixus*, fixed.]

**af-fla'-tus**, *n.* a breath of wind; inspiration (of a poet). [L.]

**af-flict'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to give pain or distress to; to grieve. **af-flic'-tion**, *n.* distress of mind; grief; loss of friends; persecution. [L. *afflīgo*, I dash down.]

**af'-flu-ence**, *n.* abundance; great wealth. **af'-flu-ent**, *adj.* wealthy; *n.* a tributary stream. [F.<L. *affluens*, flowing to.]

**af-ford'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to give forth; to yield; to be able to spend; to give or grant. [A.S. *geforthian*, to further.]

**af-for'-est** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to turn land into a forest by planting trees on it. **af-for-es-ta'-tion**, *n.* [L. *ad*+*fōris*, out of doors.]

**af-fran'-chise**(*-chīz*),(**-chised**,**-chi-sing**) *v.* to make free from slavery or an obligation. **af-fran'-chise-ment**(*-chīz-*), *n.* act of setting free. [F. *a*+*franc*, free.]

**af-fray'** (**-frayed'**, **-fray'-ing**), *v.* to frighten: *n.* a fight causing alarm; a noisy quarrel; a breach of the peace. [F.<L. *ex*+O.G. *fridu*, peace.]

**af-fright'** (*-frīt'*), (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to cause sudden fear to: *n.* great fear or fright; terror. [A.S. *a*+*fyrhtan*, to terrify.]

**af-front'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to insult; to ill-treat openly: *n.* an insult (of word or deed). [O.F. *afronter*<L. *ad*+*frons*, the forehead.]

**af-fu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* the pouring on (of water, etc.). [L. *ad*+*fundo*, I pour.] *N.B.*—Do not confuse with **effusion**, *q.v.*

**a-fore'**, *adv.* before. **a-fore'-said**, *adj.* before-mentioned or spoken of. **a-fore'-time**, *adv.* in past times. [A.S.]

***a for-ti-o'-ri***, [L.] much more then; with stronger reason. [*See* **affray.**]

**a-fraid'**, *adj.* filled with fear; timid.

**Af'-ri-can**, *adj.* of Africa: *n.* a native of Africa. **Af-ri-can'-der**, *n.* a native of S. Africa born of white (*esp.* Dutch) parents.

**aft**, *adj.* and *adv.* behind; near the stern (of a vessel). [Contraction of **after.**]

**af'-ter**, *adj.* behind; hinder: *prep.* and *adv.* behind; later; later than; below in rank; next to (in order); in pursuit of; following; in imitation of. **after-crop**, *n.* a second crop (after the main crop). **after-damp**, *n.* choke-damp (a poisonous gas arising in mines after an explosion of fire-damp). **after-glow**, *n.* the glow in the west of the sky after sunset. **after-math**, *n.* a second crop (of grass, &c.). **after-taste**, *n.* a taste which remains after eating or drinking. **after-thought**, *n.* a thought or reflection that comes after. [A.S.]

**a-gain'**, *adv.* once more. [A.S.]

**a-gainst'**, *prep.* opposite, or in opposition to; in exchange for. [A.S.]

**a-gar'-ic** (or *ag'-ar-ik*), *n.* a mushroom or other fungus. [Gr. *agarikon*.]

**ag'-ate**, *n.* a precious stone (a kind of quartz). [Gr. *achātēs*, a river in Sicily.]

**age** (*āj*), *n.* a period of time; the length of man's life; a generation. **age** (**aged**, **age'-ing**), *v.* to become old. **a'-ged**, *adj.* advanced in age; old. **to come of age**, to become 21 years old, and attain full responsibility as man or woman.

**a-gen'-da** (*-jen'-*), *n. pl.* memoranda; list of things to be done or discussed. [L. *agō*, I do.]

**a'-gent**, *n.* the person or thing that exerts power; one who acts for another by authority. **a'-gen-cy**, *n.* acting for another; the office of an agent. [L. *ăgo*, I do.]

**ag-glom'-er-ate** (**-a-ted**, **-a-ting**), *v.* to collect into a ball or mass. **ag-glom-er-a'-tion**, *n.* [L. *agglomĕro*<*glomus*, a ball.]

**ag-glu'-ti-nate** (**-na-ted**, **-na-ting**), *v.* to unite or to make to unite (as with glue). **ag-glu-ti-na'-tion**, *n.* **ag-glu'-ti-na-tive**, *adj.* tending to or causing union. [L. *agglutĭno*<*glūten*, glue.]

**ag'-gran-dize** (**-dized**, **-diz-ing**), *v.* to make great; to exalt in power, rank, or honour. **ag-gran'-dize-ment** (*-diz-*), *n.* [L. *ad*+*grandis*, great.]

**ag'-gra-vate** (**-va-ted**, **-va-ting**), *v.* to make worse, or more severe, or less endurable; to irritate or make angry. **ag-gra-va'-tion**, *n.* **ag'-gra-va-ting**, *adj.* making worse; making angry. [L. *aggrăvo*<*grăvis*, heavy.]

**ag'-gre-gate**, *adj.* taken together: *n.* a sum taken together; a total: *v.* **ga-ted**, **-ga-ting**), to collect together. **ag-gre-ga'-tion**, *n.* [L. *aggrĕgo*<*grex*, a flock.]

**ag-gress'** (**-gressed'**, **-gress'-ing**), *v.* to

make an attack (first); to begin a quarrel. **ag-gres'-sion** (*-gresh'-un*), *n.* a first attack on another; a breach of the peace; an attack on privileges. **ag-gres'-sive,** *adj.* making the first attack. **ag-gres'-sor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *aggrĕdior*<*grădior*, I step, walk.]

**ag-grieve'** (*-grēv'*), **(-grieved', -griev'-ing),** *v.* to offend; to cause sorrow, pain, or injury to. [L. *ad*+*gravis*, heavy.]

**a-ghast'** (*-gast'*), *adj.* struck with wonder or fear. [A.S. *a*+*gæstan*, to terrify.]

**ag'-ile** (*ăj'-il*), *adj.* active; nimble. **a-gil'-i-ty,** *n.* [L. *agilis*, nimble.]

**ag'-i-tate** (*aj'-*), **(-ta-ted, -ta-ting),** *v.* to put in quick motion; to disturb; to stir violently; to excite. **ag-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* state of being agitated; commotion; a public excitement. **ag'-i-ta-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **-trix**), one who causes agitation (*esp.* by violent speeches). [L. *agĭto*<*ago*, I do.]

**ag-nos'-tic,** *n.* one who disclaims any knowledge of anything beyond the teachings of nature or experience: *adj.* **ag-nos'-ti-cism** (*-ti-sizm*), *n.* the doctrine of agnostics. [Gr. *a*+*gignōskō*, I know.]

**ag'-nus,** *n.* the figure of a lamb to represent the Saviour. **Ag'-nus De'-i,** Lamb of God. [L.]

**a-gog',** *adj.* and *adv.* in a state of great excitement; eager. [O.F.]

**ag'-o-ny,** *n.* great suffering of body or mind; a violent struggle. **ag'-o-nize (-nized, -ni-zing),** *v.* to suffer extreme pain or anguish; to distress exceedingly. [Gr. *agōnia*, a contest.]

**a-gra'-ri-an,** *adj.* relating to fields or lands: *n.* one who is in favour of distributing the land equally among the people. **a-gra'-ri-an-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the doctrine held by agrarians. **agrarian outrage,** wilful damage done to persons or property by certain people who consider themselves oppressed by the landlaws of the country (*esp.* in Ireland). [L. *agrārius*<*ager*, a field.]

**a-gree'** (**-greed', -gree'-ing**), *v.* to be of one mind or opinion. **a-gree'-ment,** *n.* state of being agreed; a legal document. **-gree'-a-ble,** *adj.* pleasant; quite willing. [F.<L. *ad*+*grātus*, pleasing.]

**ag-ri-cul-ture,** *n.* cultivation of land. **g-ri-cul'-tu-ral,** *adj.* **ag-ri-cul'-tu-ist,** *n.* one engaged in agriculture. [L. *ricultura*<*ager*, field,+*cŏlo*, I cultivate.]

**a'-gue** (*-gū*), *n.* a fever with shivering. **a'-gu-ish,** *adj.* having ague; inclined to ague; shivering. [L. *acūtus*, sharp.]

**A.H.C.,** Army Hospital Corps.

**aid,** *n.* help; assistance: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to help; to assist. [F.<L. *adjūto*, I help.]

**aide-de-camp'** (*ād-duh-koń'*), *n.* (*pl.* **aides-de-camp'**), an officer attendant on the general. [F.]

**ai'-gret** (*ā'-*), or **ai'-grette,** *n.* a plume of feathers, often adorned with precious stones. [F.<Ic. *hegri*, a heron.]

**ai'-guille** (*ā'-gwil*), *n.* a needle-shaped mountain peak; a kind of drill. [F.]

***aileron*** (*ā-lĕr-oń'*), *n.* a steadying wing of an aeroplane. [F.<L. *ālă*, a wing.]

**ail** (*āl*), **(ailed, ail'-ing),** *v.* to be sick or ill. **ail'-ing,** *adj.* being ill, or sick. **ail'-ment,** *n.* illness. [A.S.]

**aim** (*ām*), *n.* intention; an object intended to be hit; the line of fire (of a gun, etc.); the act of throwing: *v.* **(aimed, aim'-ing)** (*usu.* with "*at*"), to try to hit (an object or mark); to intend. **aim'-less,** *adj.* **aim'-less-ly,** *adv.* without aim or purpose. [F.<L. *æstīmo*, I estimate.]

**A.I.M.E.,** Associate of the Institute of Mining (or Mechanical) Engineers.

**air** (*ār*), *n.* the fluid we breathe; the atmosphere; the bearing or appearance of a person or thing; a tune or melody: *v.* **(aired, air'-ing),** to expose to air; to dry; to show off (as knowledge). **air—gas,** *n.* gas for lighting made by mixing petroleum vapour with air. **air—gun,** *n.* a shooting instrument in which air is the force. **air—pump,** *n.* an instrument for pumping out air. **air—ship,** *n.* a dirigible balloon, *i.e.*, one driven by a motor and having steering-apparatus. **air—space,** *n.* the cubic contents of a room with reference to the amount of air for breathing contained in it. **air—tight,** *adj.* so tight or close that air cannot enter. **air—way,** *n.* a passage for air (*esp.* in a mine). **air'-y,** *adj.* well-supplied with air; light; sprightly; unsubstantial. [L.<Gr. *aer*, air.]

**aisle** (*īl*), *n.* a side passage (*esp.* of a church). [L. *āla*, a wing.]

**aitch'-bone** (*āch'-*), *n.* the rump-bone (of an ox). [F.<L.]

**a-jar'** (*-jär'*), *adv.* a little way opened (as a door). [A.S. *cierran*, to turn.]

**a—kim'-bo,** *adv.* with elbow pointed outwards and hand on the hip. [Ic.]

**a-kin',** *adj.* and *adv.* related by blood;

nearly related; of the same nature.

**al-**, **all-**, *pref.* [A.S.] all.

**Ala.**, Alabama (U.S.A.).

**al'-a-bas-ter**, *n.* a partly transparent stone of gypsum formation. [L.<Gr. *alabastros.*]

**à la carte** (*ă-lă-kârt*), [F.] as the bill of fare.

**al-ac'-ri-ty** (*-ak'-*), *n.* liveliness of manner; cheerfulness; readiness; quickness; smartness. [L. *alăcer*, cheerful.]

**à la française** (*ă-lă-fraṅ-sāz*), [F.] in the French manner.

**à la mode'** (*ă-lă-mōd'*), [F.] *adv.* in, or according to, the fashion. **a-la-mode'**, *n.* a thin kind of silk.

**a-larm'**, *n.* sudden surprise with fright; a feeling of unrest; notice of danger; a contrivance (*usu.* clock), made to ring loudly to waken from sleep; an alarum: *v.* (**-larmed'**, **-larm'-ing**), to give alarm; to call to arms. **alarm'-bell**, *n.* a bell to sound the alarm on. **a-larm'-ing**, *adj.* causing alarm. **a-larm'-ist**, *n.* one who gives an alarm needlessly, or for insufficient reasons. **a-la'-rum** (*-lā'-* or *(-lă'-)* *n.* a signal of alarm; an alarm-clock. [F.<L. *ad arma*, to arms.]

**Alas.**, Alaska (U.S.A.).

**Alb.**, Albania (U.S.A.).

**alb**, *n.* a long, white robe worn by a priest. [L. *albus*, white.]

**al'-ba-tross**, *n.* a large sea-bird frequenting the Southern Ocean. [Po.<Ar.]

**al'-bert**, *n.* a short watch-chain worn across the breast. [From Prince *Albert*, the husband of Queen Victoria.]

**al-bi'-no** (*-bī'-* or *-bē'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **al-bi'-nos**) a person (or animal) with white skin and the pupil of the eyes of a pink colour. [L. *albus*, white.]

**al'-bum**, *n.* a book (blank when sold) for containing portraits, autographs, etc. [L. *albus*, white.]

**al-bu'-men**, *n.* the white of an egg. **al-bu'-min**, *n.* any substance resembling white of egg in composition or appearance. **al-bu'-min-oid**, *adj.* resembling albumen: *n.* **al-bu'-min-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* having the quality of albumin; insipid. [L. *albus*, white.]

**al'-chem-y** (*-kem-*), *n.* the pretended art of turning base metals into gold. **al'-chem-ist**, *n.* one who professes alchemy. [O.F.<Ar. *al kīmīa*<G.]

**al'-co-hol**, *n.* a pure spirit (spirit of wine) obtained by distillation of saccharine matters, and of an intoxicating nature.

**al-co-hol'-ic**, *adj.* **al'-co-hol-ism**, *n.* a diseased condition of the body caused by the continued and improper use of alcoholic liquors. [Ar.]

**al'-cove** (*-kōv*), *n.* a spacious recess in a room; a natural recess. [Sp. *alcoba.*]

**Ald.**, Alderman, *q.v.*

**al'-de-hydes**, *n. pl.* volatile liquids, many having a suffocating smell, obtained from alcohol.

**al'-der**, *n.* a well-known tree. [A.S. *alor.*]

**al'-der-man**, *n.* a city dignitary next in rank to the Mayor in English and Irish boroughs. **al-der-man'-ic**, *adj.* [A.S. *ealdor*, senior, chief+*mann.*]

**ale**, *n.* an alcoholic drink brewed from malt with the addition of hops; beer. **ale'-house**, *n.* a house where ale is sold. [A.S. *ealu.*]

**a-lert'**, *adj.* on one's guard; watchful; sprightly; nimble. **a-lert'-ness**, *n.* [F.<I.<L. *erectus*, erect; intent.]

**al'-fa**, or **hal'-fa**, *n.* a kind of esparto grass from N. Africa from which paper is made.

**al fres'-co** (*fres'-ko*), [I.] in the open air. Applied *fresco* painting is one on fresh plaster. Often written **alfresco.**

**al'-gæ** (*-jē*), *n. pl.* a class of sea (and fresh water) weeds. **al'-ga** (*g* hard), *n. s.* a particular kind of such weeds. [L.]

**al'-ge-bra** (*-je-*), *n.* the science of number and numerical computations in which letters express quantities, and signs operation. **al-ge-bra'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Ar.]

**a'-li-as**, *adv.* otherwise; at another time: *n.* an assumed or additional name. *pl.* **a'-li-as-es.** [L. *alius*, another.]

**al'-i-bi** (*-ī-bī*), *n.* being somewhere else (a law term). [L. *alius*, other, *ibi*, there.]

**a'-li-en** (*-lī-*), *adj.* foreign; different in nature: *n.* a foreigner; a stranger. **a'-li-en-a-ble**, *adj.* able to be made over to another. **a'-li-en-ate** (**-a-ted**, **-a-ting**), *v.* to make over to another; to withdraw (as the affections); to estrange; to make unfriendly. **a-li-en-a'-tion**, *n.* [F.<L. *aliēnus*, of another country.]

**a-light'** (**-light'-ed**, **-light'-ing**), *v.* to come down (from a horse, etc.); to settle (on a flower, etc.). [A.S. *alihtan.*]

**a-light'**, *adj.* lighted; kindled. [*See* **light.**]

**a-lign'** (*-līn'*), (**-ligned'**, **-lign'-ing**), *v.* to form (*esp.* troops) in line. **a-lign'-ment**, *n.* [F.<L. *ad*+*linea*, a line.]

**al'-i-ment**, *n.* nourishment; food; sup-

port. **al-i-ment'-ar-y,** *adj.* **alimentary canal,** the great duct—mouth, gullet, stomach, intestines—by which food is passed through the body during the process of digestion. [*See* **alimony.**]

**al'-i-mon-y,** *n.* allowance made to a wife when separated from her husband. [L. *alimentum*<*ălo,* I nourish.]

**al'-i-quot,** *adj.* (a part) contained an exact number of times (in a whole). [L. *aliquot,* some, several.]

**al'-ka-li,** *n.* a chemical substance (as potash, soda, etc.), of a neutralizing nature. **al'-ka-line,** *adj.* **al'-ka-loid,** *n.* a substance resembling an alkali, or having similar properties (often of vegetable origin). [Ar.]

**al'-ko-ran,** *n.* the Koran, or Bible of the Turks and other Mohammedans. [Ar. *al,* the, *qurān,* reading.]

**Al'-lah,** *n.* the Arabic name for God.

**al-lay'** (*-lā'*), **(-layed', -lay'-ing),** *v.* to make light, quiet, or smooth; to lessen (pain). [F.<L. *lĕvis,* light.]

**al-lege'** (*-lej'*), **(-leged', -leg'-ing),** *v.* to assert; to bring forward as a reason. **al-le-ga'-tion,** *n.* the act of alleging; that which is alleged. [L. *allĕgo.*]

**al-le'-gi-ance,** *n.* loyal duty (*esp.* to the sovereign). [F.<L. *ad*+*lĕgo,* I bind.]

**al'-le-go-ry,** *n.* a figurative story (with a meaning). **al-le-gor'-ic** or **al-le-gor'-ic-al,** *adj.* **al'-le-go-rist,** *n.* a writer of allegory. **al'-le-go-rize (-rized, -rizing),** *v.* to turn into allegory; to employ allegory. [Gr. *allēgŏria.*]

**al-le-gret'-to,** *n.* a brisk movement (in music) not so fast as allegro. [I.<L.]

**al-le'-gro** (*-lā'-*), *adj.* and *adv.* brisk, lively (of music): *n.* music with a lively movement. [I.<L. *alăcer,* lively.]

**al-le-lu'-jah** (*-ya*), or **al-le-lu'-ia(h),** *int.* *See* **hallelujah.** [H.]

**al-le'-vi-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to make lighter; to give ease to; to lessen (as pain, sorrow). **al-le-vi-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *allĕvo,* I lighten.]

**al'-ley** (*-lĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **al'-leys**), a narrow way or passage. [F. *allée.*]

**All-Fa'-ther,** *n.* a title of Odin; God.

**All-Fools' Day,** *n.* the 1st of April.

**all-fours,** *n.* the four legs of a quadruped, or the legs and arms of a person; a game at cards. [salutation.

**All-hail'** (*-hāl'*), *int.* all-health; a form of

**All-Hal'-lows,** *n.* All Saints' Day, 1st Nov.

**al-li'-ance,** *n.* *See* **ally.**

**al'-li-ga-tor,** *n.* the American crocodile. [Sp.<L. *lacerta,* a lizard.]

**al-lit-er-a'-tion,** *n.* repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words or syllables next or near to each other. **al-lit'-er-a-tive** (*-ă-tĭv*), *adj.* [L. *ad*+*litera,* a letter.]

**al'-lo-cate (-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to give each its place or share; to assign to. **al-lo-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ad*+*locus,* a place.]

**al-lop'-a-thy** (*-ă-thĭ*), *n.* the usual system of treating diseases by endeavouring to create a condition of the body *contrary* to that caused by the disease. **al-lo-path'-ic,** *adj.* **al-lop'-a-thist,** *n.* one who practises allopathy. [Gr. *allos,* other, *pathos,* feeling.]

**al-lot'** (**-lot'-ted, -lot'-ting**), *v.* to give as a lot, or share; to divide and parcel out. **al-lot'-ment,** *n.* that which is allotted (*esp.* land when divided into small portions for spade cultivation); the act of allotting. [O.F. *allotir.*]

**al-low'** (*-lou'*), **(-lowed', -low'-ing),** *v.* to permit; to own or admit; to grant. **al-low'-a-ble,** *adj.* proper to be allowed. **al-low'-ance,** *n.* that which is allowed or granted; a privilege. [L. *ad*+*laudo,* I praise.]

**al'-loy,** *n.* a mixture of metals, *esp.* a baser with a more precious one: **al-loy' (-loyed', -loy'-ing),** *v.* to injure the purity or value of (by admixture); to moderate or modify. **without alloy,** without grief, sadness, or anything to spoil pleasure or happiness. [F.<L. *ad*+*lex,* law.]

**All-Souls' Day,** *n.* the 2nd Nov.

**all'-spice,** *n.* the berry of the pimento, or Jamaica pepper plant, said to combine the flavours of many other spices.

**al-lude'** (**-lu'-ded, -lu'-ding**), *v.* to refer (to); to hint at. **al-lu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* **al-lu'-sive,** *adj.* referring to indirectly. [L. *allūdo,* I play to.]

**al-lure'** (**-lured', -lur'-ing**), *v.* to draw on or tempt; to entice. **al-lure'-ment,** *n.* **al-lur'-ing,** *adj.* tempting; enticing. [O.F. *alurer*<*à leurre,* to the bait or lure.]

**al-lu'-vi-um,** *n.* (*pl.* **-vi-a** or **-vi-ums**), soil, etc., deposited by river or flood. **al-lu'-vi-al,** *adj.* [L. *alluvium.*]

**al-ly'** (*-lī'-*), **(-lied', -ly'-ing),** *v.* to join or league in friendship or by marriage. **al'-ly,** *n.* (*pl.* **al'-lies**), one (person or

state) leagued with another. **al-li'-ance,** *n.* being allied; union by treaty. [O.F. *alier* < L. *alligo*, I bind to.]

***Al'-ma Ma'-ter,*** [L. fostering mother] a phrase applied by a student to his college or university.

**al'-man-ac,** *n.* a yearly calendar of days, weeks, months, etc. [Sp. < Ar. (?)]

**al-might'-y,** *adj.* having infinite power; irresistible. **the Almighty,** *n.* a name for God. [A.S.]

**al'-mond** (*ä'-mund*), *n.* the nut (or its kernel) of the almond-tree. **al'-mond-cake,** *n.* the remains of the almond after the oil has been pressed out. [F. < Gr. *amygdalē*, almond.]

**al'-mon-er,** *n.* one who distributes alms. **al'-mon-ry,** *n.* the place where alms are distributed; the residence of the almoner. [O.F. < L. *eleemosyna* < Gr.]

**al'-most,** *adv.* nearly; all but.

**alms** (*ämz*), *n.* a charitable gift to relieve the poor. **alms'-deed,** *n.* an act of charity. **alms'-giving,** *n.* **alms'-house,** *n.* a house in which poor persons are provided for. [*See* **almoner.**]

**al'-oe** (*-ō*), *n.* (*pl.* **al'-oes**), a tropical plant from which a bitter drug is made. [Gr. *aloē*.] [*a*+**loft.**]

**a-loft',** *adv.* on high; to the sky. [E.

**a-lone',** *adj.* and *adv.* by oneself; single; solitary. [**all**+**one.**]

**a-long',** *adv.* in a line (with); together (with). **a-long'-side,** *adv.* and *prep.* by the side (of). [A.S. *and-lang.*]

**a-loof',** *adv.* at a distance; away (from). [E. *a*+D. *loef*, windward side.]

**a-loud',** *adv.* with a loud voice. [E.]

**alp,** *n.* a high mountain. [Ga. *alp* < L. *albus*, white (with snow).]

**al-pac'-a** (*-pak'-*), *n.* a Peruvian animal of the goat kind; material made from its hair. [Peruvian *al paco.*]

**al'-pen-stock,** *n.* a stick shod with iron used in climbing (the Alps or other) mountains. [G. *Stock*, stick.]

**al'-pha-bet** (*-fă-*), *n.* the letters of a language arranged in order. **al-pha-bet'-i-cal,** *adj.* in the order of the letters of the alphabet. [*alpha* and *beta*, the 1st and 2nd letters of the Greek alphabet.]

**al'-pine,** *adj.* belonging to the Alps or other high mountains. [*See* **alp.**]

**al-read'-y,** *adv.* by this time; now. [O.E.]

**al'-tar,** *n.* an elevated stone or table on which sacrifices were offered; (in churches) the Communion-table. **al'-tar-cloth,** *n.* the cloth which covers the altar. **altar-piece,** *n.* a decoration (often a picture) placed behind the altar in a church. **high altar,** *n.* the chief altar in a cathedral or church. **led to the altar,** married. [L. *altāre* < *altus*, high.]

**al'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to vary; to change; to make different. **al-ter-a'-tion,** *n.* change. **al'-ter-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *n.* a medicine which alters (and so restores) the healthy functions of the body. [L. *alter*, another.]

**al'-ter-cate (-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to dispute; to wrangle. **al-ter-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *altercātus* < *alter*, another.]

***al'-ter e'-go,*** [L.] another myself.

***al'-ter i'-dem,*** [L.] another one exactly similar.

**al-ter'-nate,** *adj.* by turns. **al'-ter-nate (-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to take or follow in turns (said of two). **al-ter'-nate-ly,** *adv.* in turns (of two). **al-ter-na'-tion,** *n.* the taking or coming by turns. **al-ter'-na-tive** (*-na-tiv*), *n.* a choice between two. [L. *alter*, another.]

**al-though',** *conj.* be it so that.

**al'-ti-tude,** *n.* height; elevation. [L. *altitudo.*]

**al'-to,** *adj.* high: *n.* (*pl.* **al'-tos**), the highest range of male voices in singing. [I. < L. *altus*, high.]

**al'-tru-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* devotion to the interests of others; the reverse of selfishness. **al-tru-is'-tic,** *adj.* [L. *alter*, another.]

**al'-um,** *n.* a mineral salt. **a-lu'-mi-na,** *n.* one of the mineral earths. **a-lu'-min-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* **al-u-min'-i-um,** *n.* a soft, bluish-white, light metal. [L. *alūmen*, alum.]

***a-lum'-nus,*** *n.* (*pl.* ***-nī***; *f.* ***a,*** *pl.* ***æ***), a pupil (*esp.* at a university or public school). [L.]

**al'-ways,** *adv.* unceasing; at all times.

**A.M.,** *Ar'-ti-um Ma-gis'-ter* [L.] = Master of Arts (sometimes M.A.): also *an'-te me-rid'-i-em* [L.] = before mid-day or noon: also *an'-no mun'-di* [L.] = in the year of the world.

**a-mal'-gam,** *n.* a mixture of quicksilver and another metal. **a-mal'-ga-mate (-ma-ted, -ma-ting),** *v.* to mix; to combine; to unite. **a-mal-ga-ma'-tion,** *n.* [L. < Gr. *malagma*, a softening.]

**a-man-u-en'-sis,** *n.* a person who writes what another dictates. [L. *manus*, hand.]

**a-mass'** (**-massed', -mass'-ing**), *v.* to

collect in a mass. [F. *amasser.*]

**am'-a-teur** (*-tūr*, or *-tŭr*), *n.* a lover of any art, sport, game, etc., but who does not practise it for gain only. [F.<L. *amo*, I love.]

**am'-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* full of love. **am'-a-to-ry,** *adj.* relating to love; loving. [L. *amo*, I love.]

**a-maze'** (**-mazed', -ma'-zing**), *v.* to astonish greatly. **a-maze'-ment,** *n.* **a-ma'-zing,** *adj.* causing astonishment or bewilderment. [E. *a*+**maze.**]

**am'-a-zon,** *n.* one of a fabled race of female warriors; a tall, strong, or bold masculine woman. [Gr. *amazŏn.*]

**am-bas'-sa-dor,** *n.* one who represents a sovereign (or state) in another country. [F.<L. *ambactus*, a vassal, a dependent]

**am'-ber,** *n.* a pale yellow fossil resin. [F. *ambre*<Ar.]

**am'-ber-gris** (*-grēs*), a solid, fragrant substance of a grey colour obtained from the spermaceti whale. [F. *ambre*+*gris*, grey.] [about; both.

**ambi-, amb-, am-,** *pref.* [L.] round

**am-bi-dex'-trous,** *adj.* able to use either hand with equal readiness. [L. *ambi*+*dexter*, the right hand.]

**am-big'-u-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* indefinite; doubtful; having more meanings than one. **am-bi-gu'-i-ty,** *n.* [L. *ambiguus*, moving from side to side.]

**am-bi'-tion** (*-bish'-un*), *n.* a strong desire to rise in the world, or for power, fame, honour, or distinction. **am-bi'-tious** (*-bish'-us*), *adj.* [L. *ambitio*<*ambio*, I go round (to solicit votes).]

**am'-ble** (*-bl*), (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to go between a walk and a trot (of a horse); to move at an easy pace: *n.* [L. *ambŭlo*, I walk.]

**am-bro'-si-a** (*-brō'-zhĭ-ă*), *v.* the food of the (Greek) gods (it gave immortality to those who ate of it); something pleasant to the taste and smell. **am-bro'-si-al,** *adj.* very fragrant. [Gr. *ambrōtos*, immortal.]

**am'-bu-lance,** *n.* a kind of carriage used as a moveable hospital. [F. *See* **amble.**]

**am'-bus-cade,** *n.* a lying in ambush. **am'-bush,** *n.* a secret waiting to surprise (*esp.* in military affairs). [F.<Late L. *boscum*, a bush.]

**a-meer',** or **a-mir',** *n.* a ruler in some Eastern countries (*esp.* Afghanistan); an emir. [Ar.]

**a-me'-li-o-rate** (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to make better; to improve a bad condition. **a-me-li-o-ra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *mĕlior*, better.]

**a-men',** *n.* and *int.* verily; so be it (at the end of a prayer). [H.]

**a-me'-na-ble** (*-nă-bl*), *adj.* easy to be led or governed; submissive; liable to be called to account. [F. *amener*, to lead <L.L. *minare*, to conduct.]

**a-mend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make or grow better; to correct. **a-mend'-ment,** *n.* improvement. **a-mends',** *n. pl.* compensation for loss or injury; reparation. [F.<L. *emendo*, I correct.]

***amende honorable*** (*a-mand' on-o-râbl'*), [F.] a frank apology; reparation.

**a-men'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**) pleasantness or agreeableness (as of situation, climate, manners, disposition). [L. *amœnitas*<*amœnus*, pleasant.]

**am'-e-thyst** (*-thist*), *n.* a precious stone of a violet-blue colour, a kind of quartz. [Gr. *amethystos.*]

**a'-mi-a-ble,** *adj.* lovable; of pleasing disposition. **a-mi-a-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* **a'-mi-a-bly,** *adv.* [L. *amo*, I love.]

**am'-ic-a-ble** (*-ĭk-ă-*), *adj.* friendly; peaceable. **am'-ic-a-bly,** *adv.* [L. *amīcus*, a friend.]

**A.M.I.C.E.,** Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

**A.M.I.E.E.,** Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

**am'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* friendship; friendly relationship. [L. *amo*, I love.]

**am-mo'-ni-a,** *n.* a strong-smelling gas used in medicine and the arts. **am-mo-ni'-a-cal,** *adj.* **sal ammoniac,** smelling-salts; ammonium chloride. [Gr. *Ammōn*, a god near whose temple in Libya this substance was first obtained.]

**am'-mo-nite,** *n.* the fossil shell of an extinct species of fish. [See preceding word. The shell was supposed to resemble the horn in Ammon's head.]

**am-mu-ni'-tion** (*-nish'-ŭn*), *n.* gunpowder, shells, cartridges, and other military and naval stores. [L. *ad*+*munio*, I wall round, fortify.]

**am'-nes-ty,** *n.* a general pardon (*esp.* of political offenders). [Gr. *amnēstos*, not remembered.]

**a-mok'** or **a-muck'** (**to run**), *adv.* to rush frantically about, attacking all who come in the way. [Malay.] [I love.]

**am'-or-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* loving. [L. *amo*,

**a-mor'-phous** (*-fus*), *adj.* shapeless; with-

out regular form or shape; uncrystallized. [Gr. *amorphos*, without form.]

**a-mour'** (*ă-moor'*), *n.* a love affair. [F.< L. *amo*, I love.]

***amour propre*** (*â-moor' prōp'r*), [F.] vanity; self-love.

**am-père'** or **am-pere'** (*-pār'*), *n.* the unit of current (in electricity); the measurement denoting the rate of flow or volume of a current. [From *Ampère*, a French electrician, *b.* 1775, *d.* 1836.]

**amphi-**, *pref.* [Gr.] round about.

**am-phib'-i-ous** (*-fib'-ĭ-us*), *adj.* able to live either on land or in water. **am-phib'-i-an**, *n.* (*pl.* **-i-a** or **-i-ans**), an amphibious animal: *adj.* [Gr. *amphi* + *bios*, life.]

**am-phi-the'-a-tre** (*-fĭ-thē'-ă-tĕr*), *n.* an ancient theatrical building of an oval or irregular shape, with seats in tiers all round, and space for the entertainers in the middle. [Gr. *amphi*+*theatron*, a theatre.]

**am'-ple** (*-pl*), *adj.* large; abundant; more than sufficient; extended. **am'-pli-tude**, *n.* ampleness; extent. **am'-ply** (*-plĭ*), *adv.* **am'-pli-fy** (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to make ample; to enlarge. [L. *amplus*, large.]

**am'-pu-tate** (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to cut off (*esp.* a limb). **am-pu-ta'-tion**, *n.* [L. *ampŭto*, I cut away.]

**a-muck'**. *See* **amok**.

**am'-u-let**, *n.* a jewel or ornament worn as a charm against sickness or other evil. [L.<Ar.]

**a-muse'** (*-mūz'*), (**-mused', -mu'-sing**), *v.* to divert; to entertain. **a-muse'-ment**, *n.* **a-mu'-sing**, *adj.* [L. *musa*, a muse.]

**ana-**, *pref.* [Gr.] up; back.

**a'-na** (*ā'-nă* or *an'-a*), *n.* a collection of sayings, or gossiping anecdotes. [L. neut. pl. termination *-ana*.]

**an-a-bap'-tist**, *n.* one who believes that baptized infants should be re-baptized when grown up. [Gr. *ana*+**baptist**.]

**an-ach'-ro-nism** (*-ak'-*), *n.* an error by which an event or circumstance is assigned to a time (earlier or later) to which it cannot possibly belong. [Gr. *ana*+*chronos*, time.]

**an-a-con'-da**, *n.* a large South American water-snake of the boa family. [?]

**an-æ'-mi-a** or **an-e'-mi-a** (*-ē'-mĭ-ă*), *n.* a want of blood in the body, or poorness of blood. **an-æ'-mic** (*-ē'-* or *a-nem'-*), *adj.* wanting blood. [Gr. *a*+*haima*, blood.]

**an-æs-thet'-ic** (*-ēs-*), *adj.* causing insensibility (*esp.* to pain): *n.* a drug or other substance used to produce insensibility to pain. [Gr. *an*+*aisthēsis*, sensation.]

**an'-a-gram**, *n.* a transposition of letters or words so as to form a new word or sentence [as "time" or "mite"="emit."] [Gr. *ana*+*gramma*, a letter.]

**a-nal'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* a relation or likeness of one thing to another in some points; similarity. **an-a-log'-i-cal** (*-loj'-ĭ-*), *adj.* **a-nal'-o-gous** (*-gus*), *adj.* bearing an analogy or resemblance (to). [F.< Gr. *analogia*, proportion.]

**an'-a-lyse** (*-ă-līz*), (**-lysed, -ly-sing**), *v.* to separate into natural parts or elements; to trace to its source. **an-al'-y-sis** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-y-ses**), the act or process of analysing. **an'-al-yst** (*-ist*), *n.* **an-a-lyt'-i-cal**, *adj.* of or belonging to analysis. [Gr. *ana*+*luo*, I loosen.]

**an'-ar-chy** (*-kĭ*), *n.* absence of rule or government; a state of lawlessness; political confusion. **an-ar'-chi-cal**, *adj.* **an'-ar-chist** (*-kist*), *n.* one who advocates anarchy, or aims at the overthrow of the civil government of his country. [Gr. *an*+*archē*, government.]

**an-ath'-e-ma**, *n.* a solemn curse. **an-ath'-e-mat-ize**, *v.* to pronounce an anathema on. **anathema maranatha** (I. *Cor.* xvi. 22)=Let him be accursed, for the Lord cometh to execute judgment: *n.* a thing accursed or to be shunned. [Gr. *anathēma*, anything devoted to evil.]

**an-at'-o-my**, *n.* the art of cutting a body (animal or vegetable) to see its structure; the science or the study of the structure of a body; the way in which the parts of a body are arranged. **an-a-tom'-ic-al**, *adj.* **an-at'-o-mize** (**-mized, (-miz-ing**), *v.* **an-at'-om-ist**, *n.* [Gr. *ana*+*tomē*, a cutting.]

**an'-ces-tor** (*-ses-*), *n.* (*fem.* **-tress**), a forefather; one from whom a person is descended. **an-ces'-tral**, *adj.* **an'-ces-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* a line of ancestors. [L. *ante*+*cĕdo*, I go.]

**an'-chor** (*-kĕr*), *n.* an instrument with a hook for stopping the motion of a ship or boat by gripping the ground; any firm support. **an'-chor** (**-chored, -chor-ing**), *v.* to cast anchor and so stop a vessel. **at anchor**, at rest (held by an anchor). **an'-chor-age**, *n.* place where a vessel can lie (or is lying) at anchor.

**to weigh anchor,** to raise the anchor so as to be able to set sail. [L. *ancŏra.*]

**an'-chor-ite** (*-kor-īt*) or **an'-cho-ret** (*-ko-*), *n.* one who lives a very retired or solitary life; a hermit; a recluse. [Gr. *anachōreō*, I retire.]

**an-cho'-vy** (*-chō'-vī*), *n.* (*pl.* **-vies**), a small fish of the herring family caught in the Mediterranean. [Sp. *anchova.*]

**an'-cient** (*ān'-shent*), *adj.* of olden times; old: *n.* a very old person. **an'-cient-ly,** *adv.* [L. *ante*, before.]

**an'-cient,** *n.* an ensign or flag; a standard-bearer. [*See* **ensign.**]

***an-ci-en' rè-gime'*** (*aṅ-syaṅ' rā-zhēm'*), [F.] the old order of things.

**an-dan'-te,** *adj.* (in *mus.*) moderately slow in movement: *n.* [I.]

**and'-i-ron** (*-i-ern*), *n.* a fire-dog, *i.e.*, a raised horizontal bar in a fireplace to support burning wood. [O.F. *andier.*]

**an'-ec-dote,** *n.* a very short story or narrative. **an'-ec-do-tal,** *adj.* [Gr. *anekdotos*, not given out.]

**a-nem'-o-ne,** *n.* a well-known flower easily moved by the wind (*lit.* the wind-flower). [Gr. *anemos*, the wind.]

**a-nent',** *prep.* on a line with; against; towards; concerning. [A.S. *on-efen*, close by.]

**an'-e-roid,** *adj.* not employing fluid. **an aneroid barometer** is one in which the pressure of the air is measured without quicksilver or other fluid. [Gr. *a*+*nēros*, liquid+*eidos*, form.]

**an'-eu-rism** (*-ū-rizm*), *n.* a disease caused by the swelling of an artery. [G. *ana*+*eurus*, wide.]

**an'-gel,** *n.* a messenger from heaven; an old English coin (value about 10s.) bearing the figure of an angel. **an-gel'-ic (-al),** *adjs.* of or like an angel. [Gr. *angelos*, a messenger.]

**an'-gel-us** (*-jel-*), *n.* the "Hail Mary," a prayer to the Virgin; a R. C. service in memory of the Annunciation (*St. Luke*, i. 28), said at morning, noon, and sunset, at which times a bell is rung to invite the faithful to say the prayer.

**an'-ger,** *n.* wrath; passion: *v.* **(-gered, -ger-ing),** to make angry; to enrage. **an'-gry,** *adj.* in a state of anger. **an'-gri-ly,** *adv.* [L. *ango*, I choke, press.]

**an'-gi-na pec'-to-ris** (*an'-jī-*, or *an-jī'-*), *n.* a very dangerous affection of the heart, causing intense pain in the breast. [L.]

**an'-gle,** *n.* a corner; the figure made by two lines which meet; the inclination of two lines to each other. **an'-gu-lar,** *adj.* **an-gu-lar'-i-ty,** *n.* [L. *angulus*, a corner.]

**an'-gle,** *n.* a fishing-hook; a rod and line for fishing: *v.* **(-gled, -gling),** to fish with a rod, line, and hook; to fish for. **an'-gler,** *n.* [A.S. *angel*, a fish-hook.]

**An'-gli-can,** *adj.* English; belonging to the English church. **an'-gli-cé** (*ang'-glī-sē*), *adv.* in English; after the English style. **an'-gli-cize** (*-sīz*), **(-cized, -ci-zing),** *v.* to make English. [L. *anglicānus*<*Angles*, the English.]

**An'-glo-,** a prefix, denoting English; as in the following compounds:—**an-glo-ma'-ni-a,** *n.* a passion for imitating English customs, goods, etc. **an-glo-pho'-bi-a** (*-fō'-*), *n.* an excessive dread of (or aversion to) the same. **An'-glo-Sax'-on,** *adj.* Old-English; pertaining to the old English race and language.

**an-go'-la,** or **an-go'-ra,** *n.* a silky wool got from the Angora goat. [*Angora*, a town in Asia Minor.]

**an'-guish,** *n.* great pain (of body or mind). [F.<L. *angustus*, narrow<*ango*, choke]

**an'-i-line** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a product of coal-tar from which several beautiful dyes are obtained. [F.<S.<Ar. *anīl*, indigo.]

**an'-i-mal,** *n.* a living, feeling creature: *adj.* having the life of an animal. **an-i-mal'-cule,** *n.* (*pl.* **-cules** or **-cu-la**), an exceedingly small animal. **an'-i-mal-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the state of being an animal. **animal spirits,** good health and energy. **animal kingdom,** one of the three great divisions (*animal*, *vegetable*, *mineral*) of natural objects. [L. *anima*, life, a living thing.]

**an'-i-mate (-ma-ted, -ma-ting),** *v.* to give life, spirit, or vigour to: *adj.* having life; living. **an'-i-ma-ted,** *adj.* brisk; lively; vigorous. **an-i-ma'-tion,** *n.* life. [L. *animo*, I animate.]

**an-i-mos'-i-ty,** *n.* great hatred; strong ill-feeling. [F.<L. *animōsitas*, vehemence.]

**an'-i-mus,** *n.* a feeling against (any one). [L.]

**an'-ise** (*-iss*), *n.* a plant with aromatic seeds (aniseeds) used for flavouring. [L. *anīsum.*]

**an'-ker,** *n.* a Dutch liquid measure of 10 [(wine) gallons. [D.]

**an'-kle** (*ang'-kl*), *n.* the joint connecting the foot and leg. **an'-klet,** *n.* a ring for wearing on the ankle. [A.S. *anclēow.*]

**an'-na,** *n.* an Indian coin ($\frac{1}{16}$ of a rupee)

worth now about $1\frac{1}{4}d$.

**an'-nals,** *n. pl.* a history of events arranged in years. **an'-nal-ist,** *n.* a writer of annals. [L. *annus*, a year.]

**an'-nates** or **an'-nats,** *n. pl.* the first-year's income (or portion thereof) of a bishop, etc., originally (in Eng.) paid to the Pope, after 1543 paid for the benefit of the Church of Eng. [L. *annus*, a year.]

**an-neal'** (**-nealed,' -neal'-ing**), *v.* to temper (glass and steel) by heat. [A.S. *onælan*, to inflame.]

**an-nex'** (**-nexed', -nex'-ing**), *v.* to join or add one thing to another: *n.* something annexed. **an-nex-a'-tion,** *n.* **an-nexe'** (*-nex'*) [F. form], *n.* an added portion (*esp.* of a building); a wing (of a building). [F.<L. *annecto*, I tie to.]

**an-ni'-hil-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to entirely destroy; to bring to nothing. **an-ni-hil-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *annihilo*<*ad*+*nihil*, nothing.]

**an-ni-ver'-sa-ry,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), the return of a day year after year on which an event occurred and (frequently) is celebrated. [L. *annus*, a year, *verto*, I turn.]

**an'-no-tate** (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to make notes on. **an-no-ta'-tion,** *n.* **an'-no-ta-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *annŏto*<*an*+*noto*, I mark.]

**an-nounce'** (**-nounced', -noun'-cing**), *v.* to give public or first notice of; to make known. **an-nounce'-ment,** *n.* something announced; the act of —. [F.< L. *annuncio*<*ad*+*nuncio*, I report.]

**an-noy'** (**-noyed', -noy'-ing**), *v.* to disturb or irritate; to tease; to vex; to trouble; to molest: *n.* **an-noy'-ance** (*-ans*), *n.* that which —. **an-noy'-ing,** *adj.* [F.<L. *ad*+*odium*, hatred.]

**an'-nu-al,** *adj.* yearly; happening every year: *n.* a plant which lives only one year or season. **an'-nu-al-ly,** *adv.* yearly. **an-nu'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a sum of money paid (per year) to a person for life or for a fixed term of years. **an-nu'-i-tant,** *n.* the receiver of an annuity. [F.<L. *annus*, a year.]

**an-nul'** (**-nulled', -nul'-ling**), *v.* to bring to nothing; to make null and void; to do away with. [L. *ad*+*nullus*, none.]

**an'-nu-lar,** *adj.* ring-shaped. **annular eclipse,** an eclipse of the sun in which a ring-shaped portion of its disc is visible, the remainder being obscured by the moon passing in front of it. [L. *annulus*, a ring.]

**an-nun'-ci-ate** (*-sĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to proclaim; to give tidings of. **an-nun-ci-a'-tion,** *n.* announcement; *esp.* the announcement by the angels to the Virgin Mary of the coming birth of Christ (*St. Luke* i. 31). The day on which this event is celebrated is 25th March, commonly called *Lady Day*. [L. *annuntio*, I announce.]

**an'-ode,** *n.* the positive pole of an electric cell or battery; the way by which electricity enters substances through which it passes (opposed to *cathode*, *q.v.*).

**an'-o-dyne** (*-dīn*), *n.* a medicine used to deaden pain. [Gr. *an*+*odunē*, pain.]

***an'-nus mi-ra'-bi-lis,*** [L.] the wonderful year. In English History often applied to the year 1666.

**a-noint'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to smear with ointment or oil; to consecrate by applying or pouring on oil. [F.<L. *unguo*, I anoint.]

**a-nom'-a-ly,** *n.* (*pl.* **-lies**), a deviation from rule; an irregularity. **a-nom'-a-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* irregular. [Gr. *an*+*homălos*, even.]

**a-non',** *adv.* presently; immediately. [A.S. *on ān'*, in one (moment).]

**anon'.,** a contracted form of *anonymous*.

**an-on'-y-mous** (*-ĭ-mus*), *adj.* nameless; of unknown name. **an-on-ym'-i-ty** (*-im'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [Gr. *an*+*onŏma*, name.]

**an-oth'-er** (*-uth'-*), *adj.* not the same; one more. **another place,** the House of Lords is often so spoken of in the House of Commons. [A.S.]

**an'-swer** (*-ser*), (**-swered, -swer-ing**), *v.* to reply (to a question, charge, etc.); to suit; to succeed: *n.* a reply; a solution (as in arith., etc.). **an'-swer-a-ble,** *adj.* having to give account (of an action). **an'-swer-er,** *n.* [A.S. *andswerian*.]

**ant,** *n.* a small insect; an emmet. **ant'-eat-er,** *n.* a quadruped that feeds on ants and other insects. **ant'-eggs,** *n. pl.* the larvæ or pupæ of ants. **ant'-hill,** *n.* the mound raised by ants in making their dwelling-place. [A.S. *æmete*.]

**an-tag'-o-nist,** *n.* a person who opposes; an opponent or adversary. **an-tag-o-nis'-tic,** *adj.* opposing. **an-tag'-o-nism** (*-nizm*), *n.* the act or state of being in opposition. [Gr. *antagonistēs*, a combatant, rival.]

**ant-arc'-tic,** *adj.* opposite the arctic; near the south pole. [Gr. *anti*+*arktos*,

a bear ; the north.]

**ante-, anti-,** *pref.* [L.] before.

**an-te-ce'-dent,** *adj.* going before in time, place, rank, etc. : *n.* something or someone going before : in *pl.* previous conduct or history. [L. *antecēdo* < *ante*+*cĕdo*, I go.]

**an'-te-cham-ber,** *n.* a room before and leading to another. [L. *ante*+**chamber.**]

**an'-te-date (-da-ted, -da-ting),** *v.* to date before the actual day ; to give an earlier date to. [L. *ante*+**date.**]

**an-te-di-lu'-vi-an,** *adj.* before the Flood (Noah's) : *n.* one who lived before the Flood ; a very agèd person. [L. *ante*+*dīluvies*, a flood.]

**an'-te-lope,** *n.* a small, swift animal of the deer kind. [O.F < L. < Gr.]

**an-te-me-rid'-i-an,** *adj.* before noon. [L. *ante*+*meridies*, midday.]

**an-ten'-næ** (*-nē*), *n. pl.* the feelers or horns of insects and crustaceans. [L. *antenna*, a sail-yard.]

**an-te'-ri-or,** *adj.* before (in place or time). [L. *ante*, before.]

**an'-te-room.** *See* **antechamber.**

**an'-them,** *n.* a sacred song or hymn set to music, and sung in parts, sometimes with solos. [Gr. *anti*+*phōnē*, voice.]

**an'-ther,** *n.* that part of the stamen of a flower containing the pollen or fertilizing dust. [Gr. *anthos*, a flower.]

**an-thol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* a collection of beautiful passages of poetry or prose. [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, *lĕgo*, I collect.]

**an'-thra-cite** (*-sīt*), *n.* a kind of coal which burns with scarcely any flame, smell, or smoke, and gives off intense heat ; smokeless coal. [Gr. *anthrax*, charcoal.]

**an'-thrax,** *n.* a carbuncle ; a fiery boil ; an infectious disease of cattle and sheep, which may be communicated to man by inoculation ; wool-sorters' disease. [Gr.]

**an-thro-pol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* that branch of natural history which treats of mankind as human and social beings. **an'-thropoid,** *adj.* resembling man, applied to certain man-like apes, as the orang and gorilla. **an-thro-po-log'-i-cal** (*-loj'-ĭ-*), *adj.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, *logos*, discourse.]

**anti-,** *pref.* [Gr.] opposite to ; against.

**an'-tic,** *adj.* odd ; ridiculous in dress, shape, etc. : *n.* a buffoon ; a clown ; (*pl.*) funny tricks ; capers. [L. *antiquus*, ancient.]

**An'-ti-Christ,** *n.* the great enemy of Christ. [Gr. *anti*, against.]

**an-tic'-i-pate** (*-tĭs'-ĭ-*), **(-pa-ted, -pating),** *v.* to be or take beforehand ; to take or do before another so as to prevent him ; to foresee. **an-tic-i-pa'-tion,** *n.* [L. *antĭcipo* < *capio*, I take.]

**an-ti-cli'-max,** *n.* the opposite of climax ; a descent or fall following a previous rise. [Gr. *anti*+*klimax*, a ladder.]

**an-ti-cy'-clone,** *n.* a state of the atmosphere in which there is an outward flow of air, with a rotary motion, from an area of high pressure. [Gr. *anti*+**cyclone.**]

**an'-ti-dote,** *n.* a remedy against poison or other evils. [Gr. *anti*+*dōtos*, given.]

**an-ti-ma-cas'-sar,** *n.* an ornamental covering for chairs, sofas, etc., to keep them from being soiled. [Gr. *anti*+**macassar.**]

**an'-ti-mon-y,** *n.* a whitish, brittle metal used in the arts and in medicine. [L.]

**an-tip'-a-thy,** *n.* a feeling against ; dislike ; repugnance. **an-ti-pa-thet'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *anti*+*pathos*, feeling.]

**an-tip'-o-des** (*-o-dēz*), *n. pl.* people or countries situated on directly opposite sides of the globe ; anything opposite or contrary. [Gr. *anti*+*pŏdes*, feet.]

**an-ti-py'-rin,** *n.* a medicine obtained from coal-tar and used for reducing fever. [Gr. *anti*+*pūr*, fire.]

**an'-ti-qua-ry** (*-kwā-rĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), one who studies or who is interested in ancient matters or things. **an-ti-qua'-ri-an,** *adj.* relating to ancient times or things : *n.* an antiquary (*N.B.—This is a wrong use ; the word is an adj.*). **an'-ti-qua-ted** (*-kwā-*), *adj.* old-fashioned ; out of date. [F. < L. *antīquus*, ancient.]

**an-tique'** (*-tēk'*), *adj.* old ; ancient in age or style ; old-fashioned ; **the antique,** ancient works of art ; the style of ancient art. **an-tiq'-ui-ty** (*-tik'-wĭ-*), *n.* ancient times ; **-ties,** *n. pl.* relics of olden times. [F. < L. *antīquus*, ancient.]

**an-ti-Sem'-ite,** *n.* a modern opponent to the Jews in Central and Eastern Europe generally. **an-ti-se-mit'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *anti*+L.L. *Semites*, the descendants of Shem, son of Noah, from whom the Jews are descended.]

**an-ti-sep'-tic,** *adj.* resisting putrefaction : *n.* a substance which prevents or retards putrefaction or decay. [Gr. *anti*+*sēptos*,

rotten, putrid.]

**an-tith'-e-sis,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**), opposition; contrast; a figure of speech by which a strong contrast is expressed. [Gr. *anti*+*thĕsis*, a placing.]

**an-ti-tox'-in,** *n.* a substance which taken into the blood by inoculation neutralizes the action of certain toxins or poisons there present, or renders the person immune from the effects of such poisons. [Gr. *anti*+*toxikon*, poison.]

**an'-ti-type** (*-ti-tīp*), *n.* that which is represented or figured by the type or symbol. [Gr. *anti*+*tupos*, a type.]

**ant'-ler,** *n.* the horn or branch of a horn (of a stag, etc.). **ant'-lered** (*-lerd*), *adj.* having antlers. [F. origin doubtful.]

**an'-vil,** *n.* the iron block on which a smith hammers. [A.S. *anfilte*.]

**anx-i'-e-ty,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), uneasiness of mind; eager desire. **anx'-ious** (*ank'-shus*), *adj.* having anxiety; troubled in mind. [L. *anxius*, troubled.]

**an'-y** (*en'-nĭ*), *adj.* some (one or more). **an'-y-bod-y,** *n.* any one person. **any body** (*two words*), any number of persons. **an'-y-how,** *adv.* in any manner. **an'-y-one,** *pron.* anybody. **an'-y-where,** *adv.* in any place. **an'-y-wise,** *adv.* in any case or manner. [A.S.]

**a-or'-ta,** *n.* the main artery which conveys the blood from the left side of the heart. [Gr. *aeiro*, I raise.]

***à outrance*** (*ă oo-trans'*), [F.] to the last extremity (*esp.* in a duel). [*Not* ***à l'outrance***, which is bad French.]

**a-pace'** (*-pās'*), *adv.* at a quicker pace; swiftly. [E. *a*+**pace.**]

**A-pach'-e** (*ă-păch'-ā*), *n.* (in France) a lawless hooligan. [< the Red-Indian tribe.]

**a-part'-ment,** *n.* a room in a house. [E. *a*+**part.**]

**ap'-a-thy** (*-ă-thĭ*), *n.* absence or want of feeling; indifference. **ap-a-thet'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *a*+*pathos*, feeling.]

**ape,** *n.* an animal of the monkey kind; an imitator: *v.* (**aped, a'-ping**), to imitate (*esp.* in a slavish manner) [A.S. *apa*.]

**a-pe'-ri-ent,** *adj.* opening: *n.* a medicine which opens the bowels; a laxative. [L. *apĕrio*, I open.] [*apĕrio*.]

**ap'-er-ture,** *n.* an opening; a hole. [L.

***à peu près*** (*ă puh prā*), [F.] nearly.

**a'-pex,** *n.* (*pl.* **a'-pex-es,** or **a'-pi-ces**), the highest point; the summit of anything. [L. *apex*, the top (point).]

**a-phe'-li-on** (*ă-fē'-*), *n.* the most distant position from the sun of a planet, or comet; the opposite to *perihelion*. [Gr. *apo*+*helios*, the sun.]

**a'-phis,** *n.* (*pl.* **aph'-i-des**), the wine-fretter or plant-louse; the green-fly; the ant-cow, etc. [L.]

**aph'-o-rism** (*af'-o-rizm*), *n.* a short, wise saying; a maxim. [Gr. *aphorizo*, I define, set boundaries to.]

**a'-pi-a-ry** (*-pĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), a bee-house. **a'-pi-a-rist,** *n.* a person who keeps bees. **a'-pi-cul-ture,** *n.* the keeping of bees. [L. *ăpis*, a bee.]

***à pied*** (*ă pyā*), [F.] on foot.

**a-plomb'** (*a-plom'*), *adj.* and *adv.* being perpendicular: *n.* self-possession. [F.]

**apo-, aph-,** *pref.* [Gr.] from.

**a-poc'-a-lypse** (*-lips*), *n.* revelation; disclosure; the Book of Revelation (*B.*). **a-poc-a-lyp'-tic,** or **-tic-al,** *adj.* [Gr. *apo*+*kalupto*, I reveal.]

**a-poc'-ry-pha** (*-rĭ-fa*), *n.* certain books, not generally considered to be inspired writings, sometimes placed in Bibles at the end of the Old Testament. **a-poc'-ry-phal,** *adj.* belonging to the apocrypha; of doubtful authority or credit. [Gr. *apo*+*krupto*, I hide.]

**ap'-o-logue** (*-lŏg*), *n.* a fable or other similar story conveying some moral meaning; an allegory. [Gr. *apo*+*logos*, a discourse.]

**a-pol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-gies**), a speech made in excuse (for); a poor substitute; a make-shift. **a-pol-o-get'-ic** (*-jet'-*), *adj.* **a-pol'-o-gist,** *n.* one who makes an apology, or defence. **a-pol'-o-gize** (**-gized, -gi-zing**), *v.* to make an apology (for). [L. < Gr. *apologia*.]

**ap'-o-phthegm** or **-o-thegm** (*-them*), *n.* a short, wise saying; a maxim. [Gr. *apo*+*phthegma*, a word.]

**ap'-o-plex-y,** *n.* a fit or stroke caused by brain disorder. **ap-o-plec'-tic,** *adj.* and *n.* [Gr. *apo*+*plēsso*, I strike.]

**a-pos'-ta-sy** (**-cy** is wrong), *n.* (*pl.* **-sies**), forsaking one's religious principles or party. **a-pos'-tate,** *n.* one guilty of —. **a-pos'-ta-tize** (**-tized, -ti-zing**), *v.* to forsake a former belief or profession. [L. < Gr. *apostasia*, a standing from.]

***a pos-te-ri-o'-ri,*** [L.] reasoning (or drawing conclusions) from effects to causes. [*cf.* ***a priori.***]

**a-pos'-tle** (*-pos'-l*), *n.* one sent (to preach or teach); one of the twelve apostles of Christ; a devoted follower (of); one who

champions or supports any great cause or movement. **a-pos'-tle-ship,** *n.* the office or work of an —. **a-pos-tol'-ic,** or **a-pos-tol'-i-cal,** *adj.* **apostolic church,** the Christian Church of the early ages, founded by the apostles. **apostolic fathers,** early Christian writers born during the time of the apostles. **apostolic see,** the Church of Rome governed by the Pope. [Gr. *apo* + *stello*, I send.]

**a-pos'-tro-phe** (*-fē*), *n.* a turning away to address someone or something; a mark (') denoting possessive case, or the omission of a letter. **a-pos'-tro-phize** (*-fīz*), **(-phized, -phi-zing),** *v.* to address (someone) in an apostrophe. [Gr. *apostrophē*, a turning from.]

**a-poth'-e-car-y** (*-kăr-ĭ*), *n.* one who prepares and sells drugs for medicine. [Gr. *apothēkē*, a store-room.]

**ap'-o-thegm,** *n.* *See* **apophthegm.**

**ap-o-the'-o-sis** (or *-ō'-sis*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**), the making a god (of); a deification. **ap-o-the'-o-size (-sized, -si-zing),** *v.* [Gr. *apo* + *Theos*, God.]

**ap-pal'** (*-pâl'*), **(-palled', -pall'-ing),** *v.* to dismay; to fill with dread. **ap-pall'-ing,** *adj.* dreadful; shocking. [O.F. < L. *pallidus*, pale.]

**ap'-pan-age** or **ap'-an-age,** *n.* the provision made (originally for food) for the maintenance of the younger children of kings, princes, etc.; a perquisite; a dependency. [F. < L. *ad* + *pānis*, bread.]

**ap-pa-ra'-tus** (*-pă-rā'-*), *n. s.* or *pl.* things prepared; a collection of tools or means for doing work; appliances. [L.]

**ap-par'-el,** *n.* dress; clothing: *v.* **(-elled, -el-ling),** to clothe; to adorn. [F. < L. *ad* + *par*, like.]

**ap-pa'-rent** (*-pā'-* not *-păr'-rent*), *adj.* visible; evident; seeming. **heir ap-pa'-rent,** one who is at present the heir. **ap-pa'-rent-ly,** *adv.* seemingly. [F. < L. *appārens*, appearing.]

**ap-pa-ri'-tion** (*-rish'-un*), *n.* an appearance; a ghost. [L. *appāreo*, I appear.]

**ap-par'-i-tor,** *n.* an officer (or messenger) of a court of justice. [L.]

**ap-peal'** (*-pēl'*), **(-pealed', -peal'-ing),** *v.* to call upon; to refer one's cause to a higher court: *n.* a reference to a higher court. **ap-pel'-lant,** *n.* one who —. [F. < L. *appello*, I name; I call.]

**ap-pear'** (*-pēr'*), **(-peared', -pear'-ing),** *v.* to become visible; to be in sight; to show oneself; to seem. **ap-pear'-ance,** *n.* the act or state of appearing; a thing seen; resemblance. **to keep up appearances,** to keep up an outward show (*esp.* of better circumstances). [F. < L. *appāreo*, I appear.]

**ap-pease'** (*-pēz'*), **(-peased', -peas'-ing),** *v.* to make quiet; to pacify; to dispel (as hunger, anger, fear, etc.). [F. < L. *ad* + *pax*, peace.]

**ap-pel-la'-tion,** *n.* that by which anything is called; a name. [*See* **appeal.**]

**ap-pend'** (**-pend'-ed, -pend'-ing**), *v.* to hang to; to add to. **ap-pend'-age,** *n.* something hung on or added to. **ap-pen'-dix,** *n.* (*pl.* **-dix-es** or **-di-ces**), something placed at the end or added to (*esp.* of a book). **ap-pen-di-ci'-tis** (*-sī'-*), *n.* a disease of that part of the large intestine called the *vermiform appendix*. [F. < L. *pendo*, I weigh.]

**ap-per-tain'** (**-tained', -tain'-ing**), *v.* to belong (to). **ap-pur'-ten-ance,** *n.* **ap-per'-tin-ent,** or **ap-pur'-ten-ant,** *adj.* belonging (to). [F. < L. *ad* + *pertĭneo*, I hold or relate to.]

**ap'-pe-tite,** *n.* a natural desire or craving for food and drink; any strong desire, longing, or eagerness (for). **ap'-pe-ti-zing** (*-tīz-*), *adj.* causing appetite, desire, or longing for. [F. < L. *ad* + *pĕto*, I seek.]

**ap-plaud'** (**-plaud'-ed, -plaud'-ing**), *v.* to show approval of (*esp.* by clapping the hands); to approve. **ap-plause'** (*-plauz'*), *n.* act of —; open praise. [L. *ad* + *plaudo*, I clap the hands.]

**ap'-ple,** *n.* a well-known tree and its fruit; the pupil of the eye. **apple of discord,** any thing that causes envy, contention, or disagreement. **apple-pie order,** a state of great neatness. [A.S. *æppel*.]

**ap-pli-qué'** (*ap-plē-kā'*, not *ap-plēk'*), *n.* an ornamental pattern cut out and *applied* to, or sewn on, another material: *adj.* [F. *appliquer*, to apply.]

**ap-ply'** (**-plied', -ply'-ing**), *v.* to put one thing to another; to employ; to make a request; to fix the mind on. **ap-pli'-ance,** *n.* something applied; means used. **ap'-pli-ca-ble** (not *ă-plīk'-*), *adj.* able to be applied. **ap-pli-ca'-tion,** *n.* the act of —; diligence; the moral of a fable, etc.; a request. **ap'-pli-cant,** *n.* one who applies (for something). [F. < L. *ad* + *plĭco*, I fold.]

**ap-point'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to fix (a time,

place, or person); to put into an office; to settle; to grant. **ap-point'-ment,** *n.* the act of appointing; an office to which some one is appointed; an engagement for meeting (with): in *pl.* equipments. [F.<L. *ad*+*punctum*, point.]

**ap-por'-tion** (*-pōr'-shun*), **(-por'-tioned, -por'-tion-ing),** *v.* to share or divide out in due proportion. **ap-por'-tion-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *ad*+*portio*, a portion.]

**ap'-po-site** (*-zĭt*), *adj.* fitting; suitable; pat; to the point. **ap-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* a placing (or being placed) together side by side. Nouns **in apposition** explain each other. [L. *ad*+*pōno*, I place.]

**ap-praise'** (**-praised', -prais'-ing**), *v.* to set a price on; to estimate the worth of. **ap-prais'-er,** *n.* one who —; a professional valuer. [F.<L. (*see* next word).]

**ap-pre'-ci-ate** (*-shĭ-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to put a right or just estimate or value on; to value highly; to rise in value. **ap-pre'-ci-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be —; considerable. **ap-pre-ci-a'-tion,** *n.* **ap-pre'-ci-a-tive** (*-ă-tĭv*), *adj.* capable of or showing appreciation. [L. *ad*+*prĕtium*, a price.]

**ap-pre-hend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to seize; to understand; to fear; to anticipate. **ap-pre-hen'-sion,** *n.* **ap-pre-hen'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* quick to apprehend; fearful (of). [F.<L. *ad*+*prehendo*, I seize.]

**ap-pren'-tice** (*-tĭs*), **(-ticed, -tic-ing),** *v.* to put out (a young person) to learn a trade, or profession: *n.* a young person so put out; a novice; a learner. **ap-pren'-tice-ship,** *n.* the state of an —; time of being an —. [F. *apprendre*, to learn<L. *apprehendo*, I seize.]

**ap-prise'** (*-prīz'*), **(-prised', -pri'-sing),** *v.* to give notice (of); to inform. [F.< L. *apprehendo*, I seize.]

**ap-proach'** (**-proached', -proach'-ing**), *v.* to draw or come near; to make advances: *n.* a drawing near; a path or way towards. [F.<L. *ad*+*prŏpe*, near.]

**ap-pro-ba'-tion,** *n.* approval; sanction; commendation. [L. *ad*+*prŏbo*, I prove.]

**ap-pro'-pri-ate** (*-prĭ-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to take for one's own; to set apart for the use of a particular person or subject: *adj.* proper; suitable. **ap-pro-pri-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ad*+*prŏprius*, one's own]

**ap-prove'** (*-proov'*), **(-proved', -prov'-ing),** *v.* to think or speak well of; to be pleased with; to sanction. **ap-pro'-val** (*-proo'-*), *n.* agreement with; approbation. **ap-pro'-ver,** *n.* one who approves; one who confesses to a crime and also informs against others. [F.< L. *ad*+*prŏbo*, I try; test.]

**ap-prox'-i-mate** (*-ĭ-*), **(-ma-ted, -ma-ting),** *v.* to come near or very near (to); to grow like: *adj.* coming very near (in place, manner, or resemblance); nearly correct. **ap-prox'-i-mate-ly,** *adv.* **ap-prox-i-ma'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ad*+*proximus*, next.]

**ap-pur'-te-nance,** *n.* that which pertains or belongs to some person or thing; an appendage or accessory. **ap-pur'-te-nant,** *adj.* [F.<L. *ad*+*pertĭneo*, I belong.]

**a'-pri-cot** (*-prĭ-*), *n.* a rich fruit of the plum kind. [F.<L. *præcoquus*, cooked (or ripened) beforehand.]

**A'-pril,** *n.* the opening month of Spring; the fourth month of our year. **April-fool,** one who is sportively imposed upon on the 1st of April. [L. *apĕrio*, I open.]

***a pri-o'-ri,*** [L. from something coming before], reasoning from the cause to the effect; the converse of *a posteriori*, *q.v.*

**a'-pron** (*-prun*), *n.* an article of clothing worn in front to protect the clothes from dust or injury. **tied to the apron-strings of,** unduly controlled by. [O.F. *naperon*<L. *nappa*, a cloth.]

**ap-ro-pos'** (*ap-ro-pō'* not *a-pro'-pō*), *adj.* to the purpose: *n.* something said to the purpose. [F. *à propos.*]

**apse** (*aps*), *n.* (*pl.* **ap'-ses**), a semicircular recess such as is found at the east end of some churches. **ap'-si-dal,** *adj.* [L. <Gr. *apsis*, a joining; an arch.]

**apt,** *adj.* fit; ready; open to impressions; quick to learn; inclined or disposed (to). **apt'-ly,** *adv.* **ap'-ti-tude** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* **apt'-ness,** *n.* [L. *aptus*, fit.]

**a'-qua** (*ā'-kwa* or *ak'-wa*), *n.* water. **aqua fortis,** strong water (nitric acid); **aqua vitæ,** strong spirits (*esp.* brandy).

**a-qua'-ri-um** (*ă-kwā'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ums** or **-a**), a vessel or tank for holding aquatic animals or plants. [L. *aqua*, water.]

**a-quat'-ic** (*-kwat'-*), *adj.* relating to water; growing or living in water: *n. pl.* sports in or on water, as swimming, etc. [L.]

**aq'-ue-duct** (*ak'-wĭ-*), *n.* a channel (often on a bridge) made for conveying water. [L. *aqua*, water, *dūco*, I lead.]

**aq'-ue-ous** (*ak'-wē-us*), *adj.* of water; watery. [L. *aqua*, water.]

**aq'-ui-line** (*ak'-wĭ-lin* or *-līn*), *adj.* of an eagle; hooked like an eagle's beak (*esp.* the nose). [F.<L. *aquĭla*, an eagle.]

**A.R.A.,** Associate of the Royal Academy.

**Ar'-ab,** *n.* a native of Arabia: *adj.*

**ar-a-besque'** (*-besk'*), *n.* a kind of very rich ornamentation, either painting, inlaying, or carving.

**Ar-a'-bi-an, Ar'-a-bic,** *adjs.* of Arabia.

**ar'-a-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* (land) fit for ploughing or cultivating. [F.<L. *ăro*, I plough.]

**A.R.A.M.,** Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.

**Ar-a-ma'-ic,** *adj.* of the group of languages anciently spoken in Asia Minor and other eastern Biblical countries. [*Aram*, a descendant of Shem (*Gen.* x. 22).]

**ar'-bi-ter** (*-bĭ-*) (modern form **arbitrator**), *n.* one selected to judge or decide in a disputed case between two parties; an umpire. **ar'-bi-tra-ry,** *adj.* depending on the will (acting as a *judge*); despotic. [L. *arbiter*, a judge.]

**ar'-bi-trate,** *v.* **(-tra-ted, -tra-ting),** *v.* to act as arbiter or judge; to decide. **ar-bit'-ra-ment,** *n.* decision. **ar-bi-tra'-tion,** *n.* **ar'-bi-tra-tor,** *n.* one who —. [*See* **arbiter.**]

**ar-bo-re'-tum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ta** or **-tums**), a place where trees are classified and cultivated for scientific purposes. **ar'-bor-i-cul-ture,** *n.* the scientific culture of trees. [L. *arbor*, a tree, *cŏlo*, I cultivate.]

**ar'-bour** (*-bĕr*), *n.* a bower; a place shaded by trees. [F.<L. *arbor*, a tree.]

**ar-bu'-tus,** *n.* a class of shrubs resembling the strawberry. [L. *arbŭtus*, the wild strawberry.]

**arc** (*ark*), *n.* part of the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other curve. **ar-cade',** *n.* an arched-over walk (often with shops). [F.<L. *arcus*, a bow.]

**Ar-ca'-di-an,** *adj.* of Arcadia, a rural district in Greece; rural; rustic; pastoral.

**arch,** *n.* a part of a circle or curve; a structure in the form of a curve over an opening or supporting a wall. **arch (arched, arch'-ing),** *v.* to cover with an arch; to form an arch: *adj.* sly; waggish; roguish. **Court of Arches,** an ecclesiastical court of the province of Canterbury. **arch'-way,** *n.* a way under an arch. [L. *arcus*, a bow.]

**arch-, arche-, archi-,** *pref.* [Gr.] chief; first.

**ar-chæ-ol'-o-gy** (not **-che-**) (*-kē-ol'-o-jĭ*), *n.* the science which treats of ancient times and things or the knowledge of such things. **ar-chæ-o-log'-i-cal,** *adj.* **ar-chæ-ol'-o-gist** (*-jist*), *n.* one devoted to or skilled in archæology. [Gr. *archaios*, old, *lŏgos*, a word or discourse.]

**ar-cha'-ic** (*-kā'-*), *adj.* ancient; antiquated; obsolete. **ar'-cha-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* an antiquated manner, style, or expression. [Gr. *archaios*, old.]

**arch-an'-gel** (*ark-*), *n.* an angel of the highest rank.

**arch-bish'-op,** *n.* a chief bishop. **arch-bish'-op-ric,** *n.* the office or dignity of —.

**arch-dea'-con** (*-dē'-*), *n.* the chief deacon; the person of ecclesiastical rank having supervision over a diocese, next under the bishop. **arch-dea'-con-ry,** *n.* the office, or the residence, of an archdeacon.

**arch'-duke,** *n.* (*fem.* **arch-duch'-ess**), a duke of the highest rank (*esp.* in the Austrian royal family).

**ar'-cher,** *n.* one skilled in the use of bow and arrows. **ar'-cher-y,** *n.* the art of the archer. [F.<L. *arcus*, a bow.]

**ar'-che-type** (*-ke-tīp*), *n.* the form or model from which the *type* is formed. [F.<L.<Gr. *arche*, beginning, *tŭpos*, form, type.] [bishop.

**ar-chi-e-pis'-co-pal** (*-kĭ-*), *adj.* of arch-

**Ar-chi-me'-di-an** (*-kĭ-*), *adj.* of Archimēdēs, a famous ancient philosopher and mathematician. **Archimedian screw,** an apparatus for raising water by means of a revolving screw.

**ar-chi-pel'-a-go** (*-kĭ-pel'-ă-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-gos**) a part of the sea containing many islands (*esp.* the Æ-ge'-an Sea, in the Mediterranean, the chief sea of the ancient Greeks); a group of many islands in the sea. [I.<Gr. *arch*+*pelăgos*, sea.]

**ar'-chi-tect** (*-kĭ-*), *n.* a master-builder; one skilled in planning out and erecting buildings; any contriver. **ar'-chi-tec-ture,** *n.* the art and profession of an —. **ar-chi-tec'-tu-ral,** *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *arch*+*tektōn*, a workman.]

**ar'-chives** (*-kīvz*), *n. pl.* ancient records or documents; the rooms in which public records or historic documents are kept. [F.<L.<Gr. *archeion*, a public office.]

**arc'-tic,** *adj.* relating to the North Pole or the regions near it; northern; frigid. [O.F.<L.<Gr. *arktos*, a bear.]

**ar'-dent,** *adj.* burning; eager. **ar'-dour** (*-dĕr*), *n.* heat; warmth of feeling; zeal. **ardent spirits,** distilled spirits, as whiskey, brandy, etc. [F.<L. *ardĕo*, I burn.]

**A.R.C.M.**, Associate, Royal College of Music. [Organists.

**A.R.C.O.**, Associate, Royal College of

**ar'-du-ous,** *adj.* laborious; difficult to accomplish. [L. *arduus*, steep; difficult.]

**a'-re-a,** *n.* surface measurement; an enclosed place; the site on which a building stands; a sunken space around a building; extent; scope; range (of thought). [L. *ārea*, an open space.]

**a-re'-na** (*-nă*), *n.* an open space for public contests or shows (*esp.* as in the Roman amphitheatre); any place of public contest or sphere of action. [L. *arēna*, sand.]

**ar'-gon,** *n.* an inert gas discovered in the atmosphere in 1894 by Profs. Rayleigh and Ramsey. [Gr. *a*+*ergon*, work.]

**ar'-go-sy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-sies**), a merchant ship laden with a rich cargo. [I.<*Ragusa* once a famous port in Dalmatia.]

**ar'-gue** (*-gū*), (**-gued, -gu-ing**), *v.* to debate or discuss; to try to prove. **ar'-gu-ment,** *n.* something brought forward in order to prove; a discussion; a summary (as of a book). **ar-gu-men'-ta-tive,** *adj.* relating to arguing. [F.<L. *argŭo*, I prove.]

**Ar'-gus,** *n.* in Greek mythology a being who had a hundred eyes. **Ar'-gus-eyed,** *adj.* very watchful or vigilant.

**A.R.I.B.A.,** Associate, Royal Institute of British Architects.

**ar'-id** (*ăr'-* not *ā'-rid*), *adj.* very dry. **a-rid'-i-ty, ar'-id-ness,** *ns.* state of being dry or parched. [L. *āridus*, dry.]

**a-rise'** (*-rīz'*), (**-rose', -ris'-en, -ris'-ing**), *v.* to rise to a higher place; to ascend; to get up (as from bed); to spring up. [A.S. *arisan*.]

**ar-is-toc'-ra-cy** (*-ră-sĭ*), *n.* the nobles or chief persons in a state; the upper classes generally; government by the nobles. **ar'-is-to-crat,** *n.* a person of good birth; a haughty person. **ar-is-to-crat'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *aristos*, best, *krătos*, rule.]

**a-rith'-me-tic,** *n.* the science of numbers. **ar-ith-met'-i-cal,** *adj.* **a-rith-me-ti'-cian** (*-tish'-un*), *n.* one skilled in arithmetic. [F.<L.<Gr. *arithmos*, number]

**ark,** *n.* a chest; a large floating vessel (*Gen.* vi., etc); any place of refuge. [L. *arca*, a chest.]

**arm,** *n.* a limb of the body; an inlet of the sea. **arm'-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**). [A.S.]

**arm,** *n.* a weapon: *pl.* weapons; warfare; devices or symbols used in heraldry. **man-at-arms,** *n.* a fully-equipped and skilful soldier. **small-arms,** *n.* those which can be carried in the hand (as rifle, sword, etc.). **stand of arms,** a complete set of arms for one soldier. **to arms!** a summons to fight. **under arms,** in readiness for fighting. **arm** (**armed, arm'-ing**), *v.* to provide with arms; to fortify; to take up arms. [F.<L. *arma*, arms.]

**ar-ma'-da** (*-mā'-* not *-mă'-*), *n.* a fleet of armed vessels. [Sp.<L. *arma*.]

**ar-ma-dil'-lo,** *n.* a small quadruped covered with a horny shell. [Sp.<L.]

**ar'-ma-ment,** *n.* a body of armed forces prepared for war; all the cannon, small-arms, etc., provided for a man-of-war. [L. *arma*, arms.]

**ar'-ma-ture,** *n.* armour which defends; a piece of soft iron used to connect the two poles of a magnet, and forming an important part in electric motors. [F.<L. *arma*, arms.]

**ar'-mis-tice** (*-tĭs*), *n.* a short cessation of fighting; a truce. [F.<L. *arma*, arms, *sisto*, I stop.]

**ar-mo'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to arms (in heraldry). **armorial bearings,** the heraldic figures or symbols on a "coat-of-arms." [F.<L. *arma*, arms.]

**ar'-mour** (*-mur*), *n.* defensive arms or dress for the body; defensive plating for a ship of war. **ar'-mour-er,** *n.* a maker of armour. **ar'-mour-y,** *n.* place where armour and arms are made or stored. [F.<L. *arma*, arms.]

**Arm'-strong-gun,** *n.* a breech-loading, wrought-iron, rifled cannon invented by Baron Armstrong (1810-1900).

**ar'-my** (*-mĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-mies**), a large body of men armed and ready for war; a large number. **army corps** (*-kōr*), a main division of an army; several divisions, forming a miniature army, complete with every requisite for war. [F. *armée*<L. *arma*, arms.]

**ar'-ni-ca** (*-kă*), *n.* or "mountain-tobacco," a plant producing a useful medicine. [?]

**a-ro'-ma** (*ă-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-mas**), a sweet smell; an agreeable odour; a subtle quality. **ar-o-mat'-ic,** *adj.* **aromatic vinegar,** a powerful scent made from acetic acid and various perfumes, used to relieve headache and fainting fits. [L.<Gr. *arōma*.]

**ar-peg'-gi-o** (*-ped'-jĭ-ō*), *n.* (in music) the notes of a chord struck very rapidly one

after the other. [I.<*arpa*, a harp.]

**ar'-que-buse** (*-kwē-bus*), *n.* an old-fashioned fire-arm, fired from a rest. [F.< D. *haakbus*, a gun with a hook.]

**ar'-rack,** *n.* an intoxicating liquor distilled from rice and other East Indian plants. [Ar. *araq*.]

**ar-raign'** (*-rān'*), **(-raigned', -raign'-ing),** *v.* to summon and accuse before a court of justice. [O.F.<L. *ad*+*ratio*, an account.]

**ar-range'** **(-ranged', -ran'-ging),** *v.* to set in order; to settle terms. **ar-range'-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *ad*+**range.**]

**ar'-rant,** *adj.* downright (in a bad sense); thorough. [F.<L. *erro*, I wander.]

**ar'-ras,** *n.* tapestry hangings, made first at *Arras* in France.

**ar-ray',** *n.* order (*esp.* of battle); dress; regular arrangement: *v.* **(-rayed', -ray'-ing),** to place in order (*esp.* in battle); to dress. [L. *ad*+root of **ready.**]

**ar-rear',** *n.* state of being behind: *pl.* money due, but not paid. [F.<L. *ad*+*retro*, behind.]

**ar-rest'** **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to seize (*esp.* by legal warrant); to stop; to catch the attention; to check or hinder the motion of: *n.* a stop; a seizure. [F.<L. *ad*+*resto*, I remain.] [mental reservation.

***arrière pensée*** (*ar-ryār' pañ-sā'*), [F.]

**ar-rive'** **(-rived', -ri'-ving),** *v.* to come; to reach a place; to attain an object. **ar-ri'-val,** *n.* [F.<L. *ad*+*ripa*, bank.]

**ar'-ro-gant,** *adj.* assuming too much; demanding too much; haughty. **ar'-ro-gance,** *n.* unbearable pride. **ar'-ro-gate** **(-ga'-ted, -ga'-ting),** *v.* to claim too much; to be arrogant. [L. *arrogans*.]

**ar'-row** (*-rō*), *n.* a pointed weapon made to be shot from a bow. **ar'-row-y,** *adj.* **broad arrow,** a mark, thus ↑, placed by the government on moveable stores, or in the ordnance survey, on places from which measurements are made (*see* **bench-mark).** [A.S. *arwe*.]

**A.R.S.A.,** Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.

**ar'-se-nal,** *n.* a place for making or storing things required for the army and navy in time of war. [Sp. *arsenal*<Ar.]

**ar'-sen-ic,** *n.* a metal, and a mineral oxide, the latter a powerful poison. **ar-sen'-ic-al,** *adj.* [F.<Gr. *arsēn*, male (so called from its *strength*).]

***ars lon'-ga, vi-ta brev'-is,*** [L.] art is long, life is short.

**ar'-son,** *n.* the crime of wilfully setting fire to a place. [F.<L. *ardeo*, I burn.]

**art,** *n.* acquired skill or knowledge; cunning. **black art,** magic; sorcery. **fine arts,** those which gratify the cultivated taste or the sense of beauty, as painting, sculpture, music, architecture. **art'-ful,** *adj.* cunning. **art'-ful-ly,** *adv.* **art'-ful-ness,** *n.* **art'-less,** *adj.* without art; simple. [L. *ars*, art.]

**ar'-ter-y,** *n.* a vessel carrying blood from the heart. **ar-te'-ri-al,** *adj.* [L.<Gr. *artēria*.]

**ar-te'-si-an** (*-zĭ-*) **well,** *n.* a very deep well bored in the ground until water flows from internal pressure. [From *Artois*, a province in Northern France, where first made.]

**ar'-ti-choke,** *n.* an edible vegetable somewhat resembling a thistle. **Jerusalem artichoke,** a kind of sun-flower whose tuberous root is eaten. [I.<Ar.]

**ar'-ti-cle,** *n.* a thing; a distinct part; a member; a point (of doctrine, duty, etc.); a clause in a treaty, etc.; a literary composition: *v.* **(-cled, -cling),** to bind (by indenture). **articles of war,** the official regulations for the rule and discipline of the British army and navy. **the Thirty-nine Articles,** the summary of the doctrines of the Church of England. [F.<L. *articŭlus*, a joint.]

**ar-tic'-u-late,** *adj.* jointed; distinct; clearly expressed (of words in a speech): *v.* **(-la-ted, -la-ting),** to speak distinctly; to joint (in anatomy). **ar-tic-u-la'-tion,** *n.* speech; a joint (in anatomy). [L. *articŭlus*, a joint.]

**ar'-ti-fice** (*-tĭ-fis*), *n.* a contrivance; a trick. **ar-tif'-i-cer** (*-ĭ-ser*), *n.* a workman (at a common art). **ar-ti-fi'-cial** (*-fish'-al*), *adj.* made by art, not by nature; unreal. [F.<L. *ars*, art, *făcio*, I make.]

**ar-til'-ler-y,** *n.* guns and cannon; the body of soldiers which works them. **artilleryman,** *n.* a soldier of the artillery. **horse-artillery,** *n.* light field- or machine-guns (generally accompanying cavalry) of which the artillerymen are mounted on horseback. [F.<L. *ars*.]

**ar'-ti-san** (*-tĭ-zan*), *n.* one who works at a trade; a mechanic. [F.<L. *ars*, art.]

**ar'-tist,** *n.* one skilled in a fine art (*esp.* painting, sculpture, music). The F. form **artiste** (*ar-tēst'*) is generally employed in England with reference to

*ad*+*sălio*, I leap.]

**in**, *n.* one who kills, or attempts , secretly or by surprise; a mur- **as-sas'-si-nate** (**-na-ted, -na- ,** *v.* **as-sas-sin-a'-tion**, *n.* [Ar.] **lt'** (*-sält'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to attack ntly; to try to take (a fort) by : *n.* **assault-at-arms** (not **-of-**), hibition or show of military exer- s (*esp.* fencing). [F.<L. *ad*+*saltus*, ap. Compare **assail.**]

**y'** (*-sā'*), (**-sayed', -say'-ing**), *v.* to to examine; to prove: *n.* trial; (of purity, genuineness). [F.<L. *um*, a weighing.]

**-ble** (*-bl*), (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to or call together; to meet together; lect. **as-sem'-blage** (*-blaj*), *n.* **'-bly**, *n.* **General Assembly** land, Ireland, and the U.S.A.), court of the Presbyterian Church. **ative Assembly,** in some British s the lower house of the legisla- **National Assembly,** the first of rench revolutionary assemblies, sat 1789-91. [F.<L. *ad*+*sĭmul*, .]

**ed, -ing**), *v.* to agree to; to con- dmit as true: *n.* **as-sent'-er** r), *n.* **as-sen'-tient** (*-shent*), ting. **Royal assent,** the assent British Sovereign to bills passed oth Houses of Parliament. [F.< L. *ad*+*sent* I feel.]

**as-sert'** (**-ed, -ing**), *n.* to declare strongly; to state positively; to affirm. **as-sert'- -er** (in law **-or**), *n.* one who —. **as- ser'-tion,** *n.* **as-ser'-tive,** *adj.* strongly asserting. [L. *ad*+*sĕro*, I join.]

**as-s , s'** (**-sessed', -sess'-ing**), *v.* to fix a value on (for taxing or rating purposes). **sess'-ment,** **as-sess'-or,** *n.* [F. +*sĕdeo*, I sit.]

one article of value in the a person's property as com- is debts; *usu.* in *pl.* **as'-** ire property of a person. *sătis*, enough.]

(**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to t very strongly. **as-sev-** [L. *ad*+*sĕvērus*, severe.] ), *adj.* diligent; atten- . **as-sid-u'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), o, I sit.]

**ied', -sign'-ing**), *v.* ny one); to allot. ns to whom proper- ty or an interest is transferred. **as-sign'- ment,** *n.* **as-sig-na'-tion** (*-sĭg-*), *n.* a meeting by appointment. **as-sign-ee'** (*-sīn-ē'*), *n.* one to whom property is assigned (by law). [F.<L. *ad*+*signum*, a sign.]

**as-sim'-i-late** (*-ĭ-*), (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to make similar (or like); to absorb (as food into the body). **as-sim-i-la'- tion,** *n.* **as-sim'-i-la-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* [L. *ad*+*similis*, like.]

**as-sist'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to help; to aid; to be present (at a ceremony). **as-sist'- ance,** *n.* **as-sist'-ant,** *n.* one who —; a helper. [F.<L. *ad*+*sisto*, I stand.]

**as-size'**, *n.* (*usu.* in *pl.* **as-si'-zes**), a court of justice with judge and jury. [F.< L. *ad*+*sĕdeo*, I sit.]

**as-so'-ci-ate** (*-shĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to join or be joined in company (with). *n.* one who is so joined: *adj.* closely connected with. **as-so-ci-a'-tion,** *n.* **"association,"** football played under the rules of the Football Association (formed 1863), in which the ball must not be handled. [L. *ad*+*socius*, a friend.]

**as-sort'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to arrange in kinds or classes; to agree. **as-sort'-ed,** *adj.* selected; classified. **as-sort'-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *ad*+*sors*, a lot.]

**as-suage'** (*-swāj'*), (**-suaged', -sua'- ging**), *v.* to soften; to abate; to allay. [F.<L. *ad*+*suāvis*, sweet.]

**as-sume'** (**-sumed', -su'-ming**), *v.* to take on oneself; to claim more than is due; to take for granted or without proof. **as-sump'-tion** (*-sum'-shun*), *n.* **As- sumption of the Virgin,** a festival of the R.C. Church held on the 15th August. [L. *ad*+*sūmo*, I take.]

**as-sure'** (*-shoor'*), (**-sured', -sur'-ing**), *v.* to make sure or secure; to tell positively; to confirm. **as-sur'-ance,** *n.* confident assertion; confidence; impudence; insurance (as applied to lives). **as-sur'- ed-ly** (*-shoor'-*), *adv.* most positively or certainly. [F.<L. *ad*+*secūrus*, certain.]

**as'-ter,** *n.* a family of plants bearing star shaped flowers. [Gr. *astēr*, a star.]

**as'-ter-isk,** *n.* a star-shaped mark of r erence (⁂). [Gr. *asteriskos*, a little sta

**a-stern'**, *adv.* in the stern or rear (*esp* a ship); behind. [Scand.]

**as'-ter-oid,** *n.* one of the minor pla (whose orbits lie between those of and Jupiter). [Gr. *astēr*, a star, form.]

public singers and actors. **ar-tis'-tic,** *adj.* showing taste or skill. [*See* **art.**]

**a'-rum,** *n.* a class of plants represented by the arum lily, the wake-robin, and other examples. [L. < Gr. *arŏn.*]

**A.R.W.S.,** Associate of the Royal Water-Colour Society.

**A'-ry-an** (*ā'-rĭ-*), *adj.* and *n.* a term describing a great family of languages and races of Asia and Europe; Indo-European. [Sa.]

**A.S.,** Anglo-Saxon.

**as-bes'-tos,** *n.* a fibrous, mineral, fireproof substance. [Gr *asbestos,* unquenchable.]

**A.S.C.,** Army Service Corps.

**as-cend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to go up; to rise. **as-cend'-ant,** *adj.* rising; being over or superior: *n.* higher or superior position. **as-cend'-an-cy,** *n.* higher or superior position; great power or influence. **as-cen'-sion** (*-sen'-shun*), *n.* the act of ascending (*esp.* into heaven). **As-cen'-sion-Day,** *n.* the day on which Christ's ascension is commemorated, always the Thursday but one before Whit-Sunday. **as-cent',** *n.* an upward slope; the act of ascending. **to be in the ascendant,** to be predominant; to have great power or influence. *N.B.*—Endings *-ence, -ency, -ent,* are now incorrect. [L. *ascendo,* I climb up.]

**as-cer-tain'** (**-tained', -tain'-ing**), *v.* to make (oneself) certain; to find out or learn about something. [F. < L. *ad* + *certus,* sure.]

**as-cet'-ic** (*-sĕt'-*), *adj.* extremely rigid in self-denial or devotions: *n.* one who denies himself every kind of pleasure for the sake of duty or religion. **as-cet'-i-cism** (*-ĭ-sizm*), *n.* the system or kind of life of an ascetic. [Gr. *askeo,* I exercise or practise.]

**as-cribe'** (**-cribed', -cri'-bing**), *v.* to attribute or impute (to); to assign. [L. *ascrībo,* I write down.]

**a-sep'-tic,** *adj.* not liable to putrefaction or decay. [Gr. *a* + *sĕptos,* rotten.]

**sh,** *n.* (*pl.* **ash'-es**), the remains of anything burnt; remains. **ash'-en, ash'-y,** *adjs.* pale, like ashes. **Ash-Wednesday,** *n.* the first day of Lent, when ashes were formerly sprinkled on the heads of penitents. [A.S. *æsce,* ashes.]

**·amed',** *adj.* feeling, or smitten with, ame; confused by guilt. [A.S.]

**lar** (less correctly **-ler**), *n.* a hewn or squared stone (for building). *axilla,* a chip or splinter.]

**as'-i-nine** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* of or like very stupid. [L. *asĭnus,* an as

**as-kance',** *adv.* sideways; awr disdain, envy, or suspicion. [?

**as-kew',** *adv.* in a slanting or direction. [?] [[L. < Gr.

**asp,** or **asp'-ic,** *n.* a poisonou

**as-par'-a-gus,** *n.* a well-known g vegetable. [L. < Gr. *asparagos.*]

**as'-pect,** *n.* a view; look; mien; po prospect. [L. *aspectus.*]

**as'-pen,** *n.* a kind of poplar tree leaves tremble greatly in a sligh [A.S. *æspe.*]

**as-per'-i-ty,** *n.* roughness (of ta face, or sound); harshness (of [F. < L. *asper,* rough.]

**as-perse'** (*-pers'*), (**-persed', -**] *v.* to bring foul or injurious a against; to slander. **as-** (*-shun*), *n.* false reports or slander. [L. *ad* + *spargo,* I s

**as-phalt'** (not **-phalte**) (*-falt'*), of pitch used for cement, et *asphaltos.*]

**as-phyx'-i-a** (*-fix'-ĭ-ā*), *n.* app or suspended animation; state of unconsciousness (t page of breathing); suffo **phyx'-i-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-tin.g**), into a state of asphyxia. [G *sphŭzo,* I throb.]

**as'-pic,** *n.* a kind of savoury jelly contain ing meat, eggs, etc [F < L. ?]

**as-pi-dis'-tra,** *n.* the "parlour palm," species of Chinese lily. [< Gr. *aspis* a shield < the shape of the flower.]

**as-pire'** (**-pired', -pi'-ring**), *v.* to esir earnestly; to strive to reach (to). **as' pi-rant,** *n.* one who —. **as'-pi- (-ra-ted, -ra-ting),** *v.* to with full breath: *n.* the let sounded. **as-pi-ra'-tion** act of aspiring; intense something good or not **tor,** *n.* an apparatus for (or gas). [F. < L. *ad* + *s*

**A.S.R.S.,** Amalgamated S Servants.

**as'-sa-gai** (less corre **as'-se-gay**) (*-gā* or spear used by the K

**as-sail'** (**-sailed', -** to assault. **as-s** attack. **as-sail**

**asth'-ma** (*ast'-mă*, or *as'-mă*), *n.* a disease causing great difficulty in breathing. **asth-mat'-ic,** *adj.* and *n.* **asth-mat'-i-cal,** *adj.* [Gr. *asthma*, shortness of breath.]

**a-stig'-ma-tism,** *n.* a disease of the eyes in which the rays of light from a point are not brought all to the same focus. [Gr. *a*+*stigma*, a point.]

**as-ton'-ish (-ished, -ish-ing),** *v.* to surprise greatly; to amaze. **as-ton'-ish-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *ex*+*tŏno*, I thunder.]

**as-tound'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to astonish greatly; to amaze. [*See* **astonish.**]

**as-tra-khan'** (*-kan'*), *n.* the furry skins of young lambs (got from Astrakhan in Russia); a fabric imitating the fur: *adj.*

**as-trin'-gent,** *adj.* binding (*usu.* said of the body or its tissues); of a peculiar taste produced by astringent substances: *n.* a medicine (as alum) that contracts or draws together muscular fibres. **as-trin'-gen-cy,** *n.* [L. *ad*+*stringo*, I bind.]

**as-trol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the art of foretelling future events by the stars. **as-trol'-o-ger,** *n.* one who practises —. [F.<L.<Gr. *astron*, a star, *lŏgos*, a discourse.]

**as-tron'-o-my,** *n.* the science which treats of the stars and other heavenly bodies. **as-tron'-o-mer,** *n.* one who studies or is versed in —. **as-tro-nom'-i-cal,** *adj.* **Astronomer Royal,** the title of the head of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. [Gr. *astron*, a star, *nŏmos*, a law.]

**as-tute',** *adj.* cunning; shrewd. **as-tute'-ly,** *adv.* **as-tute'-ness,** *n.* [L. *astūtus.*]

**a-sun'-der,** *adv.* apart; into separate pieces. [*See* **sunder.**]

**a-sy'-lum,** *n.* a place of refuge; an institution where persons (as the blind, lunatics, etc.) live secluded lives. [L.<Gr. *asūlos*, under protection from violence.]

**a-tel-ier'** (*-yā'*), *n.* a workshop (*esp.* of an artist). [F.]

***a tempo,*** [I.] in time; in the original time (of music).

**a'-the-ism,** *n.* disbelief in the existence of God. **a'-the-ist,** *n.* one who so disbelieves. [Gr. *a*+*thĕos*, God.]

**ath'-el-ing,** *n.* a prince in Anglo-Saxon times. [A.S. *æthel*, noble.]

**ath'-lete,** *n.* one trained in wrestling and other exercises of bodily strength, agility, and skill; one active and strong by such training. **ath-let'-ic,** *adj.* strong and well-exercised (of body). **ath-let'-ics,** *n. pl.* exercises, games, and sports requiring bodily strength, agility, or skill. [L.<Gr. *athlŏn*, the prize of a contest; the contest itself.]

**a-thwart',** *adv.* across. [*See* **thwart.**]

**at'-las,** *n.* a collection of maps in a book. "Atlas" was one of a race of giants (Titans), and was said to support the earth on his shoulders.

**at'-mos-phere** (*-fēr*), *n.* the whole body of air surrounding the earth; any surrounding influence. **at-mos-pher'-ic (-al),** *adjs.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, *sphaira*, a sphere.]

**a'-toll** (or *at'-*), *n.* a ring-shaped coral island (in the Pacific Ocean) enclosing a lagoon. [Malay.]

**at'-om,** *n.* the very smallest particle of matter; anything exceedingly small. **a-tom'-ic,** *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *atŏmos*, not able to be cut or divided.]

**a-tone'** (**-toned', -to'-ning**), *v.* to make amends; to give satisfaction (for). **a-tone'-ment,** *n.* [**at**+**one.**]

**at-ra-bil'-i-ous,** *adj.* in a depressed or melancholy state. **at-ra-bil'-i-ous-ness,** *n.* [L. *ātra bilis*, black bile.]

**a-tro'-cious** (*-shus*), *adj.* very cruel or wicked; abominable. **a-troc'-i-ty** (*-tros'-*), *n.* [F.<L. *atrox*, fierce, cruel.]

**at'-ro-phy** or **a-tro'-phi-a** (*ph*=*f*), *n.* a wasting away (*esp.* from want of nourishment). [Gr. *a*+*trŏphē*, nourishment.]

**at-tach'** (**-tached', -tach'-ing**), *v.* to bind, fasten, tie, or connect together; to take by legal authority. **at-tach'-é** (*-tash'-ā*), [F.] *n.* a person attached to a foreign embassy. **at-tach'-ment,** *n.* a fastening; very great affection. [F. *attacher.*]

**at-tack'** (**-tacked', -tack'-ing**), *v.* to fall upon with violence; to assault: *n.* an assault; unfriendly criticism or discussion; a fit of sickness; a setting to work on some task. [*See* **attach.**]

**at-tain'** (**-tained', -tain'-ing**), *v.* to reach; to come to or arrive at; to achieve. **at-tain'-a-ble,** *adj.* **at-tain'-ment,** *n.* something attained; *esp.* knowledge gained. [F.<L. *ad*+*tango*, I touch.]

**at-tain'-der,** *n.* loss of civil rights through conviction of certain crimes (*esp.* treason or felony). **at-taint'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make subject to attainder: *n.* act of attainting: *adj.* attainted. [*See* **attain.**]

**at'-tar** (also written **ot'-to** and **ot'-tar**), *n.* a perfume obtained from flowers, *esp.* **attar of roses.** [P. and Ar.]

**at-tempt'** (*-temt'*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to try (to do something): *n.* [F.<L. *ad*+*tento*, I try.]

**at-tend'** **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to wait on or for; to be present; to give heed; to care for or look after. **at-tend'-ance**, *n.* —; persons attending. **at-tend'-ant**, *n.* one who —. **at-ten'-tion**, *n.* **at-ten'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* [F.<L. *ad*+*tendo*, I stretch.]

**at-ten'-u-ate** **(-a-ted, -a-ting)**, *v.* to make thin or slender; to lessen; to weaken. **at-ten-u-a'-tion**, *n.* [L. *ad*+*tenuis*, thin.]

**at-test'** **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to bear witness to; to affirm solemnly; to certify. **at-tes-ta'-tion**, *n.* testimony. **at-test'-er** or **-or**, *n.* [L. *ad*+*testis*, a witness.]

**at'-tic**, *adj.* of Attica, a province in Greece: *n.* a room in the roof of a house; a garret.

**at-tire'** **(-tired', -ti'-ring)**, *v.* to dress; to adorn: *n.* clothes. [O.F. *atirier*, to adorn, to arrange.]

**at'-ti-tude**, *n.* posture (of a person's body); state or condition (of mind or of things). [I.<L. *aptus*, fit.]

**at-tor'-ney** (*-tur'-nĭ*), *n.* one who acts legally for another; an agent. **attor-ney-general**, *n.* the chief law-official of the British crown. **letter** or **power of attorney**, a written authority from one person authorizing another to transact certain business for him. [F.<L. *ad*+**turn.**]

**at-tract'** **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to draw to; to allure; to entice. **at-trac'-tion**, *n.* —; that power in nature which causes the particles of bodies to be drawn to each other. **at-trac'-tive**, *adj.* having the power to draw; pleasing; charming. **at-trac'-tor** (not **-er**), *n.* [L. *ad*+*trăho*, I draw.]

**at-trib'-ute** **(-u-ted, -u-ting)**, *v.* to ascribe; to speak of as belonging (to). **at'-tri-bute**, *n.* what is ascribed; a quality. **at-trib'-u-tive**, *adj.* [L. *ad*+*trĭbuo*, I grant.]

**at-tri'-tion** (*-trish'-un*), *n.* the act or process of rubbing; wearing down or away. [L. *ad*+*tĕro*, I rub.]

**at-tune'** **(-tuned', -tu'-ning)**, *v.* to put in tune; to make in tune (with); to cause to agree. [L. *ad*+**tune.**]

**au'-berge** (*ō-bĕrzh'*), *n.* an inn. **au-ber-giste'** (*-bĕr-zhĕst'*), *n.* an innkeeper. [F.]

**au'-burn**, *adj.* of a reddish-brown colour (said especially of the hair). [F.<L. *alburnus*<*albus*, white.]

**A.U.C.**, [L.] *an'-no ur'-bis con'-di-tae*, in the year from the building of the city (of Rome).

***au contraire***, [F.] on the contrary.

***au courant*** (*ō coo-rang'*), [F.] fully acquainted (with).

**auc'-tion** (*ăk'-shun*), *n.* a public sale to the highest bidder; the goods sold: *v.* **(-tioned, -tion-ing)**, to sell by auction. **auc-tion-eer'**, *n.* a person who sells things by auction. **Dutch auction**, a public sale at which the auctioneer starts at a high price, and lowers it till he meets a bidder. [L. *auctio*<*augeo*, I increase.]

**au-da'-cious** (*-shus*), *adj.* very daring or bold; impudent or insolent. **au-dac'-i-ty** (*-das'-*), *n.* [F.<L. *audax*, bold.]

**au'-di-ble** (*-dĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be heard; loud enough. **au-di-bil'-i-ty**, *n.* **au'-di-bly**, *adv.* [L. *audio*, I hear.]

**au'-di-ence**, *n.* a hearing; a body of hearers. [*See* **audible.**]

**au'-dit**, *n.* an official examination of accounts: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**. **au'-dit-or**, *n.* one who audits accounts. [L. *audītus*, a hearing.]

**au-di-to'-ri-um** (*-tō'-rĭ-*), *n.* the space in a public hall or theatre occupied by the audience. [*See* **audible.**]

**au'-di-tor-y**, *adj.* relating to the sense of hearing: *n.* an audience. [*See* **audible.**]

**Au-ge'-an** (*aw-jē'-an*), *adj.* exceedingly filthy or corrupt; arduous. [From the stables of Augeas cleansed by Hercules.]

***au fait*** (*ō fā*), [F.] well acquainted (with).

**au'-ger** (*-ger*), *n.* an instrument for boring holes of a considerable size (*esp.* in wood). [A.S. *nafugar*.]

**aught** (*awt*), *n.* anything. N.B.—Distinguish from **ought**=should. [A.S.]

**aug-ment'** **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to increase; to make or become larger. **aug'-ment**, *n.* **aug-men-ta'-tion**, *n.* increase. **aug-men'-ta-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* increasing. [F.<L. *augeo*, I increase.]

**au'-gur**, *n.* one who foretold events (among the Romans) from the flights of birds, omens, and other circumstances; a soothsayer: *v.* **(-gured, -gur-ing)**, to practise augury; to foretell. **au'-gu-rer**, *n.* **au'-gu-ry**, *n.* the art of an augur; that which is foretold. [L. *avis*, a bird.]

**au-gust'**, *adj.* grand; majestic; imposing. [L. *augeo*, I increase.]

**Au'-gust**, *n.* the 8th month of the year.

[L. < *Augustus*, a Roman emperor.]

**auk,** *n.* a swimming-bird frequenting the northern British seas. [Ic.]

***au naturel*** (*ō nat-oo-rel'*), [F.] in the natural state. [the ear.]

**au'-ral,** *adj.* relating to the ear. [L. *auris*,

**au-re'-o-la,** or **au'-re-ole** (*-ōl*), *n.* a circlet of rays or halo of light (in painting) surrounding the head of Christ, a saint, etc. [L. < *aurum*, gold.]

***au revoir*** (*ō rŭv-wär'*), [F.] till we meet again.

**au'-ri-cle** (*-rĭ-kl*), *n.* the part of the ear which stands out from the head; one of the two ear-like cavities of the heart. **au-ric'-u-lar,** *adj.* relating to (or spoken to) the ear. **auricular confession,** confession of sins made in the ear of the priest (*i.e.* privately). [L. *auris*, ear.]

**au-rif'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* containing or producing gold. [L. *aurum*, gold, *fĕro*, I bear.]

**au'-rist,** *n.* a doctor who attends specially to diseases of the ear. [L. *auris*, ear.]

**au-ro'-ra,** *n.* the dawn of day. **au-ro'-ra bo-re-a'-lis,** *n.* the northern lights (seen mostly in the sky in northern latitudes). [L. *aurōra*, dawn, morning, *boreālis*, northern.]

**aus-cul-ta'-tion,** *n.* (in medicine) the tracing of disease (*esp.* in the chest) by the application of the ear (sometimes aided by the stethoscope). [L. *ausculto*, I listen.]

**aus'-pi-ces** (*-pĭ-sēz*), *n. pl.* influence; patronage; care and protection, as **under the auspices of.** **aus-pi'-cious** (*-pish'-us*), *adj.* of good omen; favourable; happy. [F. < L. *auspicium* < *avis*, a bird.]

**aus-tere',** *adj.* severe in judging, living, or acting; harsh; stern. **aus-ter'-i-ty,** *n.* [F. < L. *austērus* < Gr. *austēros*.]

**aus'-tral,** *adj.* southern. [L. *auster*, the south wind.]

**au-then'-tic** (*-then'-*), *adj.* true; credible; real. **au-then'-ti-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to prove to be genuine; to give authority to. **au-then-tic'-i-ty** (*-tis'-*), *n.* [F. < L. < Gr. *authentikos*.]

**au'-thor,** *n.* (*f.* **-ess**), the beginner, former, or first mover of anything; an originator; a writer (of a book). **au-thor'-i-ta-tive** (*-tă-* not *-tā-*), *adj.* having authority. **au-thor'-i-ty,** *n.* power; right (to do so and so); an expert: *n. pl.* the persons or the body exercising power or command. **au'-thor-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to give authority to. **Authorized Version,** the translation of the Bible made by order of King James I. in 1611. [F. < L. *auctor* < *augeo*, I increase]

**auto-, auth-,** *pref.* [Gr.] self.

**au-to-bi-og'-ra-phy** (*-fĭ*), *n.* the life of a person written by him self. **au-to-bi-o-graph'-i-cal,** *adj.* [Gr. *autos*, self + **biography.**]

**au'-to-car,** *n.* a carriage which contains its own motive power (*esp.* on a railway). [Gr. *autos*, self + **car.**]

**au'-to-crat,** *n.* one who rules by himself; an absolute ruler; one who exercises his authority in an overbearing or harsh manner. **au-toc'-ra-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* absolute rule by one person; unlimited authority. **au-to-crat'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *auto* + *krătos*, power.]

***auto-da-fé*** (*ō-tō-dă-fā'*), *n.* (*pl.* ***autos-***) the public execution (*usu.* by burning) of heretics. The Sp. form is ***auto-de-fé.*** [Pg. = act of faith.]

**au'-to-graph** (*-graf*), *n.* a person's own handwriting; a signature: *adj.* [Gr. *autos*, self, *grăpho*, I write.]

**au-to-mat'-ic** (**-al**), *adj.* self-acting; having the power of action in itself; carried on unconsciously. **au-tom'-a-ton,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tons** or **-ta**), a self-moving machine or one moved by invisible means; a person acting like such a machine. [Gr. *automătos*, self-acting.]

**au-to-mo'-bile** (*-beel*), *adj.* self-moving: *n.* a vehicle moving on common roads and containing its motive power within itself; a motor-car. **au-to-mo'-bil-ist,** *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, L. *mobĭlis*, moveable]

**au-ton'-o-mous** (*-ŏ-mus*), *adj.* possessing its own laws; self-governing. **au-ton'-om-y,** *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, *nŏmos*, a law.]

**au'-top-sy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* personal observation (*esp.* in the examination of a body after death). [Gr. *autos*, self, *opsis*, sight.]

**au'-tumn** (*-tum*), *n.* the third season of the year. **au-tum'-nal,** *adj.* [F. < L. *au(c)tumnus* < *aug o*, I increase.]

**aux-il'-ia-ry** (*aug-zil'-ya-ry*), *adj.* helping: *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), a helper. **auxiliaries,** *n. pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war. **auxiliary forces,** troops (volunteers) not forming part of the regular army. [L. *auxilium*, help.]

**A.V.,** Authorized Version (of the Bible).

**a-vail'** (**-vailed', -vail'-ing**), *v.* to be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose:

*n.* value; power; effect. **a-vail'-a-ble** (*-a-bl*), *adj.* able to be employed; accessible. [F.<L. *ad*+*văleo*, I am strong.]

**av'-a-lanche** (*-ă-lansh*), *n.* a vast, falling mass of snow and ice. [F.<L. *ad vallem*, to the valley.]

***avant-courier*** (*a-vaṅ'-koo-rēr'*), [F.] a messenger sent on before to announce the arrival of some personage: *pl.* ***-couriers***, the advance guard of an army.

**av'-a-rice** (*-ă-ris*), *n.* eager desire for gain; greediness after wealth. **av-a-ri'-cious** (*-rish'-us*), *adj.* [F.<L. *avaritia*.]

***a'-ve*** (*ā'-vē* or *ă'-*), *int.* hail! ***A'-ve Ma-ri'-a!*** (*-rē'-*) [L.] Hail Mary!; a salutation and prayer to the Virgin Mary.

**a-venge'** (**-venged'**, **-ven'-ging**), *v.* to take satisfaction for injury. **a-ven'-ger**, *n.* [F.<L. *vindĭco*, I avenge.]

**av'-e-nue** (*-nū*), *n.* a way or passage (*esp.* one under trees); a broad street. [F.<L. *advĕnio*, I come to.]

**a-ver'** (**-verred'**, **-ver'-ring**), *v.* to assert positively. [F.<L. *ad-*+*vĕrus*, true.]

**av'-er-age**, *n.* a mean or middle; a middle value of two or more numbers or sums; a general statement based on a comparison of different cases: *adj.*: *v.* (**-aged, -ag-ing**), to take or find an —. [F.< L. *hăbeo*, I have.]

**a-verse'** (correctly with "from," but now *usu.* with "to"), *adj.* unwilling; disinclined; unfavourable (to). **a-ver'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* a great dislike (to); hatred. [L. *aversus*<*a-*+*verto*, I turn.]

**a-vert'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to turn away or aside (*esp.* some evil or calamity); to ward off or prevent. [L. *a-*+*verto*, I turn.]

**a'-vi-a-ry** (*-vī-ă-rĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), a place for keeping birds; a large cage. [L. *ăvis*, a bird.]

**a'-vi-a-tion** (*ā'-vĭ-ā-shun*, or *ăv'-ĭ-*), *n.* the science and practice of flying in an aeroplane. **a'-vi-a-tor** (*ā'-*, or *ăv'-*), *n.* one who manages (or uses) an aeroplane. [F.<L. *ăvis*, a bird.]

**a-vid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* eager desire. [F.<L. *avidus*, greedy.]

**av-o-ca'-tion**, *n.* profession; business; usual employment. [L. *a-*+*vŏco*, I call.]

**a-void'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to keep away from; to try to escape from; to shun. **a-void'-ance**, *n.* [F.<L. *a-*+*viduus*, deprived.]

**av-oir-du-pois'** (*-ĕr-du-poiz'*), *n.* and *adj.* a common system of weight in which the pound (*lb.*) is of 16 ounces (*oz.*). [F.<L. *hăbeo*, I have, *pensum*, weight.]

**a-vouch'** (**-vouched'**, **-vouch'-ing**), *v.* to declare strongly and openly; to assert: *n.* [F.<L. *ad*+*vŏco*, I call.]

**a-vow'** (**-vowed'**, **-vow'-ing**), *v.* to declare openly; to confess; to own. **a-vow'-al**, *n.* **a-vowed'**, *adj.* declared; open. **a-vow'-ed-ly**, *adv.* in an open or declared manner. [F.<L. *ad*+*vōtum*, vow.]

**a-wait'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to wait for; to expect. [L. *ad*+**wait.**]

**a-wake'**, *adj.* not asleep; vigilant: *v.* (**a-woke'** or **a-waked'**, **a-wa'-king**): also **a-wa'-ken** (**-kened, -ing**), to rouse from sleep or from inaction; to stir up to activity. **a-wa'-ken-ing**, *n.* a rousing into activity; a revival of interest. **to be wide awake**, to be on the alert; to be cute. [Gr. *a*+**wake.**]

**a-ward'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make over (to); to sentence (in law): *n.* a final decision. [L. *ad*+**ward.**]

**a-ware'**, *adj.* knowing; informed; watchful; vigilant. [A.S. *gewær*, aware.]

**awe** (*ă*), *n.* fear mingled with reverence; dread: *v.* (**awed'**, **awe'-ing** or **aw'-**), to strike with awe. **aw'-ful**, *adj.* causing awe; terrible; dreadful. **aw'-ful-ness**, *n.* **awe'-some**, *adj.* **stand in awe of**, to fear greatly. [A.S. *ege*, fear.]

**a-while'**, *adv.* for a time. [E. *a*+**while.**]

**awk'-ward**, *adj.* clumsy; wanting in grace; embarrassing; difficult to deal with. **awk'-ward-ly**, *adv.* **awk'-ward-ness**, *n.* [Scand. and A.S.]

**awl**, *n.* a shoemaker's pricker. [A.S. *awel*.]

**awn'-ing**, *n.* a covering (*usu.* of canvas) to shelter persons or things from the sun's rays. [?]

**a-wry'** (*-rī'*), *adv.* turned or twisted to one side; not even. [A.S. *a*+**wry.**]

**ax'-i-om** (*-ĭ-um*), *n.* a self-evident and universally accepted proposition or principle. [Gr. *axiōma*.]

**ax'-is**, *n.* (*pl.* **ax'-es**), a straight line (real or imaginary) on which a body rotates; the stem of a plant. [L. *axis*.]

**ax'-le** or **ax'-le-tree**, *n.* the pin, rod, or bar on which a wheel revolves; a pivot. [? Scand.]

**ay** or **aye** (*ī*), *int.* yes. **the Ayes**, those who vote in favour of a motion. [?]

**a'-yah**, *n.* a Hindu waiting-maid or nurse.

**aye** (*ā*), *adv.* ever; always. [A.S.]

**a-za'-le-a**, *n.* a genus of shrubs bearing beautiful flowers. [Gr. *azalea*, dry (as

the plants grow best in dry soil).]

**az'-i-muth,** *n.* an arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through a celestial body and the zenith. [Ar.]

**a'-zure** (*ā'-zhūr* or *azh'-ūr*), *adj.* sky-blue: *n.* the blue sky. **az'-u-rine,** *n.* a blue-black aniline colour: *adj.* [F. <Ar.]

## B

**B.A.,** *Bac-ca-lau'-re-us Ar'-ti-um,* [L.]= Bachelor of Arts.

**bab'-ble** (*-bl*), **(-bled, -bling),** *v.* to talk in an idle or unintelligible manner; to chatter; to make a constant murmuring sound: *n.* [<*bâ*, the cry of a lamb or of an infant.]

**ba'-bel,** *n.* confused noisy talk; noisy confusion. [H. the Tower of *Babel*, where the confusion of languages took place.—*Gen.* xi.]

**ba-boo'** or **ba-bu',** *n.* a title of respect among the Hindus; Sir.

**ba-boon',** *n.* a large animal of the monkey kind. [F. *babouin.*]

**ba'-by,** *n.* an infant. **ba'-by-hood,** *n.* the time or state of being a baby. **ba'-by-ish,** *adj.* **baby-farm,** *n.* a place where babies are put out to nurse for gain. [?] [F.]

**bac'-car-at** (*-at* or *-á*), *n.* a game at cards.

**bac'-chan-al** (*-kan-*), *n.* one who indulges in noisy and drunken revels. **bac-chan-a'-li-an,** *adj.* **bac-chan'-te,** *n.* a female reveller; a priestess of Bacchus. [L. <Gr. *Bacchos*, the god of wine.]

***bachelier ès arts*** (or ***lettres***) (*băsh-lĭ-ā' ā-zâr'* [or *ā-lāt'r'*]), [F.] Bachelor of Arts (or Letters).

**bach'-e-lor,** *n.* a man who has not been married; one who has taken a first degree at a university. [F. <L. *baccalārius*, a small farmer <*vacca*, a cow.]

**ba-cil'-li** (*-sĭl'-lī*), *n. pl.* (*sing.* **-lus**), microscopic, rod-like germs present in the blood and tissues of diseased animals and in milk, certain of which are the cause of such diseases in man as tuberculosis, diarrhœa, leprosy, etc. [L. *bacillus*, a small staff.]

**back** (*bak*), *n.* the hinder or (in beasts) upper part: *v.* **(backed, back'-ing),** to encourage; to support; to force back. **back'-bite,** *v.* to speak evil (of an absent person). **back'-bone,** *n.* chief bone of the back; the spine; the chief support of anything; grit; firmness of purpose or will. **back'-ground,** *n.* the ground behind; the back part of a picture. **back'-set,** *n.* a check; a set-back; something kept back for future use or benefit. **back'-ward,** *adj.* and *adv.* towards the back; slow in intellect. **back'-wards,** *adv.* towards the back. **back'-wash,** *n.* a backward current; the motion of a receding wave: *v.* **to backwater,** to stop or steady the motion of a boat by resting the oars in the water; to reverse the direction of a boat without turning it round. **to be on one's back,** to come to the end of one's resources. **to break the back of,** to complete the hardest part of a task or duty. [A.S. *bæc.*]

**back'-gam-mon,** *n.* a game played by two persons on a board with dice and men (pieces). [Dan.]

**back'-sheesh** or **-shish,** *n.* *See* **baksheesh.**

**back'-slide (-sli-ded, -sli-ding),** *v.* to slide back; to fall away from religion or from good to bad. **back'-sli-der,** *n.* one who —. [back+slide.]

**back'-stairs,** *n.* a flight of stairs in the back part of a house; a private or indirect way: *adj.* underhand; not open and straight-forward.

**back'-stitch,** *n.* a stitch made by setting the needle back at the previous stitch.

**back'-woods,** *n. pl.* the less settled, and so wilder, parts of a colony.

**ba'-con,** *n.* swines' flesh salted and dried. [O.F. <O.D. *bak*, a pig.]

**bac-te'-ri-a** (*-rĭ-*), *n. pl.* (*sing.* **-um**), very minute, vegetable, rod-like organisms, a kind of fungus, often present in water and other fluids, the cause of fermentation and of certain infectious diseases. [Gr. *baktērion*, a little rod.]

**badge,** *n.* a mark or a sign by which a person or thing is distinguished. [Low L. *bagia.*]

**badg'-er,** *n.* a burrowing quadruped of the bear family: *v.* **(-ered, -er-ing),** to tease; to worry; to annoy. [?]

**bad'-i-nage** (*bad'-ĭ-nâzh*), *n.* playful, teasing talk; banter. [F.]

**baf'-fle** (*-fl*), **(-fled, -fling),** *v.* to cheat; to confound; to perplex so as to cause to fail; to check. [O.F.]

**bag,** *n.* a small sack; a pouch: *v.* **(bagged, bag'-ging),** to put into a bag; to shoot or kill game; to hang loosely. **bag'-pipe,** *n.* a Scottish musical wind-instru-

ment, consisting of a leathern bag serving as bellows and fitted with pipes. **bag'-piper,** *n.* a player on a —. [Ga.]

**bag-a-telle'**(*-tel'*), *n.* a mere trifle; a game played with balls and a cue on a board with nine holes at one end. [F.<I.]

**bag'-gage** (*-gaj*), *n.* luggage (*esp.* of an army); a low, idle, worthless woman. [F. *bagage.*]

**bail** (*bāl*), *n.* a surety or security (*esp.* in a court of justice); one who procures the release of a prisoner by becoming surety for his appearance in court: *v.* **(bailed, bail'-ing),** to give bail (to or for). **bail-ee',** *n.* one to whom goods are delivered in trust or on bail. [F.]

**bail (bailed, bail'-ing),** *v.* to clear (a boat) of water by buckets, or other means. [F. *baille,* a bucket.]

**bail,** *n.* a barrier; a small bar placed on the tops of the stumps in cricket. [F. *baille,* a staff.]

**bail'-ie** or **bail'-lie,** *n.* in Scotland, an alderman; the magistrate of a borough.

**bail'-iff,** *n.* a sheriff's officer; a steward; an agent. [F.<L. *bajŭlus,* a porter.]

**bain-marie** (*băn-mâ-rē'*), *n.* (*pl.* **bains-**), a water-bath used in cooking; a kind of double saucepan. [F.]

**bait,** *n.* food used to allure (*esp.* wild animals and fish); an enticement: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to use bait (on); to harass or provoke wild animals (for sport), *esp.* the bear, with dogs, etc.; to stop (on a journey) for refreshments. [Scan.]

**baize,** *n.* a coarse kind of woollen cloth. [F.<L. *badius,* brown, chestnut coloured.]

**bake (baked, ba'-king),** *v.* to dry or harden by heat; to cook by heat. **ba'-ker,** *n.* **bake'-house,** *n.* **ba'-ker-y,** *n.* **baker's dozen,** *n.* thirteen. **baking-powder,** *n.* a substance used instead of yeast for making bread and pastry light. [A.S. *bacan.*]

**bak'-sheesh** or **-shish,** *n.* (in Turkey and Egypt) a gratuity; a gift of money. [P.]

**bal'-ance,** *n.* an instrument for weighing (often in *pl.*); a pair of scales; a sum of money required to make the two sides of an account equal; the sum due on a partly-paid account. **bal'-ance-a-ble,** *adj.* **bal'-ance-sheet,** *n.* a statement of accounts showing profit and loss. **balance-wheel,** *n.* a wheel which regulates the going of a watch. **balance of trade,** the difference between imports and exports. *v.* **(-anced, -anc-ing),** to compare; to equal in number, weight, force, or proportion; to support on a narrow base; to settle and adjust (as an account). [F.<L. *bilanx,* having two scales.]

**bal'-a-ta,** *n.* the dried juice or gum of the West-Indian bully-tree, used as a substitute for gutta-percha for covering electrical wires. [?]

**bal'-co-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* a projecting platform or gallery. [I. *balcone.*]

**bald** (*bâld*), *adj.* having no hair (*esp.* on the head); bare. **bald'-ness,** *n.* [C. *bal,* a white spot.]

**bale,** *n.* a package of goods; a bundle of raw cotton, wool, or hides. [Another form of **ball.**]

**bale,** *n.* misery; calamity. **bale'-ful,** *adj.* causing hurt; woeful. [A.S. *bealo,* evil.]

**bale (baled, ba'-ling).** *See* **bail.**

**balk,** *n.* a beam: *v.* **(balked, balk'-ing),** to check; to foil. [O.E.]

**ball** (*bâl*), *n.* any spherical object; a small globe or sphere; a bullet. **ball-bearing,** a support for an axle, etc., containing small steel balls for lessening friction. **ball-cock,** a valve which is opened or closed by the fall or rise of a hollow metal ball attached to a lever and floating on the water. **ball of the eye,** the whole eye within the socket. [F. *balle;* of Scand. origin.]

**bal'-lad,** *n.* any simple (and often popular) song (often danced to) or a poem in which a story is told; a simple air. **bal'-lad-ist,** *n.* a writer of ballads. **bal'-lad-mon'-ger,** *n.* a writer of, or a dealer in, ballads; a poet of little merit. [F.< L.L. *ballare,* to dance.]

**bal'-last,** *n.* heavy material (stones, sand, etc.) put into a ship (when not carrying cargo), or into the car of a balloon, to give steadiness; broken stones, gravel, etc., laid on the bed of a railway to give solidity; anything that gives steadiness: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to steady by weight. [Scand.]

**bal'-let** (*-ā* or *-let*), *n.* a theatrical entertainment in which dancing is the chief feature. [F.<L.L. *ballare,* to dance.]

**bal-loon',** *n.* a large bag (generally of silk) filled with gas, or with light air (an **air-balloon**), or with heated air (a **fire-balloon**), so as to rise and float in the atmosphere. **bal-loon'-ist,** *n.* one who

ascends in the car attached to a balloon. [O.F. *balon* < *balle*, a ball.]

**bal'-lot,** *n.* a mode of voting secretly by means of a ball, a ticket, etc.; the full amount of votes cast or given: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to vote by ballot. **ballot-box,** *n.* the closed box into which the ballot balls or tickets are placed by the voters. [I. *ballotta* < *balle*, a ball.]

**balm** (*bâm*), *n.* a healing or soothing ointment; anything that eases or soothes pain or suffering of mind or body. **balm'-y,** *adj.* mild; genial (of air and weather). [F. *baume* < Gr. *balsămon*, balsam.]

**bal'-sam,** *n.* a fragrant, resinous substance from plants; anything that heals, soothes, or restores. [Gr. *balsămon*.]

**Balt.,** Baltimore, U.S.A.

**bal'-us-ter,** *n.* a small column or pillar. **bal-us-trade',** *n.* a row of such pillars joined by a top-rail. [F. < Gr. *balustion*, a pomegranate flower.]

**bam-bi'-no** (*-bē'-*), *n.* the figure of Christ as an infant (in Rom. Cath. churches). [I. *bambino*, a child.]

**bam-boo',** *n.* a gigantic Indian grass with reedy, hollow stem. [Malay.]

**ban,** *n.* a proclamation; a denunciation; a sentence of outlawry; a curse: *v.* **(banned, ban'-ning),** to curse; to prohibit. [A.S.]

**ban'-al** (*ban'-* or *bā'-nal*), *adj.* common; vulgar. **ba-nal'-i-ty,** *n.* common-placeness; triviality. [F.]

**ba-na'-na** (*-nâ'-* not *-nă'-*), *n.* a tropical plant of the plantain family bearing nutritious fruit. [Sp.]

**band,** *n.* a strip of material for binding or for ornament; a means of joining; a company of persons joined for some common purpose; a body of musicians (conducted by a **band'-master**): *v.* **(-ed, -ing). band'-age,** *n.* a band for binding up a wound: *v.* to apply a bandage to a wound. **band'-box,** *n.* a slight box, *usu.* of cardboard, for holding bonnets, hats, and other light articles. **band'-saw,** a long flexible saw running on a pulley. [A.S. *bend* < *bindan*, to bind.]

**ban-dan'-na** or **-da'-na,** *n.* handkerchief (*usu.* silk or cotton) printed with a ground all one colour, originally from India. [Hindu.]

**ban-deau'** (*-dō'*), *n.* (*pl.* **-deaux'**) (*-dōz'*), a narrow band worn by women round the hair; a narrow band of material as a trimming. [F. < *bande*, a band.]

**ban'-dit,** *n.* (*pl.* **-dits** or **-dit'-ti**), an outlaw; a highwayman; a brigand. [I. *bandito* < L.L. *bannire*, to proclaim.]

**ban-do-leer',** *n.* a large leathern belt worn across the shoulder and right breast to carry cartridges. [Sp. *bandolera*.]

**ban'-dy,** *n.* a club bent at the end for striking balls; the game with a ball played with it: *v.* **(-died, -dy-ing),** to strike backwards and forwards; to exchange angry words: *adj.* bent (*esp.* of the leg), as in **bandy-legged.** [F. *bandé*, bent.]

**bane,** *n.* mischief, or ruin, or any cause of these. **bane'-ful,** *adj.* ruinous; hurtful. [A.S. *bana*, a murderer.]

**ban'-gle** (*-gl*), *n.* an ornamental ring (*esp.* for arm or ankle). [Hindu *bangri*.]

**ban'-i-an,** *see* **banyan.**

**ban'-ish (-ished, -ish-ing),** *v.* to expel from a country or society; to exile; to drive away. **ban'-ish-ment,** *n.* [F. < L.L. *bannire*, to proclaim.] [*q.v.*

**ban'-is-ter,** *n.* a corruption of **baluster,**

**ban'-jo,** *n.* (*pl.* **-jos**), a musical stringed instrument of the guitar kind, played with the fingers. [I. < L. *pandūra*, a kind of harp.]

**bank,** *n.* a heap of earth, or of mud, or sand in the sea, etc.; a steep slope; the margin of a river or lake; a place for depositing money: *v.* (**banked, bank'-ing**), to heap up (earth, etc.); to put money into a —; to have dealings with a —. **bank'-book,** *n.* the book held by the customer in which deposits and withdrawals (at a bank) are entered. **bank'-er,** *n.* one who keeps a bank; a game at cards. **bank-hol'-i-day,** *n.* one of the four days on which the banks are closed by law. **bank'-ing,** *n.* the business of a bank. **bank'-note,** *n.* a note (which passes as money) issued by a banker promising to pay on demand the sum of money stated on the note. **bank rate,** the price per cent. at which the Bank of England will lend money. **to break the bank,** to win (in gambling) a fixed sum of money which the keeper of a gaming-table is prepared to lose. [A.S. *benc*, bench.]

**bank'-rupt,** *n.* one who is insolvent, or unable to pay what he owes; one declared legally to be so in default: *adj.* insolvent. **bank'-rupt-cy,** *n.* [bank

+L. *rumpo*, I break.]

**ban'-ner,** *n.* a military standard; a kind of flag. [F.<L. *bandum*, a strip of cloth.]

**ban'-ner-et,** *n.* a knight ranking next below a baron. The order is not now in use. [**banner**+*dim. et.*]

**ban'-nock,** *n.* a flat cake made out of oat- or barley-meal. [Ga. *bannach.*]

**banns,** *n. pl.* public notice in church of an intended marriage. **to forbid the banns,** to make formal objection to an intended marriage. [*See* **ban.**]

**ban'-quet** (*-kwet*), *n.* a rich feast or entertainment: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to feast. **ban'-quet-ing hall,** *n.* a room for holding banquets in. [F.<I. *banchetto*<G. *bank*, a bench.]

**ban'-shee,** *n.* a kind of Irish or Scotch fairy spirit said to warn of the approaching death of a person by wailing. [Ga.]

**ban'-tam,** *n.* a kind of small domestic fowl: *adj.* absurdly self-important, combative, fussy, or pompous. [*Bantam*, a town in Java.]

**ban'-ter** (**-tered, -ter-ing**), *v.* to jeer at; to tease with words; to make fun of: *n.* raillery; jest. [?] [Sa.]

**ban'-yan,** *n.* a large Indian fig-tree.

**ban-zai'** (*-zī'*), *int.* hurrah! long live the emperor! [Japanese = 10,000 years.]

**ba'-o-bab,** *n.* a West-African tree, with an immense trunk, and bearing soft, pulpy fruit. [African.]

**bap-tize** (**-tized', -ti'-zing**), *v.* to admit into the Christian church by immersion in, or sprinkling with, water; to christen. **bap'-tism** (*-tizm*), *n.* the act of —. **bap'-tis-mal,** *adj.* **bap'-tist,** *n.* one who administers baptism; short for **an'-a-bap-tist,** *n.* one of a religious sect which objects to infant baptism. **bap'-tis-ter-y** (or **-try**), *n.* a consecrated place in which the sacrament of baptism is administered. [F.<Gr. *baptizo*<*bapto*, I dip.]

**bar** (*bär*), *n.* a rod; a bolt; a bank of sand at the mouth of a river; anything which obstructs or hinders; a barrier; a division in music; the place where a prisoner stands in a court of justice; any tribunal (as **the bar of public opinion**); the room or counter in, or over, which liquors are served in a public-house: *v.* (**barred, bar'-ring**), to fasten with a bar; to exclude. **bar'-maid,** *n. f.*, **bar'-man,** *n. m.*, one who serves out liquor at the bar of a public-house. **to be called to the bar,** to become a barrister. **to cross the bar,** to die. **a trial at bar,** a trial before all the judges of a court. [F. *barre.*]

**barb,** *n.* a jag or notch at the point of an arrow or a hook: *v.* (**barbed, barb'-ing**), to put barbs to. **barbed wire,** wire for fencing, single or in twisted strands, having barbs or sharp points on it. [F.<L. *barba*, a beard.]

**barb,** *n.* a swift kind of horse from *Barbary*, in N. Africa.

**bar-ba'-ri-an** (*-rī-*), *adj.* savage; uncivilized: *n.* a savage. **bar'-bar-ous,** *adj.* savage and cruel. **bar-bar'-ic,** *adj.* uncivilized. **bar'-bar-ism,** *n.* state of being a barbarian. **bar-bar'-i-ty** (*-i-tī*), *n.* great cruelty. [L. *barbărus*<Gr. *barbăros*, not Greek; foreign.]

**bar'-be-cue** (*-kū*), *n.* a large framework for roasting; a hog, or any large animal roasted whole. [North American.]

**bar'-ber,** *n.* one who shaves the beard and cuts the hair. **barber-surgeon,** *n.* formerly a barber who drew teeth and bled people for certain illnesses. [L. *barba*, a beard.]

**bar'-ber-ry,** *n.* a thorny shrub with yellow flowers and red berries, common in hedges. [F.<Ar.]

**bar-bette'** (*-bet'*), *n.* a mound of earth, or a platform (in a fortification or a man-of-war) on which heavy guns are mounted. [F.<L. *barba*, a beard.]

**bar'-bi-can** (*-bi-*), *n.* an outlying part of a fortress guarding a gate or drawbridge. [F. *barbacane*<Ar.]

**bard,** *n.* an old Celtic minstrel; a poet. **bard'-ic,** *adj.* [C. *bardd.*]

**bare,** *adj.* uncovered; naked; plain; poor. **bare'-ly,** *adv.* in a bare manner; scarcely. **bare'-faced,** *adj.* with face uncovered; shameless; impudent. **bare'-foot** (**-ed**), *adj.* with bare feet. **bare'-ness,** *n.* **bare** (**bared, bar'-ing**), *v.* to strip or uncover. **under bare poles,** (of a ship) with no sails set. [A.S.]

**bar-ege'** (*-āzh'*), *n.* a thin, gauzy, woollen material for ladies' dresses. [<*Barèges*, in S. France, where first made.]

**bar'-gain** (*-gin*), *n.* a contract; an agreement; a good purchase: *v.* (**-gained, -gain-ing**), to make a bargain or agreement; to barter; to trade. **into the bargain,** over and above what is agreed on. **to strike a bargain,** to come to terms. [F.<L.L. *barca*, a bark.]

**barge** (*barj*), *n.* a large freight-boat with flat bottom; a large rowing-boat used for state purposes; a house-boat. **bar-gee'** (*-jē'*), *n.* one of the crew of a barge. [F. < L.L. *barca*, a bark.]

**bar'-i-tone** (*băr'-*), *adj.* and *n.* male voice ranging between tenor and bass. [Gr. *barus*, heavy, *tonos*, tone.]

**ba'-ri-um,** *n.* a rare kind of metal. [Gr. *barus*, heavy.]

**bark,** *n.* the rind of a tree: *v.* **(barked, bark'-ing),** to strip off bark from (a tree); to rub off (as skin). **bark-pit,** a pit for tanning. [Dan. *bark.*]

**bark** or **barque,** *n.* a kind of ship with three masts. [F. < L.L. *barca*, a bark.]

**bark,** *n.* the cry of the dog, wolf, etc.: *v.* **(barked, bark'-ing).** [A.S.]

**bar'-ley,** *n.* a kind of edible grain (from which malt is made). **bar'-ley-corn,** *n.* a grain of barley; a very small weight. **bar-ley-meal',** *n.* flour ground from barley. **bar-ley-sug'-ar,** *n.* a sweetmeat made from sugar and barley-water, candied. **pearl-barley,** barley with the husk taken off. **barley-water,** a decoction of pearl-barley. [A.S. *bere*, barley.]

**barm** (*bârm*), *n.* the froth of beer, etc.; yeast; leaven. [A.S. *beorma.*]

**barn,** *n.* a storehouse for corn, hay, etc. [A.S. *beren*, barley-house; barn.]

**bar'-na-cle** (*-kl*), *n.* a kind of small shell-fish; a species of goose. **bar'-na-cles,** *n. pl.* a comic word for a pair of spectacles. [F. *bernacle.*]

**bar-om'-e-ter,** *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and so assisting in judging probable changes in the weather, or find-the height of an ascent. **bar-o-met'-ric (-al),** *adj.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, *mĕtron*, measure.]

**bar'-on,** *n. m.* a title of rank (lowest of the *lords* or *peers*). **bar'-on-ess,** *n. f.* the wife of a baron. **ba-ro'-ni-al,** *adj.* **bar'-o-ny,** *n.* the title, dignity, or estate of a baron. [F. *baron* < O.G. *bar*, a man.]

**bar'-o-net,** *n.* a title next below a baron and above a knight. [**baron** + *dim.-et.*]

**ba-rouche'** (*-roosh'*), *n.* a small four-wheeled (originally two-wheeled) carriage with a falling top. [G. < L. *birotus*, two-wheeled.]

**barque** (*bark*), *n.* *See* **bark.**

**bar'-racks** (*-raks*), *n. pl.* a residence for a number of soldiers and their officers. [F. *baraque.*]

**bar'-rage** (*-rej* or *-rāj*), *n.* an artificial bar or dam built across a river to give a greater depth of water above the bar. [F. *barre.*]

**bar'-rel,** *n.* a cask; 36 gallons (of beer); a long, straight tube (of a gun); a cylinder. **bar'-rel-or'-gan,** *n.* an instrument for producing music by means of a revolving cylinder set with pegs. **double-barrelled,** *adj.* having two barrels (as a gun), [O.F. *baril.*]

**bar'-ren,** *adj.* unfruitful; unproductive; without ideas. **bar'-ren-ness,** *n.* [O.F.]

**bar-ri-cade',** *n.* a temporary fence or fortification: *v.* **(-ca'-ded, -ca'-ding),** to put up a fence or barrier to. [F. < Sp.]

**bar'-ri-er,** *n.* a fence; a boundary. **bar'-ri-er-reef,** *n.* a reef (*usu.* coral) running parallel with the coast. [F. *barrière* < *barre.*]

**bar'-ring** (*bâr'-*), *prep.* excepting; leaving out of the question. **bar'-ring-out,** *n.* an old school-boy frolic of shutting out the schoolmaster from his school-room.

**bar'-ris-ter,** *n.* a lawyer who is qualified to plead at the *bar* in a court of justice. [F. *barre*, a bar < L.L.]

**bar'-row,** *n.* a hand-carriage. **wheel-barrow,** *n.* a hand-carriage with one wheel. [A.S. *beran*, to bear.]

**bar'-row,** *n.* a mound of earth, *esp.* over a grave in ancient times. [A.S. *beorh*, a defence.]

**Bart.,** baronet.

**bar'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to change one thing directly for another (without use of money): *n.* a direct exchange; things given in exchange. [O.F. *bareter*]

**ba-salt'** (*bă-sawlt'*), *n.* a dark-coloured rock of igneous origin, and often found in the form of columns. **ba-salt'-ic,** *adj.* [L. *basaltes*, an African word.]

***bas-bleu'*** (*bâ-bluh'*), *n.* [F.] a blue-stocking; a learnèd and literary lady.

**bas'-cule-bridge,** *n.* a kind of draw-bridge working on a horizontal pivot, in which one part is raised by the balancing weight of the other. [F. *bascule*, see-saw.]

**base,** *n.* foundation; bottom or lowest part; support; a fundamental or essential part of a thing; the points from which the operations of a campaign are conducted; a line from which to measure distances. **base'-less,** *adj.* without foundation. **base'-ment,** *n.* a lowest

storey (underground or partly so) of a building. [*See* **basis.**]

**base,** *adj.* low in place, value, or estimation; mean; worthless. **base'-born,** *adj.* of low or illegitimate birth. **base'-ly,** *adv.* **base'-ness,** *n.* [F. *bas* < L.L. *bassus.*]

**bash'-ful,** *adj.* subject to the feeling of shame or shyness. [O.F.; *cf.* **abashed.**]

**bash'-i ba-zouk'** (*-zook'*), *n.* an irregular soldier (in Turkey). The — have often acted with great cruelty. [T.]

**bas'-il** (*băz'-*), *n.* an Indian plant, cultivated in Europe and used for flavouring purposes. [O.F. < Gr. *basilikos,* royal.]

**bas'-il,** *n.* the skin of a sheep tanned for bookbinding. [F.]

**bas-il'-i-ca** (*baz -*), *n.* a hall among the Romans used for public meetings; a building of similar shape used by the early Christians as a church. [L. < Gr. *basilikos,* royal.]

**ba'-sin** (*-sn*), *n.* a vessel with a wide, full opening; the land drained by a river and its tributaries; a dock. [O.F. *bacin.*]

**ba'-sis,** *n.* (*pl.* **ba'-ses**), foundation; base. **base—ball,** a game at ball, the U.S. national game. **basic slag** (*bā'-* or *bas'-*), a slag produced in steel-making, much used as manure. [F. *base* < L. *bāsis* < Gr. *bāsis,* a going; base.]

**bask (basked, bask'-ing),** *v.* to lie in the warmth (*esp.* of the sun). [Scand.]

**basque,** *n.* the continuation of the bodice of a lady's dress, forming a kind of short skirt just below the waist. [F.]

**bas—re-lief'** (*bâ-* or *băs-*), *n.* figures (in sculpture) which stand out only a little from the surface. [F. *bas,* low, I. *rilievo* < L. *relĕvo,* I raise again.]

**bass** (*bās*), *n.* the lowest part in music. **bass—viol** (*bās* or *băs*), *n.* a violoncello. [*See* **base.**]

**bass** (*băs*), *n.* a kind of fish; a mat; a hassock; a flat, plaited bag. [A.S.]

**bas'-si-net (-nette** is incorrect), *n.* a wicker basket with a hood over one end in which children are placed as in a cradle; a perambulator of the same shape. [F. *dim.* of **basin.**]

**bas-soon',** *n.* a musical wind instrument producing low notes. [F. < I. *basso,* low.]

**bast,** *n.* the inner bark of the lime and other trees; matting, cordage, etc., made from it. [A.S.]

**bas'-tard,** *n.* a child of illegitimate birth: *adj.* not genuine; false; of abnormal shape. [O.F.]

**baste** (*bāst*), **(bas'-ted, bas'-ting),** *v.* to moisten (in meat-roasting) with fat; to beat; to sew with large stitches. [O.F. *bastir.*]

**bas-ti-na'-do** (*-nā'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-dos**), a beating with a stout stick (*esp.* on the soles of the feet): *v.* **(-doed, -do-ing).** [Sp. < *baston,* a stick.]

**bas'-ti-on,** *n.* a tower in a line of fortification. [O.F. *bastir,* to build.]

**bat,** *n.* a small animal with a body like a mouse and leathery wings. [Dan *bakke.*]

**batch,** *n.* a quantity (as of bread *baked* at the same time), of troops, of letters, etc. [From **bake.**]

**bate (ba'-ted, ba'-ting),** *v.* to abate; to lessen. **with bated breath,** with the breathing restrained from fear, awe, etc. [From **abate.**]

**bath'-brick,** *n.* a kind of earth made into the form of a brick and used for polishing metals, etc. [< Bath, where first sold.]

**bath'-chair,** *n.* a large chair on wheels for invalids. [< Bath.]

**ba-tiste'** (*-tēst'*), *n.* a kind of fine linen, cambric, or cotton, formerly made in N.E. France. [< *Baptiste,* the name of the inventor.]

**bat'-on,** *n.* a staff of office, as of a policeman, a marshal, or a musical conductor (with which he beats time). [F. *bâton.*]

**bat-tal'-ion** (*-yun*), *n.* a large company of soldiers, especially if drawn up in battle array. [F. *bataillon* < the root of **battle.**]

**bat'-ten (-tened, -ten-ing),** *v.* to grow fat (*esp.* in ease and luxury); to make fat. [Ic.]

**bat'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to beat down or together; *n.* a mixture (*esp.* of flour and water) well beaten up. **bat'-ter-ing—ram,** *n.* a machine with a large strong beam used in ancient warfare for beating down walls. **bat'-ter-y,** *n.* a violent beating; a collection of guns in fighting position; a fort. [F. *battre* < L. *batuo,* I beat.]

**bat'-tle,** *n.* a fight on a large scale; a struggle or contest: *v.* **(-tled, -tling),** to carry on such a fight. **bat'-tle—axe,** *n.* an ancient weapon of war in the form of an axe. **bat'-tle-ment,** *n.* the top of a wall, or of a tower or fort, with openings. **line of battle,** troops or ships arranged for battle. **pitched battle,** a battle planned before-hand and fought on chosen ground; a fierce fight

at close quarters. **battle-royal,** *n.* a general mêlée. [F. *battre*<L. *batuo*, I beat.]

**bat'-tle-dore** (**-door** is incorrect), *n.* a child's toy, consisting of a light flat bat for striking a ball or shuttlecock. [Sp. *batidor*<L. *batuo*, I beat.]

**bat-tue'** (*-too'* or *-tū'*), *n.* the driving of game from cover (by *beating* the bushes, etc., in which they lodge) to a point where men wait to shoot them; the game driven; wholesale slaughter. [F. *battre* <L. *batuo*, I beat.]

**bau'-ble** (*-bl*), *n.* a child's toy; something very trifling or of very small value. [F. *babiole.*] [in *pl.* money. [?]

**baw-bee',** *n.* a halfpenny (in Scotland);

**bawl** (**bawled, bawl'-ing**), *v.* to cry out loudly: *n.* a loud cry. [An imitative word.]

**bay,** *adj.* reddish-brown (inclining to chestnut colour). [F.<L *badius*, chestnut-coloured (used only of *horses*).]

**bay,** *n.* an arm of the sea, or indentation of the land. **bay'-salt,** *n.* salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation. **bay-window,** *n.* a window projecting outwards so as to form a kind of *bay* or recess in a room. [F. *baie*<L.L. *baia*, a bay.]

**bay,** *n.* the laurel tree (from which crowns and garlands were made). [F. *baie*< L. *bāca*, a berry.]

**bay** (**bayed, bay'-ing**), *v.* to bark; to bark at: *n.* **at bay,** (stag, etc.) surrounded by the dogs (barking) and so unable to escape; at close quarters; in great straits or distress. [O.F.<L. *baubor*, I bark, yelp.]

**bay-a-dère'** (*-dăr'*) or **-deer',** *n.* a Hindu dancing-girl. [F.<Po.]

**bay'-o-net,** *n.* a short spear at the end of a musket or rifle: *v.* (**-net-ed, -net-ing**). [F.<*Bayonne*, where first made.]

**ba-zaar'** (*-zăr'*), *n.* an Eastern market-place; a collection of small shops (*esp.* for selling fancy articles); a fancy fair to raise money for charitable purposes. [P.]

**B.C.,** Before Christ; Board of Control; British Columbia.

**B.C.L.,** Bachelor of Civil Law.

**B.D.,** Bachelor of Divinity.

**Bd.,** Board. **bd.,** bound.

**be-,** *pref.* [A.S.] forming verbs.

**beach** (*bēch*), *n.* the shore of a sea or lake: *v.* to run, haul up, or strand (a vessel) on shore. [Scand.]

**bea'-con** (*bē'-*), *n.* a signal-fire, or light (on a height); anything that directs, guides, or warns of danger. [A.S. *bēacn*, a sign; a beacon.]

**bead** (*bēd*), *n.* a small ball (*esp.* of glass), pierced for threading, and worn for ornament or used in a rosary for counting prayers, as by Roman Catholics and Mohammedans; the sight of a gun; a drop of liquid. **bead'-ing,** *n.* a narrow moulding: *v.* (**bead'-ed, bead'-ing**), to furnish with beads. **beads'-man,** *n.* one employed in prayers (*esp.* for others); an alms-man. **to say, tell, or count one's beads,** to offer prayers. [A.S. *bed*, a prayer.]

**bea'-dle** (*bē'-dl*), *n.* a mace-bearer; an inferior officer of a court, a parish, a college, etc. [A.S. *bydel.*]

**bea'-gle** (*bē'-gl*), *n.* a small hunting-dog formerly used for hunting hares, etc., by scent. [?]

**beak,** *n.* the bill of a bird; a projecting point; a magistrate (*slang*). **beaked,** *adj.* having a beak. [F. *bec.*]

**beak'-er,** *n,* a large drinking-cup; a vessel of thin glass used by chemists. [Gr. *bikos*, a wine-jar.]

**beam,** *n.* a long piece of timber or iron forming a main support of a building, ship, loom, plough, etc.; the pole of a balance; a ray of light; the greatest width of a vessel: *v.* (**beamed, beam'-ing**), to emit rays; to shine; to look cheerful. **on the beam-ends,** said of a ship when forced so much to one side that the beams which should be horizontal have taken a vertical position or nearly so; to be in sore straits. [A.S. *bēam*, a tree; a beam.]

**bean,** *n.* a kind of vegetable of which the seed (and sometimes the seed-pod) is eaten by man and beast, *e.g.* the kidney-bean, the French-bean, etc. **bean'-feast,** *n.* an annual outdoor feast given by an employer to his workpeople. **bean'-goose,** *n.* a wild goose which winters in Britain. [A.S. *bēan.*]

**bear** (**bore, borne** or **born, bear'-ing**), *v.* to carry or support; to endure; to conduct oneself; to bring forth or produce. **bear'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be borne. **bear'-er,** *n.* one who carries (a message, etc.). **bear'-ing,** *n.* behaviour; manner. **bear'-ings,** *n. pl.* the points of the compass on which any object appears; the position of any object with reference to

a ship, etc.; the part upon which a shaft or axle rests in machinery. **bearing-rein,** *n.* a check-rein; a fixed rein for holding up a horse's head, very cruel in use. **to bear down,** to approach; to sail with the wind. **to bear out,** to confirm (a statement). **to bring to bear,** to bring into operation or use. [A.S. *beran.*]

**bear,** *n.* a quadruped with shaggy hair found wild in various countries; one of the groups of stars. **bear,** *n.* one who sells stock for delivery at a future date expecting a fall in price so that he may buy in the meantime at an advantage. **bear'-bait-ing,** *n.* the cruel sport of setting on dogs to worry a bear chained to a stake. **bear'-garden,** *n.* a garden in which bears are kept; a place of great disorder or riot. **bear'-ish,** *adj.* rough in manner or behaviour. **bear's'-grease,** *n.* a preparation for the hair from the fat of the bear. [A.S. *bera.*]

**beard,** *n.* hair growing on the chin of men and some animals; the long, stiff hairs of some plants (as corn, barley, etc.); the gills of oysters: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to take by the beard; to defy. [A.S. *beard.*]

**beast,** *n.* a four-footed animal, *esp.* an ox; a low, rude, brutal person. **beast'-ly,** *adj.* of low, filthy nature or habits. [F. <L. *bestia.*]

**beat** (**beat** or **beat'-en, beat'-ing**), *v.* to strike or strike upon; to overcome; to be too difficult for; to mark time (in *mus.*); to spread flat or thin with a tool: *n.* a stroke or sound recurring at regular intervals; the round or course (*esp.* of a policeman): *adj.* weary; quite tired out. **beat'-en,** *adj.* done up; exhausted; overcome. **beat'-ing,** *n.* (of a ship) sailing against the direction of the wind; punishment by blows. **to beat about,** to try to find or to search for by various ways. **to beat about the bush,** to approach a matter in a round-about or cautious way. **to beat down,** to try and make a seller lower the price of goods. **to beat a retreat,** to retire hurriedly. **dead beat,** completely exhausted. [A.S. *bēatan.*]

**be-at'-i-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make blessed or happy. **be-a-tif'-ic,** *adj.* blessing or blessed. **be-at-i-fi-ca'-tion,** *n.* the act of blessing. [F. <L. *beātus,* blessed.]

**be-at'-i-tude,** *n.* blessedness; a blessing (*esp.* one of those in Christ's Sermon on the Mount, *St. Matthew,* v.). [F. <L. *beatitudo* <*beātus,* blessed.]

**beau** (*bō*), [F.] *n.* a smart, well-dressed man; a fop; a dandy. **beau-i-de'-al** (*-ī-dē'-al* or *-ē-dā-al'*), [F.] the perfect conception of anything (*esp.* of a thing of beauty). ***beau-monde*** (*bō-mond*), [F.] fashionable society. [F. <L. *bellus,* fine.]

**beau'-ty** (*bū'-*), *n.* loveliness or pleasingness to the sight or mind; fineness; a beautiful woman. **beau'-te-ous** (*-us*), **beau'-ti-ful,** *adjs.* **beau'-ti-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make beautiful. [F. < L. *bellus.*]

**bea'-ver** (*bē'-*), *n.* an amphibious, rodent quadruped covered with thick fur; the fur of the animal, or something made from it. [A.S. *befer* <L. *fiber.*]

**bea'-ver** (*bē'-*), *n.* that part of a helmet which could be drawn down over the face. [F. *bavière.*]

***béch'-a-mel*** (*besh'-* or *bāsh'-*), *n.* a rich, white sauce thickened with cream. [<*Louis de Béchamel,* the inventor.]

**beck'-on (-oned, -on-ing),** *v.* to make a sign (to any one) with the finger or the head. [A.S. *bēacn,* a sign; a beacon.]

**be-come' (-came', -come', -com'-ing),** *v.* to be made; to fit; to suit. **be-com'-ing,** *adj.* fitting; suitable to; graceful; proper. [A.S. *becuman.*]

**Bec-quer-el' rays** (*bek-er-*), *n. pl.* invisible radiations from certain radio-active substances (as radium, etc.), having many curious properties. [<*Henri Becquerel* (1820—1891), a French scientist.]

**bed,** *n.* furniture for sleeping on. **bed'-cham-ber,** *n.* **bed'-room,** *n.* **bed'-ding,** *n.* articles to make up a bed. **bed of roses** (or **down**), a very easy, comfortable position. **bed'-plate,** *n.* the foundation plate of an engine, lathe, etc. **bed'-rid (-den),** *adj.* confined to one's bed. **bed'-rock,** *n.* the solid rock underneath superficial formations; a firm foundation. **bed'-stead** (*-sted*), *n.* the frame (wood or metal) of a bed. [A.S. *bedd.*]

**be-dew' (-dewed', -dew'-ing),** *v.* to sprinkle or cover with dew. [A.S.]

**be-di'-zen (-zened, -zen-ing),** *v.* to deck out; to ornament (*esp.* in a gay, showy manner and in bad taste). [?]

**bed'-lam,** *n.* an asylum for lunatics; a place of uproar. [<the name of a mon-

astery (St. Mary of Bethlehem, London), changed into a lunatic asylum.]

**Bed'-ou-in,** *n.* one of a tribe of wandering Arabs, living in tents. [F.<Ar.]

**Beds.,** Bedfordshire.

**bee,** *n.* a four-winged insect which makes bees-wax and honey. **bee'-bread,** *n.* the pollen of flowers gathered by bees as food for their young. **bee'-hive,** *n.* an artificial house for bees. **bee'-line,** *n.* the shortest (straight) line between two places. **bee'-master,** *n.* a person who keeps bees. [A.S. *bēo.*]

**beech,** *n.* a large forest tree, providing a hard timber, and nuts called **beech'-mast.** [A.S. *bēce.*]

**beef,** *n.* the flesh of the ox. **beeves** (*bēvs*), *n. pl.* oxen. **beef'-eat-er,** *n.* a popular name for a yeoman of the royal guard. **beef-steak'** (*-stāk'*), *n.* a slice of beef. [F. *bœuf*<L. *bōs, bōvis,* an ox.]

**beer,** *n.* a liquid brewed from malt and hops; ale. **small beer,** weak beer; trifling matters. **beer and skittles,** pleasure, happiness, and satisfaction. **black-beer',** a beer of dark colour brewed originally at Dantzig, in Germany, and taken as a tonic. **beer'-y,** *adj.* partly drunk with beer. [A.S. *bēor.*]

**beet,** *n.* a plant, **beet'-root,** with a large, carrot-shaped root, used for food and for making sugar. [A.S.<L. *bēta,* beet.]

**bee'-tle,** *n.* a general name for insects having a horny wing-cover. [A.S. *bitel* <*bitan,* to bite.] [A.S. *bytel.*]

**bee'-tle,** *n.* a kind of heavy wooden mallet.

**bee'-tle (-tled, -tling),** *v.* to hang or jut over. **bee'-tle-browed,** *adj.* having prominent brows; sullen. [A.S. *bitel.*]

**be-fall'** (**-fell', -fallen', -fall'-ing**), *v.* to happen to. [A.S. *see* **fall.**]

**be-fit'** (**-fit'-ted, -fit'-ting**), *v.* to be suitable. [A.S. *be*+**fit.**]

**be-fore',** *prep.* in the presence of; in front of: *adv.* in front; previously: *conj.* sooner than. **be-fore'-hand,** *adv.* at an earlier time. [A.S. *be-foran.*]

**beg (begged, beg'-ging),** *v.* to ask alms or charity; to entreat. **beg'-gar,** *n.* **beg'-gar-ly,** *adj.* like a beggar; mean. **beg'-gar-li-ness,** *n.* **to beg the question,** to take the matter (in question) for granted. [O.F. *begard.*]

**be-gin'** (*-gin'*), **(-gan', -gun', -gin'-ning),** *v.* to commence. **be-gin'-ning,** *n.* **be-gin'-ner,** *n.* one who —; a learner. [A.S. *beginnan.*]

**be-go'-ni-a,** *n.* a genus of tropical plants bearing beautiful flowers, cultivated in hot-houses. [<*M. Begon* (1638—1710), a French botanist.]

**be-grudge'** (**-grudged', -grudg'-ing**), *v.* to grudge; to envy anyone the possession of. [A.S.]

**be-guile'** (*-gīl'*), **(-guiled', -guil'-ing),** *v.* to deceive; to while away or pass (time). **be-guile'-ment,** *n.* [A.S.]

**be-half',** *n.* part; side; favour. [A.S.]

**be-have'** (*-hāv'*), **(-haved', -ha'-ving),** *v.* to act; to conduct oneself. **be-hav'-iour** (*-hāv'-yĕr*), *n.* conduct; manner of behaving. [A.S. *be*+**have.**]

**be-hest',** *n.* a command; a charge. [A.S. *behæs,* a vow.]

**be-hind',** *prep.* and *adv.* in the rear; later. **be-hind'-hand,** *adj.* and *adv.* in a state of being behind, or backward, or late. [A.S. *be-hindan.*]

**be-hold'** (**-held', -hold'-ing**), *v.* to look upon; to see. **be-hold'-en,** *adj.* in debt; under obligation (to some one). **be-hold'-er,** *n.* one who —. [A.S. *be-healdan,* to hold; to guard.]

**be-hoof',** *n.* benefit; profit. [A.S. *behōf.*]

**be-hove',** *v.* to be fit, right, or necessary for (now used only after "it".) [A.S.]

**beige** (*bāzh*), *n.* a woollen fabric for ladies' dresses. [F.]

**be-la'-bour** (**-boured, -bour-ing**), *v.* to beat soundly; to work diligently upon. [A.S. *be*+L. *labor,* labour.]

**be-la'-ted,** *adj.* caught by night; very late; behindhand. [A.S. *be*+*lætan,* late.]

**be-lay'** (**-layed', -lay'-ing**), *v.* to fasten a rope by winding it round a **be-lay'-ing-pin** or cleat. **belay there!** hold! that is enough. [A.S.]

**belch (belched', belch'-ing),** *v.* to throw up (*esp.* wind from the stomach, or smoke, etc., from the mouth of a volcano, cannon, etc.). [A.S. *bealcian.*]

**be-lea'-guer** (*-lē'-gĕr*), **(-guered, -guer-ing),** *v.* to lay siege to; to besiege. [A.S. *be*+D. *leger,* a camp.]

***bel esprit'*** (*es-prē'*), *pl.* ***beaux esprits*** (*bō-zes-prē'*), [F.] (a fine spirit), a person of wit or fine genius.

**bel'-fry** (*-frĭ*), *n.* a room (usually in a steeple or tower) for bells. [O.F. *berfroi,* a watch tower.]

**be-lie'** (*-lī'*), **(-lied', -ly'-ing'),** *v.* to tell lies of; to present a false representation of. [A.S. *be*+*leogan,* to lie.]

**be-lief'** (*-leef'*), *n.* faith; trust; strong

feeling that a thing is true. **The Belief,** the Creed (*esp.* The Apostles' Creed). [*See* **believe.**]

**be-lieve'** (*-lēv'*), (**-lieved', -liev'-ing**), *v.* to look upon as true; to trust (*esp.* the word of any one); to have faith in. **be-liev'-a-ble,** *adj.* **be-liev'-er,** *n.* one who —. [A.S. *geliēfan.*]

**be-lit'-tle** (**-tled, -tling**), *v.* to make small; to disparage. [A.S. *be*+**little.**]

**bell,** *n.* a hollow vessel of metal, which sounds when struck with a clapper or tongue; anything in the form of a bell, as the cup or calyx of a flower; a bell rung to tell the time on board ship. **bell'-hang-er,** *n,* one who sets up or fixes bells. **bell'-man,** *n.* a man (often the town-crier) who goes about with a bell to make announcements. **bell'-metal,** *n.* an alloy of tin and copper from which bells are cast. **bell'-ring-er,** *n.* one who *rings* (a peal of) bells. **bell'-tent,** *n.* a tent shaped like a cone. **bell'-tower,** or **-turret,** *n.* a tower (or turret) in which one or more bells are hung. **pass'-ing-bell,** *n.* a bell sounded at the death or funeral of a person. **to bear the bell,** to be the leader or first (as the leading sheep, the bell-wether, of a flock). [A.S. *belle,* a bell.]

**bel-la-don'-na,** *n.* the deadly nightshade, a plant, every part of which is poisonous, used as a medicine; the drug prepared from the root and leaves. [I. *bella donna,* beautiful lady.]

**belle,** *n.* a fair or beautiful (young) lady. [F. *belle,* beautiful.]

**belles-lettres'** (*bel-lett'r'*), *n. pl.* light literature (prose and poetry) of a high class. [F. beautiful letters.]

**bel'-li-cose,** *adj.* inclined to war or quarrelling; pugnacious. [L. *bellicōsus* <*bellum,* war.]

**bel-lig'-er-ent** (*-lij'-*), *adj.* carrying on war: *n.* a power engaged in war. [L. *bellum,* war, *gĕro,* I carry on, wage.]

**bel'-low** (**-lowed, -low-ing**), *v.* to roar like a bull: *n.* [A.S. *bellan,* to roar.]

**bel'-lows** (*bel'-lōz*), *n. pl.* an instrument producing a current of air (as for blowing a fire, organ, etc.). [A.S. *belg,* a bag.]

**be-long'** (**-longed', -long'-ing**), *v.* to be the property or part of; to go along with; to be native to or an inhabitant of. **be-long'-ings,** *n. pl.* what belongs to a person. [A.S. *be*+**long.**]

**be-lov'-ed,** or **be-loved',** *adj.* much loved; dear. [A.S. *be*+**love.**]

**belt,** *n.* a band; a girdle; a broad strip of anything: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to surround with a belt; to encircle. **belt'-ed,** *adj.* wearing a belt as an emblem of rank (as a knight, an earl). **belt'-ing,** *n.* the material of which belts are made; belts for the transmission of power in machinery. [A.S. *belt* <L. *balteus,* a belt.]

**bel'-ve-dere** (*-dēr*), *n.* a tower on the top of a house erected for the sake of the view. [I. *bel,* beautiful, *vedēre,* to see.]

**be-moan'** (**-moaned', -ing**), *v.* to moan or lament over greatly. [A.S. *be*+**moan.**]

**bench,** *n.* a long seat or form; a worktable; the body of judges, or bishops; the seat where judges sit in court. **Bench of Bishops,** the whole body of bishops in the House of Lords. **King's Bench,** the name of one of the High Courts of Justice. **bench'-er,** *n.* one of the superior ruling barristers of an Inn of Court. **bench'-marks,** marks thus ↑, cut by (the ordnance) surveyors for future reference. [A.S. *benc.*]

**bend** (**bent, bend'-ing**), *v.* to curve or bow; to become curved or bowed; to subdue; to direct to a certain point (as the wind): *n.* a curve; a turning. **bend'-ing,** *n.* **bent,** *adj.*: *n.* turn; inclination. [A.S. *bendan,* to bend.]

**Ben-e-dic'-i-te** (*-dis'-*), [L. bless ye] the first word (in Latin) and name of an old canticle in the English Prayer Book, (Morning Prayer); the blessing (grace) before a repast.

**ben'-e-dict,** *n.* a newly-married man. [<*Benedick,* a character in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing.*]

**ben-e-dic'-tine** (*-tīn*), *adj.* the name of an old order of monks founded by St. Benedict in the 6th century, A.D.

**ben-e-dic'-tion,** *n.* a solemn blessing; the short prayer with which public worship is usually closed. **ben-e-dic'-to-ry,** *adj.* [F.<L. *benedictio* <*bene,* well, *dico,* I speak.]

**Ben-e-dic'-tus,** *n.* the first word (in Latin) and the name of a canticle used in the Morning Prayer in the Church of England and the Rom. Cath. Church, taken from the New Testament, *St. Luke,* i.

**ben-e-fac'-tion,** *n.* an act of goodness or kindness. **ben-e-fac'-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **-tress**) one who performs such an act. [L. *bene,* well, *fācio,* I do.]

**ben'-e-fice** (*-fis*), *n.* a favour or benefit;

a church living. **ben'-e-ficed,** *adj.* [F. <L. *bene*, well, *făcio*, I do.]

**be-nef'-i-cence,** *n.* goodness (to others); kindness. **be-nef'-i-cent,** *adj.* doing good; charitable. [*See* **benefice.**]

**ben'-e-fit,** *n.* an advantage; an act of kindness or favour; a performance (theatre, concert, football, etc.), the profits of which are given to a particular person or charitable object: *v.* (**-fit-ed, -fit-ing**). **ben-e-fi'-cial** (*-fish'-al*), *adj.* causing benefit; useful. **ben-e-fic'-i-a-ry** (*-fish'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), one who benefits or who may benefit. [*See* **benefice.**]

**be-nev'-o-lence,** *n.* good will; kind disposition; formerly, a forced gift to kings from their subjects. **be-nev'-o-lent,** *adj.* [F. <L. *bene*, well, *vŏlo*, I wish.]

**Ben-gal'-i** (or **-ee'**) (*-gaw'-lee*), *n.* a native of, or the language of, Bengal (India).

**be-night'-ed** (*-nīt'-*), *adj.* overtaken by night; ignorant. [A.S. *be*+*niht*, night.]

**be-nign'** (*-nīn'*), *adj.* kind; gracious; mild. **be-nig'-nant** (*-nig'-*), *adj.* kind; favourable. **be-nig'-ni-ty,** *n.* [F. <L. *benignus*, kind.]

**ben'-i-son** (*-zn*), *n.* a blessing; a benediction. [F. <L. *benedictio*, a blessing.]

**bent** or **bent'-grass,** *n.* a flexible, tough kind of grass. [A.S. *beonet.*]

**be-numb'** (*-num'*), **(-numbed', -numb'-ing),** *v.* to make *numb* or without feeling. [A.S. *be*+**numb.**]

**ben'-zene** (*-zeen*) or **ben'-zol,** *n.* a highly inflammable liquid (obtained from the naphtha produced by distilling coal-tar), which readily dissolves oils, waxes, and resins. [F. <I. <Ar.]

**ben'-zine** (*-zĭn*) or **ben'-zo-line** (*-lĭn*), *n.* petroleum spirit, a liquid obtained from American, Russian, or Scotch shale-oil, and used for lighting purposes and for removing grease spots, etc.; often used as a substitute for turpentine. [F. *benzoin* <I. <Ar.]

**be-queath'** (**-queathed', -queath'-ing**), *v.* to leave (property) by will. **be-quest'** (*-kwest'*), *n.* something left by will. [A.S. *becwethan.*]

**be-reave'** (*-rēv'*), **(-reaved', -reft', -reav'-ing),** *v.* to strip; to deprive (*esp.* by death). [A.S. *berēafian.*]

**ber'-i-ber-i** (or less correctly **beri-beri**), *n.* a very dangerous wasting disease common in the Tropics. [Singalese.]

**Berks.,** Berkshire.

**ber-lin',** *n.* an old-fashioned four-wheeled vehicle, first manufactured at *Berlin.* **Berlin wool,** fine wool for knitting, etc.

**ber'-ry,** *n.* a small juicy fruit, containing seeds. **ber'-ried,** *adj.* [A.S. *berie.*]

**berth,** *n.* a small sleeping-room (*esp.* in a ship); a place where a ship lies at anchor, or at a wharf; a situation (for work). [A form of **birth.**]

**ber'-tha** or **ber'-the,** *n.* a woman's shoulder-cape or deep falling collar. [<*Bertha*, a girl's name.]

**Ber-til-lon' system,** a system of measurements of a person (sometimes with photographs), as of eyes, ears, nose, hands, height, etc., with any physical peculiarities, as an aid to identification (*esp.* of criminals). [<*Alfonse Bertillon*, the inventor, born 1853.]

**be-seech'** (**-sought', -seech'-ing**), *v.* to ask earnestly; to implore. [A.S. *be*+M.E. *sechen*, to seek.]

**be-seem'** (**-seemed', -ing**), *v.* to suit; to befit; to be worthy of. [A.S. *be*+**seem.**]

**be-set'** (**-set', -set'-ting**), *v.* to surround; to waylay; to besiege; to perplex. **be-set'-ting,** *adj.* habitual (*esp.* of "sin"). [A.S. *besettan.*]

**be-side',** *prep.* at the side of. **to be beside oneself,** to be out of one's senses. **be-sides',** *adv.* and *prep.* in addition; over and above. [A.S. *be*+**side.**]

**be-siege'** (*-seej'*), **(-sieged', -sieg'-ing),** *v.* to lay siege to; to beset; to throng round. **be-sieg'-er,** *n.* one who —. [A.S. *be*+F. *siège*, a sitting; a siege.]

**be-smear'** (**-smeared', -ing**), *v.* to smear over; to soil. [A.S. *be*+**smear.**]

**be-smirch'** (**-smirched', -ing**), *v.* to soil (as with dirt or smoke); to tarnish (the reputation of some one). [A.S. *be*+*smirian*, to anoint.]

**be'-som** (*-zum*), *n.* a brush made of twigs; a broom. [A.S. *besma.*]

**be-sot'** (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to make sottish (by drink); to make dull or stupid. [A.S.]

**be-spang'-le** ("*g*" hard), *v.* to sprinkle or adorn with spangles. [A.S.]

**be-spat'-ter** (**-tered, -ter-ing**), *v.* to sprinkle with dirt (mud). [<**spit.**]

**be-speak'** (**-spoke', -spo'-ken, -speak'-ing**), *v.* to speak for beforehand; to engage. **be-spoke', be-spo'-ken,** *adjs.* (goods) ordered beforehand. [<**speak.**]

**Bes'-se-mer process,** a method (invented 1856) of making steel direct from cast iron, for rails, tyres, ship-plates, etc., by forcing a blast of air through the molten

metal in order to burn out the impurities. [<*Sir Hy. Bessemer*, the inventor.]

**best,** *adj.* superl. of "good": *adv.* superl. of "well", in the highest degree. **best man,** the man who attends on the bridegroom at a wedding. [A.S. *betest.*]

**bes'-ti-al** (*bĕs'-*), *adj.* of a beast; brutish. **bes-ti-al'-i-ty,** *n.* [L. *bestia*, a beast.]

**be-stir'** (**-stirred', -stir'-ring**), *v.* to cause to stir or move. **to bestir oneself,** to be very active. [A.S. *be*+**stir.**]

**be-stow'** (*-stō'*), (**-stowed', -stow'-ing**), *v.* to place; to lay up. **to bestow on,** to give to. [A.S. *be*+*stōw*, a place.]

**be-strew'** (*-stroo'*), (**-strewed', -strew'-ing**), *v.* to scatter about or over; to besprinkle. [A.S. *be*+**strew.**]

**be-stride'** (**-strode'**, or **-strid', -strid'-den, -stri'-ding**), *v.* to stride over or across. [A.S. *bestrīdan.*]

**bet,** *n.* a wager; something staked to be lost or won on the result of an uncertainty, as a race, etc. **bet,** (**bet'-ted, bet'-ting**), *v.* to make (or lay) a bet. **bet'-ter,** *n.* one who —. [<**abet.**]

**be-take'** (**-took', -ta'-ken, -ta'-king**), *v.* (only with "self"), to move or go (to a place). [A.S. *be*+**take.**]

***bête noire*** (*bāt nwar*), [F. black beast], an object of dread, or strong dislike; something which presents persistent opposition.

**be-think'** (**-thought', -think'-ing**), *v.* to call to mind. [A.S. *be*+**think.**]

**be-tide'** (**-ti'-ded, -ti'-ding**), *v.* to happen; to befall. [A.S. *be*+**tide.**]

**bê-tise'** (*bā-tēz'*), *n.* stupidity; a foolish action. [F.]

**be-to'-ken** (**-kened, -ken-ing**), *v.* to act as a sign or token of. [A.S. *be*+**token.**]

**bet'-o-ny,** *n.* a plant formerly used as a medicine and as a yellow dye. [F.<L. *betonĭca.*]

**be-tray'** (**-trayed', -tray'-ing**), *v.* to prove false to; to deliver over by treachery; to show sign of; to disclose or discover. **be-tray'-al,** *n.* **be-tray'-er,** *n.* one who —. [A.S. *be*+O.F. *traïr*< L. *trādo*, I give up.]

**be-troth'** (*-trōth'*, or *-trŏth'*), (**-trothed', -troth'-ing**), *v*, to contract or to promise in order to marriage. **be-troth'-al,** *n.* [A.S. *be*+*trēowth*, truth.]

**bet'-ter,** *adj.* compar. of "good": of superior value or use; larger; greater: *adv.* compar. of "well," in a higher degree: *v.* (**-tered, -ing**), to improve. **bet'-ters,** *n. pl.* those in higher station or rank than oneself. **bet'-ter-ment,** *n.* improvement generally; increase in the value of property (*esp.* land) from improvements effected in it either by the owner, or at the public expense. **better half,** a familiar term for "wife." **to get the better of,** to gain the advantage over. **to think better of,** to reconsider favourably. [A.S. *betera.*]

**be-tween',** *prep.* in the middle of (two): *adv.* **between ourselves, between you and me,** in confidence. [A.S. *betwēonan*<*twēo*, two.]

**be-twixt',** *prep.* between. **betwixt and between,** in a midway position. [A.S. *betweox*<*twâ*, two.]

**bev'-el,** *n.* an instrument for taking angles; inclination (at an angle): *v.* (**-elled, -elling**), to form with a bevel, slant, or angle: *adj.* [F. *biveau.*]

**bev'-er-age,** *n.* a drink; any liquor for drinking. [F.<L. *bĭbo*, I drink.]

**bev'-y,** *n.* (*pl.* **bev'-ies**), a flock of birds (*esp.* quails); a company (of ladies). [?]

**be-wail'** (**-wailed', -wail'-ing**), *v.* to lament; to grieve for. [A.S. *be*+**wail.**]

**be-ware',** *v.* to take heed; to be on one's guard. [A.S. *be*+*wær*, wary.]

**be-wil'-der** (**-dered, -der-ing**), *v.* to perplex; to confuse. **be-wil'-der-ment,** *n.* [A.S. *be*+*wild*, a wild place.]

**be-witch'** (**-witched', -witch'-ing**), *v.* to affect by witchcraft or magic; to fascinate or charm. **be-witch'-ing,** *adj.* charming. [A.S. *be*+**witch.**]

**Bey** (*bā*), *n.* a governor (in Turkey) of a town or province. [Turk. *beg.*]

**bez'-el,** *n.* a groove or rim which holds the jewel in a finger ring, or the glass of a watch, etc. [F. *biseau.*] [twice.

**bi-, bin-, bis-,** *pref.* [L. and Gr.] two; **B.I.,** British India.

**bi'-as,** *n.* the weight on the side of a bowl (for playing) which causes it to turn to one side when rolled; inclination; prejudice; any special influence that sways the mind: *v.* (**bi'-ased, bi'-as-ing**), to influence (often unduly or unfairly). **bi'-ased,** *adj.* **on the bias,** on the cross (*dress.*). [F. *biais*, a slant.]

**Bi'-ble,** *n.* the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. **bib'-li-cal,** *adj.* **bib'-li-cist** (*-sist*), *n.* one well versed in the Bible. [F.<L.<Gr. *biblia*, books.]

**bib-li-og'-ra-phy** (*-fy*), *n.* a full and exact knowledge of books. **bib-li-o-graph'-**

**i-cal,** *adj.* **bib-li-og'-ra-pher** (*-ră-fer*), *n.* one skilled in bibliography. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *grăpho*, I write.]

**bi-cen'-te-na-ry** (incorrectly *-cen-ten'-a-*) *adj.* pertaining to two hundred years: *n.* the two-hundredth anniversary of an event. **bi-cen-ten'-ni-al,** *n.* and *adj.* [L. *bi*+*centenarius*<*centum*, hundred.]

**bi'-ceps** (*-seps*), *n.* the muscle in front of the arms between the shoulder and elbow; the corresponding muscle of the thigh. [L. *bi*+*caput*, head.]

**bick'-er** (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* to wrangle; to run quickly (of a stream): *n.* a quarrel. [?]

**bi'-cy-cle** (*-si-kl*), *n.* a two-wheeled carriage propelled by the feet of the rider or by a motor. [L. *bi*+Gr. *kŭklos*, a wheel.]

**bid (bade, bid** or **bid'-den, bid'-ding),** *v.* to offer; to invite; to command; to proclaim (as banns of marriage): *n.* an offer (at an auction). **bid'-der,** *n.* **bid'-ding,** *n.* **to bid fair,** to seem likely. **a bid for freedom,** a bold attempt at escape. [A.S. *bēodan*, to offer.]

**bide** (**bi'-ded, bi'-ding**), *v.* to stay; to dwell; to wait; to suffer or endure. [A.S. *bīdan*.]

**bi-det'** (*bē-dā'* or *bid-et'*), *n.* a small bath on a low stand which can be bestridden. [?]

**bi-en'-ni-al,** *adj.* lasting, or happening once in two years. **bi-en'-ni-al-ly,** *adv.* [L. *biennium*, a space of two years.]

**bier** (*bēr*), *n.* a carriage or frame on which a dead body is borne to the grave. [A.S. *bǣr*.]

**bi-fur'-cate** or **bi-fur'-ca-ted,** *adj.* with two forks or branches: *v.* **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting). bi-fur-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *bifurcus*, having two prongs.]

**big'-a-my,** *n.* the crime of having two wives (or husbands) at the same time. **big'-a-mist,** *n.* **big'-a-mous,** *adj.* [L. *bigămus*<Gr. *gămos*, marriage.]

**bight** (*bīt*), *n.* a bend of the coast; a small bay. [A.S. *byht*, a bend.]

**big'-ot,** *n.* one who obstinately thinks that his opinion, party, or creed is the right one, and that none other can be right. **big'-ot-ry,** *n.* [?]

**bi-jou'** (*pl.* **-joux'**) (*-zhoo'*), *n.* a trinket; a small precious article. [F.]

**bil'-ber-ry** or **whor'-tle-ber-ry,** *n.* a shrub and its dark-blue berries. [Dan.]

**bile,** *n.* a bitter fluid formed in the body from the liver; ill-humour. **bil'-i-ous,** *adj.* **bil'-i-ous-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *bīlis*.]

**bilge** (*g*=*j*), *n.* the broadest and flattest inside part of the bottom of a ship; the bulging part of a cask. **bilge'-water,** *n.* the water which lies in the bilge of a ship. [?]

**bi-lin'-gual** (*-ling'-gwal*), *adj.* belonging to two languages. **bi-lin'-guist,** *n.* one familiar with two languages. [L. *bilinguis*.]

**bill,** *n.* the beak of a bird. [A.S. *bile*.]

**bill,** *n.* a hook-shaped cutting instrument; a kind of hatchet; a **bill'-hook.** [A.S. *bill*, a sword.]

**bill,** *n.* a note or account (for money owing); a placard or poster for advertising; a written statement of particulars; a written engagement to pay a certain sum of money on a certain date; a proposed act of parliament. **bill'-head,** *n.* a printed form on which accounts are made out. **bill of costs,** a statement of the charges of an attorney or solicitor in conducting a client's business. **bill of exchange,** *n.* an order for payment of money. **bill of fare,** *n.* a list of articles of food on sale in a restaurant or hotel. **bill of health,** a certificate of state of health on board ship of passengers and crew given to the captain before sailing. **bill of lading,** a written receipt of goods taken on board ship for safe delivery. **bill of sale,** *n.* a document authorizing the sale of property. **a true bill,** the words written by a grand jury on a **bill of indictment** (*i.e.*, the accusation against a prisoner), that there is sufficient evidence to warrant a trial. [O.F. *billa*<L. *bulla*, the seal on a writing.]

**bil'-let,** *n.* a note; a ticket; a log of wood; lodgings: *v.* **(-let-ed, -let-ing),** to lodge (soldiers). **billet-doux** (*bil-lā-doo'*), *n.* (*pl.* **billets-doux**), [F.] a love-letter. [F. *billette*<L. *billa*, a writing.]

**bil'-liards** (*-lyards*), *n. pl.* a game played on a special table with a cue (stick) and balls. [F. *billard*.]

**Bil'-lings-gate,** *n.* low foul language. [From the name of a fish-market in London.]

**bil'-li-on,** *n.* a million of millions, 1,000,000,000,000 (in England), or a thousand millions, 1,000,000,000 (in France and America). [F.<L. *mille*, a thousand.] [*adj.* [Ic.]

**bil'-low,** *n.* a large wave. **bil'-low-y,**

**bil'-tong,** *n.* sun-dried meat. [Cape Dutch]

**bi-me-tal'-lic,** *adj.* belonging to two metals. **bi-met'-al-lism,** *n.* a system of coinage in which two metals (*usu.* gold and silver) are used at a fixed relative value one to the other. This is not the case in England. [L. *bi-*+*metallum*, metal.]

**bind** (*bīnd*), **(bound, bind'-ing),** *v.* to tie or fasten together; to sew a border on; to lay under an obligation; to cover as with a bandage; to hold by agreement, oath, etc. **bind'-er,** *n.* one who, or that which, binds (*esp.* books). **bind'-ing,** *n.* a band; the cover and sewing of a book: *adj.* obligatory. **bind'-weed,** *n.* a long, trailing, wild plant (convolvulus) which grows among corn, etc. [A.S. *bindan.*]

**bin'-na-cle,** *n.* a box (in a ship) containing the compass. [Po.<L. *habitāculum*, a dwelling-place.]

**bin-oc'-u-lar,** *adj.* having two eyes. A **binocular telescope** is one which has a glass and tube for each eye. [L. *bi-*+*ocŭlus*, eye.]

**bi-o-gen'-e-sis** (*-jen'-*), *n.* the beginning or origin of life; the doctrine that life can spring only from previous life. [Gr. *bios*, life, *genesis*, birth.] [*q.v.*]

**bi'-o-graph,** *n.* same as **cinematograph.**

**bi-og'-ra-phy** (*-fĭ*), *n.* a written history of a person's life. **bi-og'-ra-pher,** *n.* the writer of a —. **bi-o-graph'-ic(-al),** *adj.* [Gr. *bios*, life, *grăpho*, I write.]

**bi-ol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science of life. **bi-ol'-o-gist,** *n.* a student of — or one versed in —. [Gr. *bios*, life, *lŏgos*, a discourse.] [*q.v.*]

**bi'-o-scope,** *n.* a kind of **cinematograph.**

**bi'-ped,** *n.* an animal having two feet. [L. *bi-*+*pēs*, a foot.]

**bi'-plane,** *n.* a flying-machine which has two principal supporting planes or surfaces. [L. *bi-*+**plane.**]

**bird,** *n.* a feathered animal with wings. **bird'-fancier,** *n.* one who rears birds for show or sale. **bird'-lime,** *n.* a sticky substance for catching birds. **bird's-eye view,** the view of a place as it might appear to a bird in the air. [A.S. *bridd.*]

**bi-ret'-ta,** *n.* a square cap worn by some of the clergy. [I.<L.<Gr.]

**birth,** *n.* being born; that which is born; descent (from ancestors); origin; beginning. **birth'-day,** *n.* the day of the year on which a person was born. **birth-mark,** *n.* some peculiar mark, or blemish, on the body at birth. **birth'-place,** *n.* **birth-rate,** *n.* the proportion of births per 1,000 of the population in a year. **birth'-right,** *n.* a right or privilege acquired by birth. [A.S. *byrth*<*beran*, to bear.]

**bis'-cuit** (*-kit*), *n.* hard, dry bread in thin cakes; a kind of unglazed porcelain. [F.<L. *bis*, twice, *coctus*, cooked.]

**bi-sect' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to cut into two equal parts. **bi-sec'-tion,** *n.* [L. *bi-*+*sĕco*, I cut.]

**bish'-op,** *n.* one of the chief order of clergy, having the charge of a diocese. **bish'-op-ric,** *n.* the office of, or the district ruled over by, a bishop. [A.S.<L.<Gr. *episkŏpos*, an overlooker.]

**bis'-muth,** *n.* a brittle metal of a yellowish-red colour. [Gr.]

**bi'-son,** *n.* a large wild animal of the bull or buffalo kind. The American buffalo is a "bison." [L.<Gr.]

**bis-sex'-tile** (*-til*), *n.* a name given to leap year. [L. *bis*, twice, *sextus*, sixth; by the Romans the *6th* day before 1st March was repeated twice every fourth year.]

**bite (bit, bit** or **bit'-ten, bi'-ting),** *v.* to seize with the teeth; to grip fast; to sting or pain; to deceive or cheat: *n.* the act of biting; a piece bitten out. **bi'-ting** (*bī'-*), *adj.* cutting; sharp; severe. **to bite the dust,** to die; to suffer defeat. [A.S. *bītan.*]

**bit'-ter,** *adj.* biting or disagreeable to the taste; causing grief; painful; severe. **bit'-ter-ness,** *n.* **bit'-ters,** *n. pl.* a liquid prepared from bitter herbs, roots, etc. **bit'-ter-sweet,** *n.* a wild plant often found in hedges. **to the bitter end,** to the last extremity; to the death. [A.S. *biter*<*bītan*, to bite.]

**bit'-tern,** n. a bird of the heron kind. [F. *butor*<L, *būtio.*]

**bi-tu'-men** (or *bit'-yū-*), *n.* mineral pitch. **bi-tu'-min-ous,** *adj.* [L.]

**bi'-valve,** *n.* an animal having a shell in two valves or parts hinged together (like the oyster). [F.<L. *bi-*+*valva*, a valve.]

**biv'-ou-ac** (*-oo ak*), *n.* a resting at night (of soldiers, etc.,) in the open air: *v.* **(-acked, -ack-ing,** note the "k"). [F.<G. *bei-wachen*, to watch beside.]

**bi-zarre'** (*bi-zâr'*), *adj.* odd; grotesque; fantastic. [F.<Sp.]

**black,** *adj.* of the darkest colour; having no colour; obscure; dismal; gloomy.

**black'-en (-ened, -en-ing)**, *v.* to make black. **black'-ness**, *n.* **black'-a-moor** (*-mōr*), *n.* a negro. **black'-art**, *n.* magic (supposed to be carried on with the aid of the devil). **black'-ber-ry**, *n.* the fruit of the bramble-bush. **black'-bird**, *n.* a song-bird (kind of thrush) of a black colour. **black'-cap**, *n.* a British bird with a sweet note. **black'-cock**, *n.* a kind of grouse (bird). **black-draught'** (*-draft'*), *n.* a powerful aperient medicine. **black'-guard** (*blag'-ard*), *n.* a low, coarse, vile person. **black'-ing**, *n.* a substance used to polish leather. **black-lead'** (*-led'*), *n.* a black mineral substance (plumbago) used for writing on paper and for polishing iron. **black list**, a list of persons deserving punishment, or who are unable to pay their debts, or who are habitual drunkards. **black-mail'**, *n.* money extorted by threats or terror: *v.* **Black Maria**, *n.* a prison van. **Black-rod'**, *n.* the usher of the Order of the Garter, and of the House of Lords (he carries a black rod). **black'-sheep**, *n.* a person of a very bad character. **black'-smith**, *n.* a worker in iron. **black'-thorn**, *n.* the sloe-bush. [A.S. *blac.*]

**blad'-der**, *n.* a bag of thin skin in the body. [A.S. *blædre.*]

**blade**, *n.* a thin, flat leaf (*esp.* of grass); the cutting part of a knife, etc.; the flat part of an oar; a gay, dashing, young fellow. **blade'-bone**, *n.* the flat bone at the back of the shoulder. [A.S. *blæd*, a leaf.]

**blain**, *n.* a boil; a blister. [A.S. *blegen.*]

**blame (blamed, bla'-ming)**, *v.* to find fault with; to censure: *n.* **blame'-a-ble** (*blām'-*), *adj.* **blame'-less**, *adj.* not deserving blame; innocent. [F. *blâmer* <L.<Gr. *blasphēmĕo*, I blaspheme.]

**blanch (blanched, blanch'-ing)**, *v.* to whiten or to grow white. [F. *blanc*, white.] [white jelly. [F.]

**blanc-mange'** (*bla-mānzh'*), *n.* a kind of

**bland**, *adj.* gentle; mild; smooth. [L. *blandus*, smooth-tongued.]

**blan'-dish (-dished, -dish-ing)**, *v.* to use bland speech toward; to flatter. **blan'-dish-ment**, *n.* [O.F.<L. *blandior*, I flatter.]

**blank**, *adj.* not written on (paper); white; empty; without rhyme (verse): *n.* an empty space. **blank'-ness**, *n.* **blank-car'-tridge**, *n.* cartridge containing powder but no ball. [F. *blanc*, white< O.G. *blanch.*]

**blan'-ket**, *n*, a soft woollen covering for a bed. **a wet blanket**, anything which discourages. [<blank.]

**blare (blared, bla'-ring)**, *v.* to give forth a sound like that of a trumpet: *n.* a roar; a loud noise. [An imitative word.]

**blar'-ney** (*-nĭ*), *n.* very smooth flattering language: *v.* **(-neyed, -ney-ing).** [< Castle Blarney, near Cork, Ireland, where those who kiss a certain stone are said to acquire the gift of blarney.]

**bla-sé'** (*blä-zā'*), [F.] used up; having lost the sense of enjoyment.

**blas-pheme'** (*-fēm'*), **(-phemed', -phe'-ming)**, *v.* to speak impiously of God or of divine things. **blas-phe'-mer**, *n.* **blas'-phe-my**, *n.* **blas'-phe-mous** (*-mus*), *adj.* [L.<Gr. *blasphēmĕo.*]

**blast**, *n.* blowing (of wind); explosion; a blight: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to wither; to blight; to split (rocks with gunpowder). **blast'-furnace**, *n.* one into which a strong blast of hot air is forced to increase the heat. [A.S. *blǣstan*, to blow.]

**bla'-tant**, *adj.* noisy, loud, clamorous (of speaking). [A.S. *blǣtan*, to bleat.]

**blaze**, *n.* a burst of light or flame; active display of any kind: *v.* **(blazed, bla'-zing)**, to throw out flame; to mark a tree for cutting down; to publish far and wide; to spread abroad (news). **bla'-zer**, *n.* a man's flannel jacket (often of a bright colour). [A.S. *blæse.*]

**bla'-zon**, *n.* the figuring on a coat-of-arms; heraldic drawings: *v.* **(-zoned, -zon-ing)**, to embellish (with blazon). **bla'-zon-ry**, *n.* the art of blazoning. [F. *blason*, heraldry.]

**bleach (bleached, bleach'-ing)**, *v.* to make or become white. **bleaching-powder**, a powder (chiefly chloride of lime) for bleaching. [A.S. *blǣcan*< *blāc*, white.]

**bleak**, *adj.* cold and cheerless; chill; exposed to the weather. [A.S. *blac.*]

**blear**, *adj.* sore (eyes). **blear'-eyed**, *adj.* having sore, watery eyes. [Low G.]

**bleed (bled, bleed'-ing)**, *v.* to send forth blood; to take blood from (a body); to extort; to feel great pity (for). [A.S. *blēdan.*]

**blem'-ish**, *n.* a stain; a defect: *v.* **(-ished, -ish-ing).** [O.F.<*blême*, pale.]

**blend (-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to mix together: *n.* a mixture. [A.S. *blandan.*]

**bless (blessed** or **blest, bless'-ing)**, *v.* to invoke a blessing upon; to wish happiness, joy, or prosperity to; to make happy or joyous. **bless'-ed**, *adj.* holy or hallowed; very happy. **bless'-edness**, *n.* **bles'-sing**, *n.* [A.S. *bletsian.*]

**blight** (*blīt*), *n.* a withering or withered state (*esp.* of plants); anything which blasts or withers: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to destroy the happiness of; to ruin. [A.S. ?]

**blind**, *adj.* without sight or the power of seeing; ignorant: *n.* a screen (*esp.* of a window); a shade: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to make blind; to darken or obscure; to deceive. **blind'-ness**, *n.* **blind'-fold (-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to cover the eyes with a wrapper: *adj.* **blind-man's buff'**, *n.* a well-known game. **blind side**, a person's weak point. **blind'-worm**, *n.* a small, harmless, worm-like reptile, called also the slow-worm. [A.S. *blind.*]

**blink (blinked, blink'-ing)**, *v.* to wink; to half shut the eyes: **blinkers**, *n. pl.* a flap of leather on a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing sideways. [A.S. *blīcan*, to shine.] [A.S.]

**bliss**, *n.* great happiness. **bliss'-ful**, *adj.*

**blis'-ter**, *n.* a small bladder on the skin; a plaster applied to raise a blister: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing)**, to raise a blister. [Connected with **blast.**]

**blithe** (*blīth*), *adj.* gay; joyous. **blithe'-some**, *adj.* [A.S. *blīthe.*]

**B. Litt.** (*Bac-ca-lau'-re-us Lit-er-a'-rum*), [L.] Bachelor of Letters or Literature.

**bliz'-zard**, *n.* a furious blinding storm of wind and snow. [Probably connected with **blow** and **blast.**]

**B.LL.** (*Bac-ca-lau'-re-us Leg'-um*), [L.] Bachelor of Laws.

**bloat (-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to blow out; to cause to swell. **bloat'-ed**, *adj.* swollen; puffed up with pride. **bloat'-er**, *n.* a dried herring, or one cured in smoke. [Scand.]

**block**, *n.* a mass of wood, stone, etc.; a cluster of buildings; a pulley; the piece of wood on which a criminal laid his neck when beheaded; the mould on which hats, bonnets, etc., are shaped; an obstruction: *v.* **(blocked, block'-ing)**, to stop the way; to obstruct; to secure. **block-ade'**, *n.* a blocking-up (of harbour, town, etc.): *v.* **(-a'-ded, -a'-ding)**, to shut up by troops or ships. **block'-age**, *n.* a blocking up, or being blocked. **block'-head**, *n.* a very stupid person. **block'-house**, *n.* a building of heavy logs of wood forming a kind of fort. **block'—system**, *n.* a system of signals (on a railway) by which a train is not allowed to run on to a section of the line till the preceding train has left it. [G. *bloch.*]

**blond**, *adj.* of fair complexion, with light hair and blue eyes. **blond** (*f.* **blonde**), *n.* **blond-lace'**, *n.* a kind of silk lace. [F.]

**blood**, *n.* the red fluid (essential to life) which circulates in the veins and arteries of animals; kindred; disposition. **blood'-y**, *adj.* stained with or containing blood. **blood—guilt'-y**, *adj.* guilty of murder. **blood'-hound**, *n.* a large dog once used for tracking murderers. **blood'-less**, *adj.* having little blood; lifeless; spiritless; without shedding of blood. **blood'—money**, *n.* money earned by getting a person put to death. **blood'—poisoning**, *n.* a bad state of the blood resulting from poisonous matter getting into it. **blood'-shed**, *n.* slaughter. **blood'-shot**, *adj.* (of eyes) red and inflamed; fiery-looking. **blood'—sucker**, *n.* a leech; a cruel, extortionate person; a "sponger." **blood'—thirsty**, *adj.* eager for slaughter; cruel. **blood'—vessel**, *n.* a general name for the arteries, veins, and capillaries. **of blue blood**, of aristocratic birth. **flesh and blood**, a blood relation; human nature. **a half'—blood**, one of mixed blood or breed. **in bad blood**, in hatred or anger. **in cold blood**, calmly and deliberately. **in hot blood**, in temper or excitement. [A.S. *blōd.*]

**bloom**, *n.* a blossom or opening flower; state of great beauty, perfection, or vigour; the delicate, powdery coating of certain growing fruits: *v.* **(bloomed, bloom'-ing)**, to put forth bloom; to flourish. [Ic. *blōm.*]

**blos'-som**, *n.* a flower; a bloom: *v.* **(-somed, -som-ing).** [A.S. *blōstma.*]

**blot**, *n.* a spot (*esp.* of ink); a stain; disgrace; blemish; a weak point; a failing: *v.* **(-ted, -ting). blot'-ting—paper**, *n.* [? Ic.]

**blotch**, *n.* a spot, scab, or eruption (*esp.* on the skin): *v.* **(blotched, blotch'-ing). blotch'-y**, *adj.* [< **blot.**]

**blouse** (*blouz*), *n.* a light, loose, upper garment worn by some workmen and children; a kind of loose-fitting dress waist

worn by women. [F.]

**blow** (*blō*), **(blew, blown, blow'-ing)**, *v.* to make a current of air; to move, as air or wind; to drive by a current of air; to breathe hard or quickly; to blossom: *n.* a stroke; a sudden calamity or misfortune. **blow'-fly,** *n.* any fly which taints meat by laying its eggs in it. **blow'-hole,** *n.* the nostril of a whale. **blow'-pipe,** *n.* an instrument for producing great heat by means of a current of air. **to blow hot and cold,** to be favourable and unfavourable by turns. **to blow one's own trumpet,** to sound one's own praises. **to blow over,** to pass away (as storms, etc.); to be forgotten (as a scandal, etc.). [A.S. *blāwan*, to blow (of wind).]

**blub'-ber,** *n.* fat (of whales, etc.), from which oil is obtained: *v.* **(-bered, -ber-ing),** to weep noisily. [M.E. *blober*, a bubble.]

**bludg'-eon** (*bluj'-un*), *n.* a thick, short stick with a heavy end. [?]

**blue** (*blū*), *n.* a colour like that of the clear sky; a material used by laundresses: *v.* **(blued, blue'-ing),** to make or dye blue. **blu'-ish,** *adj.* rather blue. **the blues,** low spirits, as in **a fit of the blues.** **blue'-bell,** *n.* a simple blue field-flower shaped like a bell. **Blue book,** *n.* a report, etc., published by parliament (so called from the colour of its covers). **blue'-bot-tle,** *n.* a fly with a large body. **Blue'-coat-boy,** *n.* a pupil at Christ's Hospital, London. **blue'-jack-et,** *n.* a sailor. **blue-pe'-ter,** *n.* a square blue flag with a white square in the centre flown as a signal for sailing. **blue-pill',** *n.* a strong pill compounded with mercury. **blue-rib'-bon,** *n.* the wide ribbon worn by the members of the Order of the Garter; the chief prize in some great contest, or the chief position in some society, etc. **blue'-stocking,** *n.* a learned lady. **blue'-water school,** people who think that the British Navy should be capable of defending these shores against foreign invasion, so that the maintenance of a large standing army is unnecessary. **man in blue,** *n.* a policeman. **true-blue,** *adj.* faithful; staunch; unwavering. [F. *bleu.*]

**bluff,** *adj.* frank and open in manner; hearty: *n.* a bold, steep cliff. **game of bluff,** empty boasting or pretence. [Scand.]

**blun'-der,** *n.* a gross mistake: *v.* **(-dered, -der-ing),** to make a gross mistake; to move, or to do things, in an awkward, clumsy manner. **blun'-der-er,** *n.* one who —. [Scand.]

**blun'-der-buss,** *n.* a short, thick, hand-gun. [D. *donderbus* = thunder-gun.]

**blunt,** *adj.* with thick point or edge; not sharp; dull of intellect; out-spoken: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to take the sharpness off. [? Scand.]

**blur,** *n.* a blot, stain, or spot: *v.* **(blurred, blur'-ring),** to smear; to disfigure; to make indistinct. [?]

**blush,** *n.* a red colour in the face caused by shame, or modesty, or confusion: *v.* **(blushed, blush'-ing). at the first blush,** at first sight. [A.S. *blyscan.*]

**blus'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to make a noise (like a blast of wind); to talk noisily and overbearingly; to bully or swagger: *n.* **blus'-ter-er,** *n.* one who —. [< **blow** and **blast.**]

**B.M.,** Bachelor of Medicine.

**B.Mus.,** Bachelor of Music.

**bo'-a,** *n.* a kind of large serpent (the **bo'-a con-strict'-or**); a snake-like coil of fur or feathers for the neck. [L. *boa*, a large water-snake.]

**boar,** *n.* the male of swine. **boar'-ish,** *adj.* brutal; cruel; rough in manner. [A.S. *bār.*]

**board,** *n.* a broad, thinnish strip of wood; a table; food (set on table); a body of persons (as a committee); a kind of thick stiff paper, as pasteboard: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to supply regularly with food; to enter (a ship, train, etc.); to furnish with regular meals; to cover with boards. **board'-er,** *n.* one who is taken in to be "boarded," or fed. **board'-ing-house,** *n.* **board'-ing-school,** *n.* a house, or school, where the lodgers or scholars are (lodged and) fed. **board wages,** wages allowed to a servant in place of food. **above board,** openly. **by the board,** overboard. **Board of Agriculture, of Education, of Trade,** departments of State whose duty it is to superintend matters relating to agriculture, education, and trade. [A.S. *bord.*]

**boast (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to talk proudly; to brag: *n.* **boast'-er,** *n.* **boast'-ful,** *adj.* [W. *bost.*]

**boat,** *n.* a small open vessel (with sails or oars). **boat'-hook,** *n.* **boat'-house,** *n.* [A.S. *bāt.*]

**boat'-swain** (sometimes, *esp.* in sailors' language, **bos'n**), *n.* a petty officer who looks after the boats, rigging, etc., of a ship. [A.S. *bāt-swegen.*]

**bode** (**bo'-ding, bo'-ded**), *v.* to forebode; to portend; to foretell (evil). **bode'-ful,** *adj.* portending or threatening evil. [A.S. *bodian,* to announce, proclaim.]

**bod'-ice** (*-iss*), *n.* a close-fitting dress waist or vest. [Formed from *bodies.*]

**bod'-kin,** *n.* a kind of blunt, thick needle; a short dagger. [?]

**bod'-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* the whole person of a man or other animal; the trunk or main part of an animal as distinguished from the limbs and head; a mass of matter; a number of persons. **bod'-i-less,** *adj.* without body. **bod'-i-ly** (*-ĭ-lĭ*), *adj.* **bod'-y-guard,** *n.* a guard to protect the person of the sovereign or other individual. **body-pol'-i-tic,** *n.* organized society; the State. [A.S. *bodig.*]

**Boer** (*bör,* or *bō'-er*), *n.* a Dutch farmer of S. Africa. [D.]

**bo'-gus,** *adj.* sham; counterfeit. [?]

**bo'-gy,** or **bo'-gey,** *n.* (*pl.* **bo'-geys**), a hobgoblin; a ghost. **bo'-gie,** *n.* an imaginary partner at golf, or a given score or number of strokes for each hole, against which players compete; a low truck mounted on a revolving under-carriage. **bogie-carriage (engine, etc.)** a carriage (engine, etc.), mounted on pairs of wheels which turn on a vertical pivot to allow of easy passage round a curve. [W.]

**Bo-he'-mi-an,** *adj.* of Bohemia: *n.* a person (*esp.* an artist) leading an unsettled, wandering life, like a gipsy.

**boil** (**boiled, boil'-ing**), *v.* to bubble up with heat; to cause to boil; to cook by boiling; to be moved or excited by anger. **boil'-er,** *n.* a vessel for boiling water in. **boil'-ing-point,** *n.* the temperature at which a liquid boils (212° Fahrenheit or 100° Centigrade for water). [F. < L. *bulla,* a bubble.] [A.S. *byl.*]

**boil,** *n.* a painful swelling on the body.

**bois'-ter-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* stormy; noisy; blustering; unrestrained. [O.F. *boistous,* rough.]

**bold,** *adj.* daring; courageous; impudent or forward; steep or abrupt. **bold'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *beald.*] [*bolr.*]

**bole,** *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree. [Ic.

**bo-le'-ro** (*bo-lā'-rō* or *-lē'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **bo-le'-ros**), a kind of Spanish dance and the music for it; a lady's short jacket, often without sleeves. [Sp.]

**bol'-ster** (*bōl'-*), *n.* a long pillow or cushion: *v.* (**-stered, -ster-ing**), to prop (up); to support. [A.S. *bolster.*]

**bolt,** *n.* an arrow; a thunderbolt; a bar used in fastening: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to close or fasten with a bolt; to start off (or into) suddenly; to swallow hastily (as food). **a bolt from the blue,** a thunderbolt from a clear sky, hence, something sudden and unexpected. [A.S. *bolt.*]

**bolt** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to pass through a sieve (as flour); to sift. [O.F.]

**bo'-lus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-lus'-es**), a small soft mass (*esp.* a pill). [L. *bolus,* a lump, a clod.]

**bomb** (*bom* or *bum*), or **bomb'-shell,** *n.* a hollow shell of metal filled with explosives, to be fired and thrown among the enemy. **bom-bard'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to attack with bombs or artillery. **bom-bar-dier'** (*-dēr'*), *n.* a junior officer in the army whose duty it formerly was to attend to bombs. **bom-bard'-ment,** *n.* [F. < L. < Gr. *bombos,* a humming sound.]

**bom-bas-ine'** (*not* **-baz-**) (*-baz-ēn'*), *n.* a twilled fabric of silk (or cotton) and worsted. [F. *bombasine.*]

**bom'-bast,** *n.* high-sounding language. **bom-bas'-tic,** *adj.* [L. < Gr. *bombux,* silk.]

***bo'-na fi'-des,*** [L.] good faith. ***bo'-na fi'-de,*** with good faith; (as *adj.*) genuine; real. [F. *bon,* good.]

**bon'-bon,** *n.* a sweetmeat; a sugar-plum.

**bond,** *n.* that which *binds*; an obligation; a legal deed to carry out certain conditions or to pay money; **bonds,** *n.pl.* fetters; chains; captivity; **in bond,** (goods) kept in a bonded store or warehouse till the duty has been paid: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to put in bond; to bind together; to connect rails, etc.; to complete an electric circuit. **bond'-age,** *n.* a state of imprisonment or captivity. **bond'-man,** *n.* a slave. **bonds'-man,** *n.* one who acts as surety for another. **bond** or **bund,** *n.* a league, confederacy, or association. [From **bind.**]

**bone,** *n.* a hard substance forming the frame or skeleton of an animal; **bones,** *n.pl.* mortal remains: *v.* (**boned, bo'-ning**), to take out bones from; † to seize or steal. **bo'-ny,** *adj.* **bone'-setter,** *n.* one who treats broken or dislocated

bones without being a duly qualified surgeon. **a bone of contention,** something that causes strife. **a bone to pick,** a grievance; a controversy; a dispute. [A.S. *bān.*]

**bon'-fire,** *n.* a large fire in the open air to express joy or for amusement. [Originally a *bone*-fire.]

***bon-ho-mie'*** (*bon-ō-mee'*), [F.] good-nature; pleasant, easy manner.

***bon marché*** (*boṅ mâr-shā'*, not *marsh*), [F.] a cheap shop; cheap.

***bon mot*** (*boṅ mō*), (*pl.* ***bons mots***) (*boṅ mō*), [F.] a smart or witty saying.

***bonne*** (*bon*), [F.] *n.* a nursemaid or governess.

***bonne-bouche*** (*bon-boosh'*), [F.] *n.* (*pl.* ***bonnes-bouches*** [*pro.* as *sing.*]), a dainty morsel; a tit-bit.

**bon'-net,** *n.* a covering for the head; a cap; a hinged cover over the motor, when it is at the front of a motor-car. [F.]

**bo'-nus,** *n.* something paid over and above; a premium; an extra dividend. [L. *bonus*, good.]

***bon ton*** (*boṅ toṅ*), [F.] good style or breeding; fashionable society.

***bon-vi-vant'*** (*boṅ-vē-vaṅ'*), [F.] one who is fond of, and indulges in, good living.

**boo'-by,** *n.* a sea-bird, a kind of gannet; a very foolish person; a dunce. **booby-prize,** *n.* in some games, a prize given to the one who scores the fewest points. [Sp. *bobo*, a blockhead.]

**book,** *n*, a collection of sheets of paper (or similar material), blank, written on, or printed on, bound together; a composition or treatise, written or printed; a subdivision of a literary work: *v.* (**booked, book'-ing**), to put into (enter in) a book; to issue or obtain a railway, etc., ticket. **book'-binder,** *n.* **book'-case,** *n.* **book'-debt,** *n.* a debt owing to a tradesman as shown by an entry in his books. **book'-ish,** *adj.* given to studying books; as if taken from a book. **book'-keeper,** *n.* one who keeps books of account. **book'-keeping,** *n.* the art of keeping an account of business transactions in an orderly manner. **book'-muslin,** *n.* a fine kind of muslin, so called from its being folded (in the piece) like the leaves of a book. **book'-seller,** *n.* **book'-stall,** *n.* a stall (as at a railway station) for selling books. **book'-worm,** *n.* a close reader of books. **to bring to book,** to demand an account from; to bring to terms. [A.S. *bōc.*]

**boom,** *n.* a pole on which a sail is stretched; a chain or bar stretched across the entrance to a harbour. [D. *boom*, a beam]

**boom (boomed, boom'-ing),** *v.* to make a loud hollow sound; to roar; to advance rapidly in value; to be in great demand: *n.* [Imitative; *cf.* Gr. *bombos*, a booming]

**boom'-er-ang,** *n.* a large missile of wood, which, when dexterously thrown to a distance, returns to the thrower. [Native Australian.]

**boon,** *n.* a prayer or petition; a request granted; a favour. [Ic. *bōn*, a prayer.]

**boon,** *adj.* gay; merry (as **a boon companion**). [F. *bon* < L. *bonus*, good.]

**boor,** *n.* a rude or awkward person; a peasant. **boor'-ish,** *adj.* rude. [D. *boer*, a peasant.]

**boot,** *n.* a covering for the human foot and lower part of the leg; a receptacle on a vehicle for parcels, etc.: *v.* (**boot'-ed, boot'-ing**), to put boots on. **boot'-jack,** *n.* an instrument for pulling off boots. **boots,** *n.* a servant at an inn. [F. *botte.*]

**boot,** *v.* to profit; to advantage: *n.* **to boot,** over and above; into the bargain. **boot'-less,** *adj.* without profit or advantage. [A.S. *bōt*, mending, remedy.]

**booth** (*booth*), *n.* a slight building of boards, branches of trees, etc.; a temporary building; a market-stall. [Ic. *būth.*]

**boot'-y,** *n.* spoil (of war); plunder; a prize. [O.F. *butin.*]

**bo-rac'-ic acid** (*-ras'-*), *n.* a highly antiseptic compound formed with oxygen and hydrogen from the mineral boron. [< **borax.**]

**bo'-rax,** *n.* a substance formed from boracic acid and soda, used in soldering, enamelling, dyeing, medicine, and as a substitute for soap. [Ar.]

**bor'-der,** *n.* the edge of anything; a margin; a boundary line: *v.* (**-dered, -der-ing**). **bor'-der-er,** *n.* one who dwells on the border (of a country). [F. *bord;* connected with **board.**]

**bor-der-eau'** (*-ō'*), *n.* (*pl.* **-eaux'**), a note or memorandum, *esp.* one giving a list of documents. [F.]

**bore (bored, bo'-ring),** *v.* to pierce (a hole); to weary or annoy: *n.* a hole bored; the interior diameter of a tube or a gun-barrel, etc.; a wearisome person. **bore'-dom,** *n.* the state of boring

(annoying) or of being bored. **bo'-rer,** *n.* an instrument for boring. [A.S. *bōrian*, to bore.]

**bore,** *n.* a great tidal wave rushing into the mouth of a river. [Ic. *bāra.*]

**born** and **borne,** *see* **bear.**

**bor'-ough** (*bŭr'-ō*), *n.* a town with a corporation, or one sending a member to parliament. **pocket or close borough,** a borough which was formerly owned by one person who sent a member to parliament. **rotten borough,** a borough, before 1832, which, having no constituency, still sent a member to parliament. [A.S. *burh*, a town.]

**bor'-row (-rowed, -row-ing),** *v.* to get on loan. **bor'-row-er,** *n.* one who —. [A.S. *borgian*, to borrow,]

**Bor'-stal scheme** or **system,** a plan by which older scholars in a reformatory school are assisted in obtaining suitable employment on their discharge. [< Borstal, nr. Rochester, where first tried.]

**bor'-zoi** (*-zoy*), *n.* (*pl.* **-zois**), the Russian wolf-hound, a favourite pet dog. [Rus.]

**bos'-om** (*bŏŏz'-um*), *n.* the breast; the heart: *adj.* dear; intimate (friend). [A.S. *bōsm.*]

**boss,** *n.* a knob or stud; a raised ornament: *v.* **(bossed, bos'-sing),** to adorn with bosses. [F. *bosse.*]

† **boss,** *n.* a master; an employer; one who controls: *v.* [D. *baas.*]

**B.O.T.,** Board of Trade.

**bot'-a-ny,** *n.* the science of plants and plant-life. **bo-tan'-ic, bo-tan'-ic-al,** *adjs.* **bot'-an-ist,** *n.* a student or professor of botany. **bot'-an-ize (-ized, -iz-ing),** *v.* to pursue the study of botany. [Gr. *botanē*, grass, herb < *boskō*, I feed.]

**botch,** *n.* a swelling on the skin; a patch; clumsy work: *v.* **(botched, botch'-ing),** to patch; to make up or mend clumsily. **botch'-er,** *n.* one who botches. [O.F. *boce*, a botch.]

**both'-er** (*bŏth'-*), **(-ered, -er-ing),** *v.* to trouble; to perplex; to tease: *n.* [? Irish.]

**bot-tine'** (*-tēn'*), *n.* a lady's boot; a small [boot. [F.]

**bot'-tle** (*-tl*), *n.* a narrow-necked vessel for liquids; a bundle of hay: *v.* **(-tled, -tling),** to put into bottles; to hold back or restrain; to hide. **bot'-tle-green,** *adj.* of a dark-green colour. **bot'-tle-nose,** *n.* a species of whale. **bot'-tle-washer,** *n.* one who, or a machine which, washes bottles; one who puts his hand to all kinds of work. [F. *bouteille* < Low L. *butis*, a vessel.]

**bot'-tom,** *n.* the lowest part (of anything); the base; low land, as in a valley; the keel of a ship, hence the ship itself (as British bottoms = British merchant ships); dregs; grounds; sediment: *v.* **(-tomed, -tom-ing). bot'-tom-less,** *adj.* **bot'-tom-ry,** *n.* a contract by which money is borrowed on the "bottom" (*i.e.*, the existence, of a ship), as a security. **a full-bottomed wig,** one which has a large part hanging over the shoulders. [A.S. *botm.*]

**bou-doir'** (*boo-dwar'*), *n.* a lady's private room. [F. *bouder.*]

**bouf-fant'** (*boo-faṅ'* or *-fant'*), *adj.* puffed out; bulging. [F.]

**bough** (*bou*), *n.* the branch of a tree. [A.S. *bōg*, an arm.]

***bou-il-li'*** (*boo-yĭ'*), *n.* boiled or stewed meat. ***bou-ill-ie'*** (*boo-yē'*), *n.* infant's food. [F.]

***bou-il-lon'*** (*boo-yōṅ'*), *n.* broth; a flounce ***bou-il-lon-ne'*** (*boo-yōn-nā'*), *adj.* (of dress) puffed out; flounced. [F.]

**boul'-der** (*bōl'-*), *n.* a large stone or mass of rock. [Sw. *bultra*, to roar.]

**boule-vard'** (*bool-var'*), *n.* properly a *bulwark*; a wide public street, generally bordered with trees. [F. < G. *Bollwerk.*]

**bounce (bounced, boun'-cing),** *v.* to jump, or spring, or rush with quick, sudden motion; to bound like a ball; to boast; to exaggerate. **boun'-cer,** *n.* one who —; an impudent, lying boaster or bully; an impudent falsehood. **boun'-cing,** *adj.* large and heavy; lusty; swaggering. [D. *bonzen*, to strike.]

**bound (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to spring; to leap: *n.* a leap. **bound'-er,** *n.* a boaster. **bound for,** going towards. [F. *bondir.*]

**bound (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to limit: *n.* a limit. **bound'-a-ry,** *n.* a bounding line; a border; a limit. **bound'-less,** *adj.* [O.F. *bodne*, a limit.]

**bound,** *p.t.* and *p.p.* of **bind. to be bound for,** to act as surety for.

**bound'-en,** *adj.* bound; under obligation. [< **bind.**]

**boun'-ty,** *n.* liberality in giving; something given as an inducement or encouragement. **boun'-te-ous,** *adj.* generous; plentiful. **boun'-ti-ful,** *adj.* liberal in giving or in supply. [F. < L. *bonus*, good]

**bou-quet'** (*boo-kā'*), *n.* a nosegay; a bunch of flowers. [F. < *bois*, a wood.]

***bourgeois'*** (*boor-zhwá'*), [F.] *adj.* and *n.* belonging to a burgh, or town; a citizen; a burgher; one of the mercantile middle-class. ***bourgeoisie'*** (*boor-zhwâ-zē'*), *n.* the middle-class of citizens, *esp.* traders.

**bour'-geon** (*bŭr'-jon*) or **bur'-geon,** *n.* a bud; a shoot: *-v.* (**-geoned, -geoning**). [F. *bourgeon*, a bud, shoot.]

**bourn,** or **bourne** (*bōrn*), *n.* a boundary; a limit; the end of a journey or course. [F. *borne*.]

**bourse** (*boors*), *n.* an exchange (where merchants meet). [F. *bourse*, a purse.]

**bout,** *n.* a conflict; a contest; a set-to at anything. [?]

**bo'-vine,** *adj.* relating to the ox, bull, or cow. [L. *bos, bovis*, an ox.]

**bow** (*bou*), (**bowed, bow'-ing**), *v.* to bend *esp.* downwards; to curve; to bend the body forward (*esp.* as a mark of respect, courtesy, or submission): *n.* **to make one's bow,** to advance or retire politely. **a bowing acquaintance,** a slight acquaintance. [A.S. *būgan*, to bend.]

**bow** (*bou*), *n.* the curved fore-part of a ship. **bow'-er** (or **bower-anchor**), *n.* an anchor hanging at the bow of a ship. **bow'-line** (*bō'-*), *n.* a rope used in a ship to keep a sail towards the bow. **bow'-sprit** (*bō'-*), *n.* a spar or boom projecting over the bow of a ship. [A.S. *bog*, a shoulder, an arm.]

**bow** (*bō*), *n.* a bent instrument for shooting arrows; a rainbow; a fiddlestick; a looped knot of ribbon; a necktie. **bow'-man,** *n.* an archer. **bow'-legged,** *adj.* having legs curved outwards; or "bandy-legged" [opposed to "in-kneed"]. **bow'-shot,** *n.* the distance a bow can send an arrow. **bow-window,** *n.* a window projecting in a curve. **to have two** (or more) **strings to one's bow,** to have more than one resource. **to draw the long bow,** to exaggerate. [A.S. *boga*, a bow.]

**bow'-els** (*bou'-*), *n. pl.* intestines; entrails; the interior; *fig.* the heart, pity, tenderness. [L. *botellus*, a small sausage.]

**bow'-er** (*bou'-*), *n.* an arbour; a shady enclosure or recess formed with boughs; a rustic cottage. [A.S. *būr*, a chamber.]

**bow'-ie-knife** (*bō'-*), *n.* a dagger-like knife first used in the U.S. [< *Colonel Bowie*, the inventor, *d.* 1836.]

**bowl** (*bōl*), *n.* a large basin; a round drinking-vessel, wide rather than deep (often of wood). [A.S. *bolla*.]

**bowl** (*bōl*), *n.* a wooden ball: *v.* (**bowled, bowl'-ing**), to roll along the ground; to deliver a ball (at cricket). **bowls** or **bowl'-ing,** *n.* a game with bowls. **bowling-alley,** *n.* a long, narrow, covered place for bowling. **bowling-green,** *n.* a flat surface (of grass) for playing at bowls. [F. *boule* < L. *bulla*, a bubble.]

**box,** *n.* (*pl.* **boxes**), a tree with a very hard wood; a wooden case or chest; the driver's seat on a vehicle; a present (*esp.* at Christmas); a small house or lodge (as a "shooting-box," etc.); a small space, with a few seats, in a place of entertainment: *v.* (**boxed, box'-ing**), to enclose in a box. **Boxing-day, Boxing-night,** *n.* the day or night following Christmas-day. **to box the compass,** to name in order all the points of the (mariner's) compass. **to be in the wrong box,** to be in a false position, or in a scrape or difficulty. [A.S. < L. *buxus*, the box-tree.]

**box,** *n.* a blow (*esp.* on the head, ears, etc.): *v.* (**boxed, box'-ing**), to strike, or fight, with the hands or fists. **box'-ing,** *n.* a combat with fists. [Sc.]

**Box'-ers,** *n.* a European name for the members of a society in China which, in 1900, organized a wide-spread rising against foreigners.

**boy,** *n.* a male child; a lad; a male servant. **boy'-hood,** *n.* the time when a —, **boy'-ish,** *adj.* **boys'-brigade,** *n.* an organization (started in 1884, in connection with the Church of England) of boys from 12 to 17, for promoting habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, and self-respect. **boy-scout,** *n. See* **scout.** [?]

**boy'-cott** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to refuse to have dealings with. [< *Captain Boycott* (1880), an Irish landlord.]

**Bp.,** Bishop. **Bp. Suf.,** Suffragan Bp.

**brace,** *n.* a secure fastening; a bandage; a pair; an instrument with a "bit" for boring holes: *v.* (**braced, bra'-cing**), to tighten; to strengthen. **braces,** *n. pl.* straps for supporting the trousers. [L. *brachia*, the arms.]

**brace'-let,** *n.* an ornament for a lady's wrist. [L. *brachium*, the arm.]

**bra'-cing,** *adj.* invigorating; giving strength or tone.

**brack'-en,** *n.* a kind of fern. [? Sc.]

**brack'-et,** *n.* a support fastened to a wall; a gas-pipe standing out from a wall; *pl.*

lines for enclosing a word or words, thus ( ) : *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to support by, or join by brackets. [L. *brachium*, the arm.]

**brack'-ish** (*brăk'-*), *adj.* rather salty (of [water). [D. *brak.*]

**bract,** *n.* a small leaf or scale at the base of a flower or flower stem. [L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal.]

**brad,** *n.* a kind of small nail. **brad'-awl,** *n.* an awl for brads. [A.S. *brord*, a point.]

**brae** (*brā*), *n.* the brow of a hill ; a steep bank ; a slope. [M.E. *brā*, brow.]

**brag (bragged, brag'-ging),** *v.* to boast. **brag-ga-do'-ci-o** (*-shĭ-*), *n.* a boaster ; a swaggerer ; empty boasting ; vain-glory. **brag'-gart,** *n.* one who —. [?]

**Brah'-man,** or **Brah'-min** (*brâ'-*), *n.* a Hindoo priest, or one of the priestly caste. **Brah-min'-i-cal,** *adj.* **Brah'-min-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* one of the religions of India. [*Brahma*, an Indian deity.]

**braid (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to plait, weave, or entwine (hairs, etc.) : *n.* a braided tress of hair ; plaited trimming. [A.S. *bregdan*, to weave.]

**braille** (*brāl*), *n.* a kind of printing for the blind with raised dots. [<*Louis Braille* 1819—1852), the inventor.]

**brain,** *n.* the mass of soft whitish matter in the skull, which is the centre of the nervous system ; the seat of intellect, understanding, and sensation : *v.* **(brained, brain'-ing),** to dash out the brains of. **brain'-less,** *adj.* senseless ; silly. **brain-fag,** *n.* mental fatigue from overwork. **brain-fever,** *n.* an inflammation of the brain. **brain'-y,** *adj.* acute ; clever ; intelligent. [A.S. *brægen.*]

**braise,** or **braize** (*brāz*), *v.* to stew or broil in a covered vessel. [F. *braiser.*]

**brake,** *n.* a kind of fern ; bracken ; rough, wild ground ; a thicket. [*See* **bracken.**]

**brake,** *n.* an instrument for lessening the speed of a carriage, machine, etc. ; a large waggonette : *v.* **(braked, brak'-ing),** to stop the motion of. [<*v.* **break.**]

**bram'-ble,** *n.* a rough, prickly shrub (*esp.* one bearing blackberries). **bram'-bly,** *adj.* **bram'-bling,** *n.* the mountain finch. [A.S. *brēmel.*] [*bran.*]

**bran,** *n.* the husk of ground grain. [Ga.

**branch,** *n.* a limb or bough of a tree ; a division of a subject ; a section or department ; a line of family descent : *v.* **(branched, branch'-ing),** to spread out in (or like) branches. **root and branch,** thoroughly ; totally ; entirely. [F. *branche.*]

**brand,** *n.* wood partly burnt ; a mark burnt in ; a sword ; a stigma ; a disgrace ; a trade mark ; a particular sort of goods : *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to mark with hot iron ; to put a mark (*esp.* trade mark) on. **brand-new'** (or **bran-new'**), *adj.* just made ; quite new. [A.S. *brand.*]

**brand'-ish (-ished, -ish-ing),** *v.* to wave or flourish in the air : *n.* [F. *brandir.*]

**bran'-dy,** *n.* a liquid spirit distilled from wine. **brandy-snap,** thin cakes of gingerbread. [G. *Branntwein.*]

**bra'-sier** (*-zher*) or **bra'-zi-er,** *n.* a pan for holding burning coals. [*See* **brass.**]

**brass,** *n.* a metal composed of copper and zinc ; impudence. **bra'-zen,** *adj.* of brass ; impudent. **brass-band',** *n.* a company of musicians playing on brass instruments. **bras'-sy,** *n.* a wooden golf-club with a brass sole : *adj.* of or like brass. [A.S. *bræs*, brass.]

**brat,** *n.* a child (in contempt). [Ga. *brat*, a rag.]

**brat'-tice** (*-tis*), *n.* a wooden partition in a mining shaft or gallery ; a fence round machinery. [F.<G. *Brett*, a board.]

**brave,** *adj.* courageous ; bold ; daring ; noble ; showy : *n.* an Indian warrior : *v.* **(braved, bra'-ving),** to defy ; to meet with courage. **bra'-ver-y,** *n.* **bra-va'-do** (*-vā'-* or *-vâ'-*) [I.], *n.* foolish or pretended bravery. **bra'-vo** (*brâ'-*) [I.], *n.* (*pl.* **-voes**), a bandit ; a daring villain : *int.* well done. [F. *brave.*]

**brawl,** *n.* a noisy quarrel : *v.* **(brawled, brawl'-ing),** to create a disturbance. [?]

**brawn,** *n.* muscle ; muscular strength ; boar's flesh ; flesh, *esp.* that of the pig, salted, cooked, and pressed into a form. **braw'-ny,** *adj.* muscular ; strong. [O.F. *braon.*]

**bray,** *n.* the cry of an ass : *v.* **(brayed, bray'-ing).** [F. *braire.*]

**bray (brayed, bray'-ing),** *v.* to pound in a mortar. [F. *broyer.*]

**braze (brazed, bra'-zing),** *v.* to solder with hard solder of brass and zinc. **bra'-zen,** *adj.* made of brass ; hard as brass ; very impudent. **brazen-faced,** *adj.* with great impudence.

**bra'-zi-er,** *n.* a worker in brass ; a pan for holding burning coals. [<**brass.**]

**Br. Col.,** British Columbia.

**breach,** *n.* a hole made by *breaking* ; a quarrel ; a breaking or non-fulfilment

(as of law, promise, contract, etc.); a break; a rupture: *v.* **(breached, breach'-ing).** [A.S. *brecan*, to break.]

**bread** (*bred*), *n.* a food made of flour; food generally. **bread'-fruit,** *n.* the fruit of a tree abundant in the islands of the Pacific. **bread—and—butter,** *n.* means of living: *adj.* childish. **bread'—stuffs,** *n. pl.* grains and meals from which bread is made. **bread'—winner,** *n.* one who earns a living for a family. [A.S. *brēad.*]

**breadth,** *n.* how *broad* anything is; broadness; width. [A.S. *brædu.*]

**break** (**broke** or **brake, break'-ing, bro'-ken**), *v.* to divide into pieces by force; to subdue or tame; to dawn (day); to interrupt; to intercept (as a fall); to impart (as news): *n.* (also **brake**), a large waggonette (carriage). **break'-a-ble,** *adj.* **break'-age,** *n.* the act of breaking. **break'-down,** *n.* an accident; a collapse; a failure. **break—down gang,** men (on a railway) who clear away the wreckage after an accident. **break'-er,** *n.* a wave dashed on the shore. **break'-fast** (*brĕk'-*), *n.* the early morning meal (which breaks the night's fast). **break'-wa-ter,** *n.* a thick, strong wall built to protect a harbour by breaking the force of the waves. **to — cover,** to start from a hiding-place (as a fox). **to — the ice,** to make a beginning. **to — up,** to begin to fail in health. **to — upon the wheel,** to punish by stretching a criminal on a wheel and breaking his limbs with an iron bar. [A.S. *brecan.*]

**breast** (*brest*), *n.* the bosom or upper front part of the body below the neck; the seat of the affections and passions; the heart: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to oppose; to mount a hill. **breast'-plate,** *n.* a plate of metal worn on the breast. **breast'-work,** *n.* a hastily constructed earthwork. **to make a clean — of,** to make a full confession of. [A.S. *brēost.*]

**breath** (*breth*), *n.* air drawn into and expelled from the lungs; life; time to breathe; a pause. **breath'-less,** *adj.* out of breath; dead. [A.S. *brǣth*, exhalation, vapour.]

**breathe** (*brēth*), **(breathed, breath'-ing),** *v.* to draw in and expel air from the lungs; to rest or pause; to speak softly. [*See* **breath.**]

**breech,** *n.* the hinder part (of a gun, etc.); (*pl.* **-es**), a garment for males. **breech'—loader,** *n.* a gun which is loaded at the breech. [A.S. *brēc*, breeches.]

**breed** (**bred, breed'-ing**), *v.* to bring forth (young); to train or bring up; to cause or occasion: *n.* a race (of animals). **breed'-ing,** *n.* rearing or training; manners. [A.S. *brēdan*, to cherish.]

**breeze,** *n.* a blowing of the wind; a gentle gale; a disturbance. **bree'-zy,** *adj.* **bree'-zi-ness,** *n.* [F. *brise.*]

**breeze,** *n.* fine coke, or cinders, for burning. [O.F. *brese*, burning charcoal.]

***bre-telles'*** (*brĕ-tel'*), [F.] braces; straps of material, like braces, used as trimmings on a lady's dress bodice.

**breth'-ren** (*breth'-*), *n. pl.* of **brother,** members of the same association, society, profession, etc.

**Bret-wal'-da,** *n.* a title given to certain Anglo-Saxon kings who had obtained supremacy over the others. [A.S.]

**brev'-et** (or **bre-vet'**), *n.* a commission (in the army) giving an officer higher rank than that for which he receives pay. [F. <L. *brĕvis*, short.]

**bre'-vi-a-ry,** *n.* a book containing the daily service of the R. C. and Greek Churches. [F. <L. *brĕvis*, short.]

**brev'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* shortness (*esp.* in respect of words). [L. *brĕvis*, short.]

**brew** (*broo*), **(brewed, brew'-ing),** *v.* to prepare beer or other liquid of similar kind; to contrive; to plot: *n.* the liquor brewed. **brew'-er,** *n.* one who brews (by trade). **brew'-er-y,** *n.* a place for brewing. [A.S. *brēowan.*]

**bri'-ar,** *n.* the white heath (grown in France), from the root of which **briar—pipes** are made. [F. *bruyère*, heath.]

**bribe,** *n.* a price, reward, gift, or inducement offered (*esp.* secretly for doing wrong or to influence the conduct): *v.* **(bribed, bri'-bing). bri'-ber-y,** *n.* [F. *bribe*, a fragment (as of broken victuals).]

**bric—à—brac'** (*brik-ă-brak'*), [F.] articles (*gen.* small) valued for their rarity, artistic merit or antiquity, and not for actual use.

**brick,** *n.* burnt clay in a square or oblong form for building: *adj.* of brick: *v.* **(bricked, brick'-ing),** to form of bricks. **brick'-bat,** *n.* a large piece of a brick. **brick'-dust,** *n.* powdered brick. **brick'-lay-er,** *n.* one who builds with bricks. **brick—tea,** *n.* tea compressed into blocks like bricks (used in Russia). [F. *brique.*]

**bride,** *n.* a woman just married or just about to be. **bri'-dal,** *adj.* belonging to a bride or a wedding: *n.* **bride'-groom,** *n.* a man just married or about to be. **bride'-cake,** *n.* a rich and ornamental cake for the guests and friends of a bride and bridegroom. **brides'-maid,** *n.* a young, unmarried female who attends on a bride at her wedding. [A.S. *brȳd*, bride.]

**Bride'-well,** *n.* a house of correction or prison; formerly a palace and then a hospital near St. Bride's (or St. Bridget's) Well, near Blackfriars Bridge, London.

**bridge,** *n.* a road (of wood, stone, iron, etc.) over a river, railway, road, etc.; the part of a musical instrument over which the strings are stretched; the upper part of the nose (joining it to the forehead); a platform on a steamer where the captain stands to direct the vessel: *v.* **(bridged, bridg'-ing),** to build a bridge; to find a way of getting over a difficulty. [A.S. *brycg.*]

**bridge,** *n.* a game with cards introduced into Eng. about 1880. [Rus. *biritch.*]

**bri'-dle,** *n.* the head-gear for a horse; a curb; a check or restraint: *v.* **(bri'-dled, bri'-dling),** to put a bridle on; to restrain; to hold up the head proudly or disdainfully. **bridle-road,** *n.* a path or way for horsemen. [A.S. *brīdel.*]

**brief,** *adj.* short; concise: *n.* a written account of a client's case in a law-suit; a writ. **brief'-less,** *adj.* having no briefs (said of a lawyer who has no clients). **to hold a brief,** to be retained as counsel in a law case; to support by action or influence. **brief'-ly,** *adv.* [L. *brĕvis*, short.]

**bri'-er,** *n.* a prickly shrub; the wild-rose tree. **bri'-er-y,** *adj.* rough; thorny. [A.S. *brēr.*]

**brig,** *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged ship. [Shortened from **brigantine.**]

**brig-ade',** *n.* a body of troops; any body of persons organized for marching or acting together under authority. **brig-a-dier'** (*-dēr'*), *n.* the commander of a brigade. [F. *brigade.*]

**brig'-and,** *n.* a highway robber; a bandit. **brig'-and-age,** *n.* **brig-an-dine'** (*-dēn*), *n.* an armoured coat; a coat of mail. [O.F. <I. *brigante.*]

**brig-an-tine'** (*-tēn'*), *n.* a small two-masted vessel (formerly used by pirates or *brigands*).

**bright,** *adj.* shining; clear; cheerful; intelligent; full of light. **bright'-ly,** *adv.* **bright'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* **bright'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *beorht.*]

**Bright's disease,** *n.* a very dangerous disease of the kidneys. [<*Dr. Bright*, 1789—1858, who first described it.]

**brill,** *n.* a kind of flat-fish, resembling the turbot. [?]

**bril'-liant** (*-lyant*), *adj.* splendid; distinguished; clever: *n.* a gem (*esp.* a diamond) of the finest quality. **bril'-liance,** *n.* **bril'-lian-cy,** *n.* **bril'-lian-tine** (*-tĭn*), *n.* an oily composition for making the hair glossy; a glossy dress fabric like alpaca. [F. *briller*, to shine.]

**brim,** *n.* the rim, border, or upper edge of a cup, dish, or other hollow vessel; the edge or margin; the brink (of river, vessel, etc.); the rim of a hat: *v.* **(brimmed, brim'-ming),** to be full up to the brim. **brim'-ful,** *adj.* [M.E. (?) *brymme*, border or shore (of the sea).]

**brim'-stone,** *n.* sulphur. [A.S. *bryne*, burning+**stone.**]

**brin'-ded,** or **brin'-dled,** *adj.* marked with dark, grey streaks. [A.S. *brennan*, to burn.]

**brine,** *n.* salt water; the ocean. **bri'-ny,** *adj.* **brine'-pit,** *n.* a pit from which salt is got from salt water or sea-water by evaporation. [A.S. *bryne*, a burning.]

**bring (brought, bring'-ing),** *v.* to carry or lead here. **to — about,** to make come to pass. **to — off,** to cause to happen. **to — on,** to cause to begin. **to — out,** to introduce. **to — over,** to cause to change sides or opinions. **to — round,** to restore from illness. **to — to,** to check the course (of a ship); to restore to consciousness. **to — to book,** to call to account. **to — under,** to subdue. **to — up,** to feed and educate. [A.S. *bringan.*]

**brink,** *n.* edge; margin. [Dan. *brink.*]

**bri-quette',** or **bri-quet'** (*brĭ-ket'*), *n.* fuel made into the shape of a brick, mainly from coal dust. [F. *brique*, a brick+*et.*]

**brisk,** *adj.* active; full of life and spirit; quick: *v.* **(brisked, brisk'-ing),** to liven up; to freshen. **brisk'-ly,** *adv.* **brisk'-ness,** *n.* [W. *brysg.*]

**bris'-ket,** *n.* part of the breast of an animal next the ribs (*esp.* of an ox). [F. *brechet.*]

**bris'-tle** (*bris'-l*), *n.* stiff hair (of swine, etc.): *v.* (**-tled, -tling**), to stand up stiffly (of hair); to show defiance or indignation. [A.S. *byrst.*]

**Bri-tan'-ni-a-met'-al,** *n.* an alloy of tin and antimony with copper, etc., largely used in the manufacture of spoons, tea-pots, etc.

**Bri-tan'-nic,** *adj.* pertaining to Britain.

**Brit'-ish-er,** *n.* a half-comic name (used *esp.* by Americans) for a Briton.

**Brit'-on,** *n.* a native of Britain.

**Britt.** (on coins) = Britanniarum (*pl.*) = of Britain. [*brēotan*, to break.]

**brit'-tle,** *adj.* easily broken. [A.S.

**britz'-ka** or **brits'-** (*brits'-ka*), *n.* a light, open kind of travelling carriage. [Polish]

**broach** (*brōch*), (**broached, broach'-ing**), *v.* to tap or open (a cask); to pierce; to begin (a subject): *n.* a tapering tool for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal. **to broach to,** to turn a ship broadside to the wind. [F. *brocher*, to pierce.]

**broad** (*braud*), *adj.* wide; free or open; roomy; liberal (in opinion). **broad'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to make —. **broad-arrow,** *n. see* **arrow. broad'-cast,** *adj.* scattered widely, or without judgement. **Broad Church,** *n.* a party in the English Church holding liberal views on some points of doctrine. **broad'-cloth,** *n.* a fine woollen cloth, of extra width, for men's garments. **broad'-side,** *n.* the side of a ship; a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time. **broad'-sword,** *n.* a cutting sword with a broad blade. **broads,** *n.* lake-like expansions of rivers. [A.S. *brād.*]

**bro-cade',** *n.* a silk fabric with a raised pattern worked on it, often with gold and silver threads. [Sp. *brocado.*]

**broc'-co-li** (*-lī*), *n. pl.* (*no sing.*) a species of cabbage. [I.]

**bro-ché'** (*-shā'*), *adj.* woven with a raised design; stitched (of books). [F.]

**bro-chure'** (*-shūr'*), *n.* a pamphlet or small book stitched into a paper cover. [F. < *brocher*, to stitch.]

**brogue** (*brōg*), *n.* a kind of coarse shoe; Irish pronunciation of English. [Ir. and Ga. *brog*, a shoe of coarse hide.]

**broil** (**broiled, broil'-ing**), *v.* to cook over hot coals: *n.* a noisy quarrel. [F. *brouiller.*]

**bro'-ken,** *adj.* rent asunder; infirm; humbled; tamed or trained for use; rough and uneven; ruined; incomplete. **broken-hearted,** *adj.* crushed by grief or despair. **broken-meat,** *n.* the leavings from a feast. [< **break**]

**bro'-ker,** *n.* one employed to buy or sell for others. **bro'-ker-age,** *n.* commission paid to a broker. [A.S. *brūcan*, to use.]

**bro'-mide** or **bro'-mide-print** (*-mīd*), *n.* a photograph on paper coated with bromide of silver.

**bron'-chi-a** or **bron'-chi** (*-kī*), *n.* (*pl.* of **bron'-chus**) the two tubes conveying air through the windpipe to the lungs. **bron'-chi-al,** *adj.* **bron-chi'-tis** (*-kī'-*), *n.* inflammation of the bronchia. [Gr. *bronchos*, the windpipe.]

**bron'-co** or **bron'-cho** (*brong'-kō*), *n.* a half-tamed Mexican horse. [Sp. *bronco.*]

**bronze,** *n.* an alloy of copper and tin: *adj.* made of —: *v.* (**bronzed, bronz'-ing**), to give the appearance of bronze to. **bronze age** or **period,** that time in the world's history when the people used weapons and implements of bronze. [I. *bronzo.*]

**brooch** (*brōch*), *n.* an ornamental pin for a lady's dress. [< **broach.**]

**brood** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to sit over eggs; to meditate; to think moodily upon: *n.* a number of birds hatched at one time; offspring. [A.S. *brōd*, a breed.]

**brook** (*brŏŏk*), *n.* a small stream or rivulet. **brook'-let,** *n.* a small brook. **brook'-lime,** *n.* a species of speedwell growing in ditches. [A.S. *brōc.*]

**brook** (*brŏŏk*), *v.* to suffer (insult or injury); to put up with. [A.S. *brūcan*, to use.]

**broom,** *n.* a common, wild shrub; a besom or brush made of twigs. [A.S. *brōm.*]

**broth,** *n.* meat-soup, often with vegetables. [A.S. *broth* < *brēowan*, to brew.]

**broth'-er** (*pl.* **-ers,** and **breth'-ren**), *n.* a son of the same parent; a close friend; a member of the same society, association, profession, etc. **brother-in-law,** *n.* brother of a husband or wife; sister's husband. **broth'-er-ly,** *adj.* **broth'-er-hood,** *n.* an association of men (for any purpose). [A.S. *brōthor.*]

**brough'-am** (*broo'-am*, or *broom*), *n.* a kind of one-horse closed carriage. [< the *1st Lord Brougham*, 1778—1868.]

**brow** (*brou*), *n.* the part of the head over the eyes; the edge of a hill. **brow'-beat,** *v.* to abash or confound with stern or fierce looks; to bully. [A.S. *brū.*]

**brown** (*broun*), *adj.* of dark colour inclined to red: *n.*: *v.* (**browned, brown'-ing**), to make brown. **brown-bread,** *n.* coarse, dark-coloured wheaten bread made of whole meal. **brown-study,** *n.* a fit of reserved thought or absent-mindedness. **to do brown,** to take in; to deceive. [A.S. *brūn.*]

**brown'-ie** (*-ē*), *n.* (in Scotland) a good-natured house-spirit or fairy. [< root of **brown.**]

**brown'-ing,** *n.* the process of giving a brown colour to gun barrels, etc.; caramel or burnt sugar used in cookery to colour or flavour. [< **brown.**]

**browse** (*brouz*), (**browsed, brows'-ing**), *v.* to feed on shoots and leaves of plants. [O.F. *brouster*, to browse.]

**Bruin,** *n.* a familiar name for the bear. [< **brown.**]

**bruise** (*brooz*), (**bruised, bruis'-ing**), *v.* to crush, injure, or wound by a blow or knock: *n.* a hurt or injury from a blow or knock. [O.F. *bruiser.*]

**bruit** (*broot*), *n.* a noise; a report; a rumour: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to noise abroad; to report. [F. *bruit.*]

**brum'-ma-gem** (*-jem*), *adj.* sham; showy; gaudy but worthless; counterfeit. [< Birmingham, where cheap trinkets are made.]

**bru-nette'** (*-net'*), *n.* a girl or woman of dark complexion. [F. *brun*, brown.]

**brunt,** *n.* the force of a blow, shock, or attack; the chief stress or crisis. [? Ic.]

**brush,** *n.* an instrument to clear away dust, etc.; a small, sharp fight; the tail of a fox or squirrel; a bundle of copper wires or strips arranged to carry off the electrical current in a dynamo: *v.* (**brushed, brush'-ing**), to sweep with a brush; to touch lightly in passing. **brush'-wood,** *n.* small trees growing thickly together. [F. *brosse.*]

**brusque** (*brusk*), *adj.* blunt or rude in manner; abrupt; off-hand. **brusque'-ly,** *adj.* **brusque'-ness,** *n.* [F.]

**Brus'-sels-car'-pet,** *n.* a kind of carpet having a back of a strong linen fabric and a surface of wool. **Brussels-sprouts,** *n. pl.* a kind of cabbage producing small sprouting heads. [< Brussels, in Belgium.]

**brute** (*broot*), *n.* one of the lower animals; a rude, unfeeling person. **bru'-tal,** *adj.* like a brute; savage; unfeeling; cruel. **bru-tal'-i-ty,** *n.* **bru'-tal-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to make brutal. **bru'-tish,** *adj.* [L. *brutus*, heavy, dull.]

**B.Sc.,** Bachelor of Science.

**B.T.U.,** Board of Trade Unit (of electricity).

**bub'-ble,** *n.* a small quantity of air enclosed in a film of fluid; a cheating scheme; anything unsubstantial: *v.* (**-bled, -bling**), to rise in bubbles. **bub'-bling,** *n.* the gurgling noise made by a camel. [L. *bulla*, a bubble.]

**bu'-bo,** *n.* an inflammatory swelling of the glands in the groin or armpit. **bu-bon'-ic plague,** a very dangerous disease characterized by such swellings. [L. < G. *bubōn*, the groin.]

**buc-ca-neer'** (or **-nier'**), *n.* a West Indian pirate. [Caribbean.]

**buck,** *n.* the male of the fallow-deer, goat, hare, rabbit, etc.; a fine, dashing fellow. **buck'-shot,** *n.* a large shot used for killing deer, etc. **to buck,** *v.* said of a horse which attempts to throw its rider by jumping into the air and coming down with the back arched, the fore-legs stiff, and the head low. **buck'-skin,** *n.* a soft, strong leather; a strong, twilled, woollen cloth. [A.S. *bucca.* a he-goat.] [clothes in lye. [Ga.]

**buck (bucked, buck'-ing),** *v.* to wash

**buck'-et,** *n.* a vessel for drawing off (or for holding) water, etc. **buck'-et-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**). **bucket shop,** an office for gambling, *esp.* in stocks and shares. [A.S. *būc*, a pitcher.]

**buck'-le,** *n.* an instrument for fastening a belt, boot, strap, etc.: *v.* (**-led, -ling**), to fasten with a —; to bend or bulge out. **to buckle to,** to begin in earnest. [F. < Low L. *buccula.*] [*bucler.*]

**buck'-ler,** *n.* a kind of shield. [O.F.

**buck'-ram,** *n.* a coarse, stiff cloth; canvas-cloth. [O.F. *boquerant.*]

**Bucks,** Buckinghamshire.

**buck'-thorn,** *n.* one of many kinds of thorny shrub, the berries of which yield sap-green, and a powerful aperient medicine. [A.S.]

**buck'-wheat,** *n.* a plant bearing three-cornered seeds resembling wheat. [A.S. *bōc*, beech.]

**bu-col'-ic,** *adj.* relating to the country (as opposed to the town); pastoral; rural; countrified. [Gr. *boukolikos* < *bous*, ox.]

**bud,** *n.* a young shoot of a plant; an unexpanded leaf or flower: *v.* (**-ded, -ding**), to shoot or begin to grow; to graft. **to**

**nip in the bud,** to stop at the beginning. [D. *bot.*]

**Bud'-dhist** (*-dist*), *n.* a follower of the religious system (**Bud'-dhism** (*-dizm*)) founded by Buddha in the 6th cent. B.C. (in India, China, Japan, etc.).

**budge** (*buj*), (**budged, budg'-ing**), *v.* to move away; to stir. [F. *bouger.*]

**budg'-et** (*buj'-*), *n.* a bag; a stock or store; the annual financial statement made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; a statement of the accounts of a nation, town, company, etc., of the money required to carry on their work, and how it is to be obtained. [F. <L. (of Gallic origin) *bulga*, a leathern bag.]

**buff,** *n.* leather from buffalo skin: *adj.* of light-yellow colour. **buff-wheel,** *n.* a polishing wheel. [F. <L. <G.]

**buf'-fa-lo,** *n.* (*pl.* **-loes**), a species of large wild ox. [I. <Gr. *bous*, an ox.]

**buf'-fer,** *n.* an apparatus for deadening a blow. **buffer State,** *n.* a neutral country lying between two others. [<**buffet.**]

**buf'-fet,** *n.* a blow (as with the fist, the waves, etc.): *v.* (**-ed, -ing**). [O.F. *bufet*, a blow.]

**buf'-fet** (*buf'-fet or boo-fā'*), *n.* a sideboard; a cupboard; a refreshment-bar or table. [F. *buffet.*]

**buf-foon',** *n.* a clown; a merry-andrew. **buf-foon'-er-y,** *n.* [F. *bouffon.*]

**bug,** *n.* a hobgoblin; a small biting insect. **bug'-bear,** *n.* an imaginary object of terror; something which causes continued annoyance. [W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin.]

**bug'-gy,** *n.* a light one-horse, two or four wheeled vehicle. [?]

**bu'-gle,** *n.* a hunting horn; a kind of trumpet. [O.F. <L. *buculus*, a small ox]

**buhl** (*būl*), *n.* unburnished brass, gold, or mother-of-pearl inlaid into wood. [<*A. C. Boule*, a French carver and cabinet-maker, 1642—1732.]

**build** (**built, build'-ing**), *v.* to form; to construct or erect (as a house, railway, etc.); to establish. **built,** *adj.* formed or shaped. **build'-er,** *n.* **build'-ing,** *n.* [A.S. *bold*, a house.]

**bulb,** *n.* a root, like an onion. **bul'-bous** (*-bus*), *adj.* [L. *bulbus*, an onion.]

**bulge** (**bulged, bulg'-ing**), *v.* to swell out. [M.E. *bulge.*]

**bulk,** *n.* size; the greater part; the main mass or body; the cargo of a vessel when stowed. **bulk'-y,** *adj.* of great size. [*See* **bulge.**]

**bulk'-head.** *n.* a partition in a ship completely separating one part from the adjoining one. [?]

**bull,** *n.* the male of the ox kind (also of the elephant and whale); one who operates for the *rise* on the Stock Exchange (compare **bear**). **bul'-lock,** *n.* a kind of ox (properly *dim.* of "bull"). **bull'-baiting,** the cruel sport of exciting or baiting bulls with dogs, now forbidden. **bull'-dog,** *n.* a kind of dog with large head and fierce disposition. **bull'-finch,** *n.* a kind of bird with large head. **bull's'-eye,** *n.* a small circular opening for the admission of light; the centre of a target; a policeman's lantern. **bull-head'-ed,** *adj.* impetuous and obstinate. **John Bull,** a nickname for an Englishman. [<A.S. *bulluc*, bullock.]

**bull,** *n.* a written decree (*esp.* of the Pope), properly the *seal* on it. [L. *bulla*, a seal.]

**bull,** *n.* a grotesque blunder in language, often involving a contradiction. [?]

**bul'-lace** (*-lās*), *n.* a kind of wild plum. [W. *bwlas.*]

**bul'-let,** *n.* a leaden ball for gun or pistol. **bul'-let-proof,** *adj.* able to resist the force of a bullet. [*Dim.* of **bull,** in the sense of a boss, or seal.]

**bul'-let-in,** *n.* an official report (*esp.* medical, military, or news). [L. *bulla*, a boss, a seal.]

**bull'-ion** (*-yun*), *n.* gold or silver in the mass; a kind of fringe. [Low L. *bullio* <L. *bulla*, a boss, a seal.]

**bul'-ly,** *n.* a noisy, blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous; a tyrannical fellow: *v.* (**-lied, -ly-ing**), to threaten noisily; to browbeat or overawe by threats. **bully beef,** pickled or tinned beef. [<**bull.**]

**bul'-rush,** *n.* a long rush growing in water or wet land. [<**bull,** denoting strength and thickness.]

**bul'-wark,** *n.* a fortification or rampart; the side of a ship rising above the deck; any means of defence. [G. *Bollwerk.*]

**bum-bail'-iff,** *n.* an under-bailiff. [<**bound** (*i.e.*, under bond to do his duty faithfully).] [hums; a humble-bee.

**bum'-ble-bee,** *n.* a bee that "booms" or

**bum'-boat,** *n.* a boat used for carrying provisions to a ship. [D. *bum-boot.*]

**bump,** *n.* a heavy blow; a thump; a swelling resulting from a bump or blow; a protuberance on the skull: *v.* **(bumped, bump'-ing),** to strike against. **[?]**

**bum'-per,** *n.* a cup or glass filled to the brim; a crowded audience. **[**Perhaps from **bump** in the sense of large.**]**

**bump'-kin,** *n.* a clown, or stupid country fellow. **[***See* **bump.]**

**bump'-tious** (*-shus*), *adj.* self-conceited; pretentious. **bump'-tious-ness,** *n.* **[<bump.]**

**bun,** *n.* a small sweet cake. **[**O.F. *bugne.***]**

**bunch,** *n.* a number of things tied together; a cluster (of flowers, etc.): *v.* **(bunched, bunch'-ing),** to form into a —. **[?]**

**bund,** *n.* a confederacy; a league or association. **[**G.**]**

**bund,** *n.* an embankment or promenade (in India and the East) along a river bank or the sea-shore. **[**Hind. *bund*, a dyke.**]**

**Bun'-des-rat** (or **-rath**) (*-rât*), *n.* the Federal Council of the German Empire. **[**G.**]**

**bun'-dle,** *n.* a number of things bound loosely together; a package or roll: *v.* **(-dled, -dling),** to tie or bind in a bundle; to go away hurriedly or in confusion. **[<bind.]**

**bung,** *n.* the stopper of a hole in a cask; a large cork. **bung'-hole,** *n.* the hole in a cask (closed with a bung) through which it is filled. **[?]**

**bun'-ga-low,** *n.* a large house of one storey, often with a verandah (*esp.* in India). **[<**"Bengal."**]**

**bun'-gle (-gled, -gling),** *v.* to do anything clumsily or awkwardly: *n.* clumsy work. **bun'-gler,** *n.* one who —. **[**Of imitative origin.**]**

**bunk,** *n.* a wooden box serving as a seat by day and a bed by night; one of a number of sleeping-berths arranged over each other. **bunk'-er,** *n.* a place for storage (*esp.* coals) on board ship; a "hazard" or difficult place on a golf links into which a ball has found its way. **[**Scand. *bunke.***]**

**bun'-ny,** *n.* a pet name for a rabbit. **[?]**

**Bun'-sen bur'-ner,** *n.* a gas-burner in which a strong current of air mixes with the gas and produces a very hot flame with little light. **[<***Professor Bunsen*, the German inventor, 1811—1899.**]**

**bun'-ting,** *n.* a woollen stuff for making flags. **[?]**

**bun'-ting,** *n.* a popular name for several birds of the finch family. **[?]**

**buoy** (*boy*), *n.* a floating object held or moored by a fixed chain to mark out the position of something beneath the water: *v.* **(buoyed, buoy'-ing),** to mark with buoys; to keep afloat; to bear up or sustain. **buoy'-ant,** *adj.* floating readily; cheerful. **buoy'-an-cy,** *n.* **life'-buoy,** *n.* a buoyant object thrown into the water to save life in case of accident. **[**D. *boei.***]**

**bur'-den,** *n.* that which is borne or carried; a load; something grievous or oppressive; the weight of cargo a ship will carry: *v.* **(-dened, -den-ing),** to put a weight or load on. **bur'-den-some,** *adj.* hard to bear. **[**A.S. *byrthen* <*beran*, to bear.**]**

**bur'-den,** *n.* the chorus part of a song. **[**F. *bourdon*, a drone.**]**

**bu-reau'** (*bū-rō'*), *n.* (*pl.* **-reaux'** (*-rōz'*) or **-reaus'**), a writing-table; an office for public business. **bu-reau'-cra-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the system of ruling by means of government officials. **bu'-reau-crat,** *n.* one who believes in, or supports, or carries on government by officials. **bu-reau-crat'-ic,** *adj.* **[**F. *bureau*, a desk, an office.**]**

**bur'-gee** (*-jee*), *n.* a swallow-tailed or long triangular flag. **[?]**

**burgh** (*bŭrg*, in Scot. *bur'-ō*), *n.* a borough or incorporated town, *esp.* in Scotland.

**burgh'-er** (*burg'-*), **bur'-gess** (*-jes*), *n.* a citizen of a town; one having a parliamentary vote for a borough. **[***See* **borough.]**

**bur'-glar,** *n.* one who breaks into a house by night. **bur'-glar-y,** *n.* **bur-gla'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* **[<**root of **borough,** and L. *latro*, a robber.**]**

**bur'-go-mas-ter,** *n.* the chief magistrate (*mayor*) of a Dutch or German town. **[<**root of **borough+master.]**

**bur'-gun-dy,** *n.* a kind of red wine made in Burgundy (France).

**burke** (**burked, burk'-ing**), *v.* to murder by suffocation; to suppress. **[<***Burke*, who committed this crime, 1829.**]**

**bur-lesque'** (*-lesk'*), *adj.* ludicrous; jocular: *n.* a ludicrous performance in speaking, acting, writing, drawing, etc.: *v.* **(-lesqued', -les'-quing),** to ridicule or make ludicrous. **[**F. <I. *burlesco.***]**

**bur'-ly,** *adj.* bulky; boisterous; bluff. **bur'-li-ness,** *n.* **[?]**

**burn** (**burned** or **burnt, burn'-ing,**

**burnt),** *v.* to consume, or injure, by fire; to be on fire; to be inflamed by passion: *n.* injury by fire. **burn'-er,** *n.* the part of a lamp or gas-fitting at which the oil or gas is burnt. **burn'-ing,** *adj.* hot; scorching; intense. **burnt-offering,** *n.* a sacrifice offered and burnt on an altar. **a burning question,** one being keenly discussed, or which requires immediate solution. [A.S. *beornan*, to burn.]

**burn,** *n.* a small brook. [A.S. *burne.*]

**bur'-nish (-nished, -nish-ing),** *v.* to polish or make bright: *n.* gloss; brightness. [F. *brunir*, to make brown.]

**burr,** *n.* the sound of a strongly pronounced "r"; the whizzing sound made by machinery; a prickly seed-case; the blossom of the hop. [Imitative.]

**bur'-row** (*-rō*), *n.* the dwelling of an animal underground: *v.* **(-rowed, -row-ing),** to make a —; to live in hiding. [<root of **borough.**]

**bur'-sar,** *n.* one who keeps the money in a college; one who receives a "bursary." **bur'-sa-ry,** *n.* an exhibition or scholarship in a college. [F. <L. *bursa*, a purse.]

**burst (burst, burst'-ing),** *v.* to break up violently; to yield to pressure; to break out or open; to explode: *n.* —; a spurt. [A.S. *berstan.*]

**bur'-y** (*bĕr'-i*), **(bur'-ied, bur'-y-ing),** *v.* to place in the grave; to hide in the ground; to conceal by covering. **bur'-i-al,** *n.* the act or ceremony of burying. **burying-place, burying-ground,** *n.* a graveyard. **to bury the hatchet,** to cease from strife. [A.S. *byrgan.*]

**'bus** or **bus,** *n.* a popular contraction for omnibus.

**bush** (*bŏŏsh*), *n.* a thick shrub; a country covered with bushes; wild or uncultivated country. **bush'-y,** *adj.* **bush'-man,** *n.* a settler in the bush, or an inhabitant of uncultivated country (as in Australia); one of a native race in S. Africa. **to beat about the bush,** to approach a matter in a roundabout way. [Low L. *boscus*, a wood.]

**bush'-el,** *n.* a dry measure of 4 pecks (8 gallons). [O.F. *boissel.*]

**bus'-i-ness** (*biz'-nes*), *n.* employment; trade; occupation. [*See* **busy.**]

**busk,** *n.* a piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a woman's stays. [*See* **bust.**]

**bus'-kin,** *n.* a high shoe or boot reaching to the calf of the leg; the emblem of tragedy. [D. *broosken.*]

**bust,** *n.* that part of the body from the neck to the waist; a sculptured figure of a person showing the head, neck, shoulders, and chest. [F. *buste* <Low L. *bustum.*]

**bus'-tard,** *n.* a large bird of the crane family. [L. *avis tarda*, slow bird.]

**bus'-tle** (*bus'-l*), **(bus'-tled, bus'-tling),** *v.* to hurry about (*esp.* noisily); to be very active: *n.* [?]

**bus'-y** (*biz'-i*), *adj.* fully employed; diligent; active; meddling: *v.* **(bus'-ied, bus'-y-ing),** to keep busy. **bus'-i-ly,** *adv.* —. **busy-body,** *n.* a meddler. [A.S. *bisig.*]

**but'-cher** (*bŏŏch'-er*), *n.* one who kills animals for food: *v.* **(-chered, -cher-ing),** to slaughter. **butch'-er-y,** *n.* great or cruel slaughter. [F. *boucher* <*bouc*, a he-goat.]

**but'-ler,** *n.* a male servant in charge of wine, plate, etc. [<root of **bottle.**]

**butt,** *n.* the large end (of a gun, etc.); a mark (to be aimed at); a limit; a goal: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to strike or thrust (*esp.* with the head). [O.F. *bot*, end.]

**butt,** *n.* a wine cask; a measure of wine (126 gallons), or of beer (108 gallons). [O.F. *boute.*]

**but'-ter,** *n.* an oily substance made from cream by churning. **but'-ter-cup,** *n.* a common wild flower. **but'-ter-fly,** *n.* a common insect, often with gay wings. **but'-ter-milk,** *n.* the liquid which remains after the butter has been separated from the cream by churning. **but'-ter-scotch,** *n.* a kind of toffee. [A.S. *butere.*]

**but'-ter-y,** *n.* a room in which wine or other liquors and provisions are stored. [<root of **bottle.**]

**but'-ton,** *n.* a small knob for fastening clothes or for ornament; the knob of an electric bell: *v.* **(-toned, -ton-ing). boy in buttons,** a page; a boy dressed in livery. [F. *bouton.*]

**but'-tress,** *n.* a projecting support for a wall, chiefly on the outside: *v.* **(-tressed, -tress-ing),** to prop up. [< root of **butt** (end).]

**bux'-om,** *adj.* yielding; gay; lively; stout and rosy. [A.S. *būgan*, to bow, to bend.]

**buy** (*bī*), **(bought, buy'-ing),** *v.* to obtain for money; to purchase. **buy'-er,** *n.* one who buys. **to buy off** or **out,** to

gain release for (someone) from military service by payment. [A.S. *bycgan.*]

**buzz (buzzed, buzz'-ing),** *v.* to make a humming sound (as of a bee): *n.* **buz'-zer,** *n.* [<the sound.]

**buz'-zard,** *n.* a large bird of prey of the falcon kind; a stupid person. [F. *busard* <L. *buteo*, a kind of hawk.]

**by,** *prep.* near to; at the side of; through. **by–e-lec'-tion,** *n.* one taking place not at a time of general election. **by'-gone,** *adj.* past (of time): *n.* something which has *gone by* or happened. **bye'–law,** *n.* a local law (of a town, railway company, etc.). **by'-name,** *n.* a nickname. **by'-pass,** *n.* a small pipe passing from behind a tap, and allowing a minute quantity of gas to pass and be burnt while the main flow is cut off. **by'–path,** *n.* a side path. **by'–product,** *n.* a more or less valuable substance produced during the manufacture of another substance (as glycerine in soap manufacture). **by'-word,** *n.* a common saying; an object of derision. [A.S. *bi.*]

**by,** or **bye,** *n.* (at cricket) a run obtained when the ball has been bowled but not struck. [a time.

**by–and–by,** or **bye–and–bye,** *adv.* after

**byre** (*bīr*), *n.* a cow-house. [A.S.]

**by–the–by,** *int.* as passing; incidentally.

## C

**C.,** *centum* [L.] a hundred; centigrade.

**C.A.,** County Alderman; Chartered Accountant.

**cab,** *n.* a public one-horse carriage; the covered part on a locomotive where the driver stands. **cab'-man,** or **cab'-by,** *n.* the driver of a cab. **cab'-stand,** *n.* a public place where cabs stand for hire. [An abbreviation of **cabriolet** (*cab-rē-ō-lā'*), F., a word sometimes used in English, <L. *capra*, a she-goat.]

**ca-bal'** (*kă-bal'*), *n.* a small party engaged in some secret design or plot; the plot itself. [F. *cabale* <H.]

**cab'-bage,** *n.* a common garden vegetable. [F. <L. *caput*, a head.]

**cab'-in,** *n.* a small hut; a room in a ship, etc. **cab'-in–boy,** *n.* a boy who performs various small general offices on board a ship. [F. <L.L. *capanna*, a hut]

**cab'-i-net** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a small room; a closet; the chief ministers of the English government. **cabinet–council,** *n.* a meeting of the *Cabinet.* **cabinet–minister,** *n.* a member of the *Cabinet.* **cabinet photo,** a photograph mounted on a card called "cabinet" size, about 6½-in. × 4½-in. [<**cabin.**]

**ca'-ble,** *n.* a strong rope or chain; a telegraph line under water: a telegram by submarine telegraph; an electric conductor like a thick rope (often underground): *v.* (**ca'-bled, ca'-bling**), to send a telegraphic message across the sea. **a cable's length,** a nautical measure of 100 fathoms. **ca'-ble-gram,** *n.* a message sent by *cable.* [F. *câble* <L. *capio*, 1 take.]

**ca-boose'** (*-boos'*), *n.* the cooking-room of a ship. [D. *kombuis.*]

**ca-ca'-o** (*ka-kā'-ō*), *n.* the chocolate tree. [Mexican.] [headed whale. [F.]

**cach'-a-lot** (*kash'-*), *n.* a kind of blunt-

**cache** (*kash*), *n.* a hole or mound for storing provisions, etc. [F. *cacher*, to hide.]

***cache-peigne'*** (*kash-pān'*), *n.* [F.] (in millinery) flowers, ribbons, etc., placed behind a woman's hat, but under the brim.

**cach'-et** (*kash'-ā*), *n.* a seal (as of a letter); any distinctive stamp, mark, or characteristic. ***lettre de cachet*** (*pl.* ***lettres de*** —), (formerly, in France) a royal sealed warrant for the imprisonment of a person without trial. [F.]

**cach-in-na'-tion** (*kak-in-nā'-shun*), *n.* loud, prolonged, vulgar laughter. **ca-chin'-na-to-ry,** *adj.* [L. *cachinno*, I laugh loudly.]

**ca-chou'** (*kă-shoo'*), *n.* a kind of sweetmeat used to sweeten the breath. [F.]

**cack'-le** (*kak'-l*), **(-led, -ling),** *v.* to utter a cry (as a hen, or a goose); to talk in an idle or silly manner: *n.* **cack'-ling,** *n.* **cack'-ler,** *n.* [Of imitative origin.]

**cac'-tus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ti** or **-tus-es**), an American prickly plant. [L. <Gr. *kaktos.*]

**cad,** *n.* a low, rude, vulgar fellow. **cad'-dish,** *adj.* [<**cadet.**]

**ca-dav'-er-ous** (*kă-*), *adj.* of a dead body; very pale; ghastly. [L. *cadāver*, a corpse.]

**cad'-die** (*-dĭ*), *n.* one who carries the clubs of golf players; an errand-boy. [<**cadet.**]

**cad'-dis** or **cad'-dice,** *n.* (*pl.* **-dies**), the larva of the **caddis-fly** or May-fly, a favourite bait with anglers. [?]

**cad'-dy,** *n.* (*pl.* **-dies**), a small box for keeping tea. [Malay.]

**ca'-dence,** *n.* a falling of the voice in reading or speaking, *esp.* at the end of a sentence; modulation (in music). **ca'-dent,** *adj.* falling; declining. [L. *cădo*, I fall.]

**ca-det',** *n.* a younger son or brother; a younger branch of a family; a student in a military or naval school. [F.< L.L. *capitellum*, *dim.* of L. *caput*, the head.]

**cadge** (*caj*), **(cadged, cadg'-ing),** *v.* to beg, or go a-begging. **cadg'-er,** *n.* a hawker; a beggar. [?] [*kadhi*, a judge.]

**ca'-di,** *n.* a Turkish magistrate. [T.

**cadre** (*kadr*), *n.* a frame; framework; (in the army) the permanent military establishment (framework) of a regiment, to be filled up or enlarged by enlistment in time of war. [F. *cadre*, a frame < L. *quadrum*, a square.]

**caf'-é** (*kăf'-ā*), *n.* [F.] a coffee-house; a restaurant. **café chantant** (*shaṅ'-taṅ*), a concert-hall or garden where light refreshments are served; the concert given in such a place. **café noire** (*nwâr*), strong coffee without milk; a dark-brown colour.

**cage** (*kāj*), *n.* a wire box or a barred enclosure (for birds or wild animals); hoisting apparatus in a mine: *v.* **(caged, ca'-ging),** to shut up or confine. **cage'-ling,** *n.* a bird kept in a cage. [F.< L. *cavea*, a den, a cage.]

**ca-ique'** (*kā-ēk'*), *n.* a light sailing-boat common on the Bosphorus. [F.< T. *kaik*.]

**cairn** (*kārn*,) *n.* a heap of stones (*esp.* over a grave, or as a landmark. [C. *carn*.]

**cais'-son** (*kā'-son*), *n.* an ammunition chest or waggon; a box filled with explosives to be fired as a mine; a water-tight case used in laying foundations, etc., under water. [F.< *caisse*, a chest.]

**cai'-tiff** (*kā'-*), *n.* a mean, base fellow: *adj.* [O.F.< L. *captīvus*, a captive.]

**ca-jole'** **(-joled', -jo'-ling),** *v.* to cheat by flattery; to coax. **ca-jo'-ler-y** (*-jō'-*), *n.* [?]

**Cal.,** California. **cal.,** calendar.

**cal'-a-bash,** *n.* the gourd-like fruit of a tree of tropical America and Africa; a cup or vessel formed from its hard shell. [Sp. *calabaza*, a gourd.]

**cal'-a-mite,** *n.* a fossil plant found abundantly in coal-mines. [L. *calămus*, a reed.]

**ca-lam'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* any great misfortune or cause of misery; a disaster. **ca-lam'-i-tous** (*-tus*), *adj.* [L. *calamĭtas*.]

**cal-ca'-re-ous** (*-kā'-*), *adj.* of lime; having the qualities of lime. [L. *calx*, lime.]

**cal-ce-o-la'-ri-a,** *n.* a well-known flowering plant, originally from S. Amer. [L.]

**cal-cine'** (*-sīn'*), *v.* to reduce to a powder (by heat); to burn to ashes. **cal-ci-na'-tion,** *n.* [L. *calx*, lime.]

**cal'-ci-um,** *n.* a metal which, with oxygen, forms lime. [L. *calx*, lime.]

**cal'-cu-late** **(-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to count or reckon; to think out. **cal'-cu-la-ble,** *adj.* able to be calculated. **cal-cu-la'-tion,** *n.* **cal'-cu-la-tor,** *n.* one who —. **cal'-cu-lus,** *n.* one of the higher branches of mathematics. [L. *calculus*, a small pebble (used in counting).]

**cal'-dron,** *see* **caul'-dron.**

**Cal-e-do'-ni-an,** *adj.* of Caledonia, the ancient name of Scotland.

**cal'-en-dar,** *n.* a table of months, days, seasons, feasts, etc.; an almanac; a list or record of papers, etc. **Cal'-ends,** *n. pl.* the first day of the month (among the Romans). **The Greek Calends,** a time that will never come (since the Greeks had no Calends). [L. *calendae*, the first day of the month.]

**cal'-en-der** **(-dered, -der-ing),** *v.* to press cloth, paper, etc., between rollers to make it smooth and glossy: *n.* a cloth-finisher; the machine which —. [< **cylinder.]**

**calf** (*kâf*), *n.* (*pl.* **calves**), the young of the cow, deer, elephant, whale, seal, etc.; a very foolish person. **calf's-foot** (or **calves'-foot**) **jelly,** *n.* a jelly made from calves' feet. **calf-skin,** *n.* a superior kind of leather made from the skin of a calf. **box-calf,** *n.* a superior kind of calf-skin leather used for making boots. [A.S. *cealf*.]

**calf** (*kâf*), *n.* the fleshy part of the leg below the knee. [Ic. *kalfi*.]

**cal'-i-bre** (*-bĕr*), *n.* the diameter of the bore of a gun; mental capacity. **cal'-i-brate** **(-bra-ted, -bra-ting),** *v.* to find the calibre of. [F. *calibre*.]

**cal'-i-co,** *n.* (*pl.* **-coes**), cloth made from cotton: *adj.* made of —. [< *Calicut*, a town in India.]

**Ca'-lif, Cal'-iph,** or **Ka'-lif, Kal'-iph,** *n.* a title given in Mohammedan countries to the successor of Mohammed as head

of the Mohammedans. **Cal'-i-fate,** *n.* the office of Calif. [F. *calife* < Ar. *khalīfah*, a successor.]

**calk,** *see* **caulk.**

**calk** or **cal'-kin,** *n.* a pointed piece of iron on a horse's shoe to prevent slipping. [L. *calx*, the heel.]

**call (called, call'-ing),** *v.* to cry aloud; to cry out to by name; to give a name to; to summon; to select for, or appoint to, an office: *n.* a short visit; the cry of a bird. **call'-ing,** *n.* occupation. **at call,** at demand. **to — in,** to withdraw from circulation. **to — in question,** to cast a doubt upon. **to — out,** to order for service. **to — to account,** to demand an explanation from. **to — to the bar,** to admit as a barrister. [A.S. *ceallian.*]

**cal-lig'-ra-phy** (*-fi*), *n.* beautiful writing; the art of writing beautifully. **cal-li-graph'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *graphē*, writing.]

**cal'-li-pers** (or **cal'-i-**) or **cal'-li-per com'-pas-ses,** *n.* a kind of compasses for measuring diameters of curved bodies. [< **calibre.**]

**cal-lis-then'-ics** (or **cal-is-**), *n. pl.* physical bodily exercises. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *sthĕnos*, strength.]

**cal-los'-i-ty,** *n.* a hard, horny swelling on the skin, etc. [*See* **callous.**]

**cal'-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* hardened; unfeeling. [L. *callōsus*, thick-skinned.]

**cal'-low** (*-lō*), *adj.* without feathers; unfledged; inexperienced. [A.S. *calu.*]

**calm** (*câm*), *adj.* still; quiet; peaceful; not rough: *n.*: *v.* **(calmed, calm'-ing),** to make —. **calm'-ness,** *n.* state of being —. **calm'-ly,** *adv.* [F. *calme*; through L.L. < Gr. *kauma*, heat.]

**cal'-o-mel,** *n.* a preparation of mercury much used in medicine. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *mĕlas*, black.]

**ca-lor'-ic** (*kă-*), *n.* heat. **cal'-o-rie** (*-rē*), *n.* the unit of heat. **cal-o-rif'-ic,** *adj.* causing heat. **cal-o-rim'-e-ter,** *n.* an apparatus for measuring quantities of heat. [L. *călor*, heat.]

**cal'-u-met,** *n.* the tobacco pipe among the N. American Indians, the symbol of peace. [F. < L. *calămus*, a reed.]

**cal'-um-ny,** *n.* false accusation; slander. **ca-lum'-ni-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to slander or accuse falsely. **ca-lum'-ni-a-tor,** *n.* one who —. **ca-lum'-ni-ous** (*-nĭ-us*), *adj.* [L. *calumnia*, calumny.]

**calx,** *n.* (*pl.* **calx'-es** or **cal'-ces**), lime or chalk; the slag formed when smelting metals. [L. *calx.*]

**ca'-lyx,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ly-ces** [*-lĭ-*] or **-lyx-es**), the outer covering, or cup, of a flower, of which the separate parts are called *sepals.* [L. < Gr. *kalyx*, a flower-cup.]

**Cam., Cambs.,** Cambridge.

**cam-a-rad'-e-rie** (*-răd'-ĕ-rē*), *n.* loyalty to one's comrades; good-fellowship. [F.]

**cam'-ber,** *n.* the slope of a road, ship's deck, etc., from the centre to the sides. [F. < L. *camera*, a vault.]

**cam'-bi-um,** *n.* a layer of cell-tissue between the wood and the bark of some trees, in which the growth of new wood takes place. [L.L. *cambium*, exchange.]

**Cam'-bri-an,** *adj.* relating to *Cambria*, or Wales.

**cam'-bric** (*cām'-*), *n.* fine, white linen, first made at *Cambray*, in N. France.

**cam'-el,** *n.* an Eastern, humped beast of burden. **cam'-el-ry** (*-rĭ*) or **camel corps,** *n.* troops mounted on camels; baggage camels. [L. *camēlus*, a camel.]

**ca-mel'-lia** (*-lyă* or *-mēl'-lyă*), *n.* a genus of evergreen shrubs with beautiful flowers, natives of China and Japan. [< *Kamel* (in L. *Camellus*), the discoverer, in 1639.]

**ca-mel'-o-pard** (*-pârd*), *n.* the giraffe. [L. *camēlus*, camel; *leopardus*, parded or brindled lion, leopard.]

**Cam-em-bert'** (*kam-em-bār'*), *n.* a rich cream cheese, made about Camembert in Normandy (France).

**cam'-e-o,** *n.* a design carved on a small coloured stone so as to stand out from the surface. [I.]

**cam'-er-a,** *n.* an instrument for taking photographs. ***in camera,*** [L.] in private. [L. *camĕra*, a chamber.]

**cam'-i-sole** (*-ĭ-sōl*), *n.* a lady's undervest. [F.]

**cam'-o-mile,** *n.* a well-known plant of the aster family whose dried flowers are used in medicine. [F. < Gr. *chamaimēlon*, *lit.* earth-apple.]

**camp,** *n.* a place where an army pitches its tents; the collection of tents; the persons forming the —. **camp—bedstead, —chair, —stool,** *ns.* articles that can be folded up so as to be easily carried. **camp—follower,** *n.* one who follows a camp without being a soldier. **camp—meeting,** *n.* a religious meeting out of doors. **to strike camp,** to break up a —. [F. < L. *campus*, a plain.]

**cam-paign'** (*-pān'*), *n.* a series of military operations ending in some definite result; the time an army is in the field; the course of action undertaken in the support of any cause. **cam-paign'-er,** *n.* **political campaign,** the meetings, advertising, etc., carried out by the candidates before an election. [F. *campagne*, open country, < L. *campus*, a field.]

**cam-pa-ni'-le** (*-nē'-lā*, also, but less correctly, *-neel'*), *n.* a bell-tower. [I. *campana*, a bell.]

**cam-pan'-u-la,** *n.* the bell-flower (so called from its shape). [I. *campana*, a bell.]

**cam'-phor** (*-fur*), *n.* a medicinal resinous substance of a bitterish taste and pungent smell (the dried juice of an Eastern laurel). [L. *camphora*.]

**can (could),** *v.* to be able; to have power or ability to do. **can't (couldn't),** = can (or could) not. [A.S. *cunnan*, to know.]

**can,** *n.* a vessel (of metal) for liquids. **can'-ning,** *n.* the packing of food in air-tight cases to preserve it. [A.S. *canne*.]

***ca-naille'*** (*ka-nāl'* or *ka-nā'-yĭ*), *n.* the vulgar rabble; the vulgar. [F. < L. *canis*, a dog.]

**ca-nal',** *n.* an artificial water-course for navigation or irrigation; a channel. [L. *canālis*, a water-pipe.]

***ca-nard'*** (*ka-nar'* or *ka-nard'*), *n.* [F.] an absurd or lying story set on foot as news. [F., meaning a duck.]

**ca-na'-ry,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), a wine made in the Canary Islands (Atlantic Ocean); a well-known song-bird (orig. from the Canary Islands).

**can'-cel** (*-sel*), **(-celled, -cel-ling),** *v.* to erase (with *lines*); to cut out; to annul. [F. < L. *cancelli*, a lattice; railings.]

**can'-cer** (*-ser*), *n.* a crab (animal); one of the signs of the Zodiac; a very painful and very fatal disease. **can'-cer-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* [L. *cancer*, a crab.]

**can'-did,** *adj.* frank and open; impartial; free-spoken. **can'-did-ly,** *adv.* **can'-did-ness,** *n.* **can'-dour** (*-dur*), *n.* [L. *candĭdus*, white; frank; sincere.]

**can'-di-date,** *n.* one who seeks or is proposed for an office or appointment. **can'-di-date-ship, can'-di-da-ture,** *ns.* the state or act of being a candidate. [L. *candĭdus*, white: at Rome "candidates" wore white robes.]

**can'-dle,** *n.* a stick of wax or tallow with wick down the centre (for lighting purposes). **candle-power,** the illuminating power of a sperm-candle, burning 2 grains a minute, used for measuring the illuminating power of other artificial lights. **Roman candle,** a kind of fireworks. **not fit to hold a candle to,** very inferior to. **to burn the candle at both ends,** to be reckless or extravagant; to overwork oneself. [L. *candeo*, I am white.]

**Can'-dle-mas,** *n.* a feast (held in the Roman Church on 2nd February) for commemorating the Purification of the Virgin Mary (in which a large number of candles are lighted). [**candle** + **mass**]

**can'-dy,** *n.* a sweetmeat made principally of sugar. **can'-died** (*-did*), *adj.* preserved in sugar. [F. < Ar. *qandi*, sugar.]

**cane,** *n.* a kind of reed or grass; a walking-stick: *v.* **(caned, ca'-ning),** to beat with a —. [F. *canne* < L. *canna*, a reed.]

**ca-nine'** (*kă-*), *adj.* of a dog. **canine tooth,** the long, pointed, third tooth from the front on each side of each jaw. [L. *canis*, a dog.]

**can'-is-ter,** *n.* a small box or case (often of tin). [L. *canistrum*, a wicker basket.]

**can'-ker,** *n.* an eating, spreading sore or ulcer; anything that corrupts or destroys. **can'-ker-ous,** *adj.* **can'-ker-fly,** *n.* a fly that attacks fruit. **can'-ker-worm,** *n.* a grub that destroys plants (*esp.* their buds and leaves). [L. *cancer*, a crab.]

**can'-nel-coal,** *n.* a kind of coal that burns very brightly (like a candle).

**can'-ni-bal,** *n.* one who eats human flesh. **can'-ni-bal-ism,** *n.* the practice of eating human flesh. [< *Caribal*, one of the savages of the W. India Islands.]

**can'-non,** *n.* (*pl.* **can'-non** and **can'-nons**), a great gun (firing heavy shot with great force): *v.* **(-noned, -non-ing),** to batter with cannon; to fly off on collision; (at billiards) to strike two or more balls in succession with the player's ball. **can-non-ade',** *n.* a discharge of, or an attack with, cannon. **can-non-eer',** *n.* one who manages cannon. [F. *canon* < L. *canna*, a reed.]

**can'-ny,** *adj.* knowing; cautious; having pleasing or useful qualities. [A.S. *cunnan*, to know.]

**ca-noe'** (*-noo'*), *n.* a small, light boat driven by paddles: *v.* **(-noed', -noe'-ing).** [Sp. *canoa*.]

**can'-on,** *n.* a law or rule (*esp.* of the

Church); a general rule; a standard; a member of the governing body or chapter of a cathedral. **ca-non'-i-cal,** *adj.* **ca-non'-i-cals,** *n. pl.* the robes of the clergy as prescribed by the canon. **can'-on-ize** (**-ized,-iz-ing**), *v.* to make a recognized saint of. **honorary canon,** a clergyman having the title of canon but without duties. **minor canon,** a clergyman who assists in performing the daily service in a cathedral. [F.<L.<Gr. *kanōn*, a straight rod.]

**cañ'-on** (*kan'-yŭn* or *kan-yon'*), *n.* a long, deep, narrow, mountain ravine worn by a watercourse. [Sp. *cañon*, a tube.]

**can'-o-py** (*-pĭ*), *n.* an ornamental covering fixed over a bed, throne, daïs, door, etc.: *v.* (**-pied, -py-ing**). [F.<L.<Gr. *kōnōpeion*, a net or curtain to keep off gnats,<Gr. *kōnōps*, a gnat.]

**cant,** *n.* an affected way of speaking; language used insincerely or without any definite meaning; hypocrisy: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**). [L. *canto*<*cano*, I sing.]

**cant,** *n.* a slope, bevel, or inclination: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to incline or set an angle; to give a new direction to. [L.L. *cantus*, a corner.]

**Cant.,** Canterbury.

**Can'-tab,** *adj.* of Cambridge: *n.* a student or graduate of Cambridge University. [L. *Cantabrigiensis*, of Cambridge.]

**can-tan'-ker-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* cross-tempered; fond of making objections. [?]

**can-ta'-ta** (*-tä'-tă*) *n.* a poem or drama set to music. [L. *cano*, I sing.]

**can-teen',** *n.* a metal vessel for food and drink carried by soldiers; a provision-store in barracks or camp. [It. *cantina*, a cellar.]

**can'-ter** (**-tered, -ter-ing**), *v.* to gallop easily (of a horse): *n.* **in a canter,** easily. [<Pilgrims to *Canterbury* who rode at an easy pace.]

**can-thar'-i-des** (*-dēz*), *n. pl.* the Spanish fly or blister beetle used for blistering purposes. [L.<Gr. *kanthăris*, a blistering fly.]

**can'-ti-cle** (*-tĭ-kl*), *n.* a hymn or psalm arranged for chanting in the Church Service. [L. *cano*, I sing.]

**can'-ti-le-ver,** *n.* a long, projecting bracket or arm to support a roadway (as of a bridge), a balcony, or other great weight. [O.F. *cant*, an angle.]

**can'-to,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tos**), a principal division of a poem. **can'-tor,** *n.* the leader of a church choir. **can-to'-ris,** *n.* the north side of a choir, where the precentor or leader sits. [I.<L. *cano*, I sing]

**can-ton',** *n.* a division of a country (*esp.* Switzerland). [F.<O.F. *cant*, a corner.]

**can'-ton-ment** (or *can-ton'-*, or *can-toon'-*) *n.* temporary quarters for troops; (in India) a permanent military station. [<canton.]

**Can'-tu-ar.,** *Cantuaria* [L.], of Canterbury.

**can'-vas,** *n.* coarse cloth for sails, for painting pictures on, etc. [F.<L. *cannăbis*, hemp.]

**can'-vass** (**-vassed, -vass-ing**), *v.* to examine minutely; to solicit votes: *n.* **can'-vas-ser,** *n.* [<canvas.]

**cañ'-yon,** *see* **cañon.**

**caout'-chouc** (*koo'-chook*), *n.* india-rubber [F.<S. American.]

**cap,** *n.* a light, soft covering for the head; a cover; the top: *v.* (**capped, cap'-ping**), to put a cap on; to cover the top of; to salute; to surpass. **black cap,** a cap of black cloth put on by the judge before he pronounces sentence of death. **a feather in one's cap,** something to be proud of, or that gives distinction. [L. *cappa*, a cape or cloak.]

**cap.,** *caput* [L.] chapter (*lit.* head).

**ca'-pa-ble,** *adj.* having ability, skill, or power; of sufficient size. **ca-pa-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* [F.<L. *capio*, I take.]

**ca-pa'-cious** (*-shus*), *adj.* holding much; roomy; wide; extensive. **ca-pac'-i-ty** (*-pas'-*), *n.* what a vessel, etc., will hold; the power of grasping ideas; power of mind or character. [L. *capax*<*capio*, I take.] [to foot.

***cap-à-pie*** (*-ă-pē'*), [F.] *adv.* from head

**ca-par'-i-son,** *n.* the covering cloth or ornamental trappings of a horse. [F. and Sp.<L. *cappa*, a cloak.]

**cape,** *n.* a covering for the shoulders. [F.<L. *cappa*, a cloak.]

**cape,** *n.* a headland. **The Cape,** Cape Colony. **Cape boy,** a native servant in S. Africa. [F. *cap*<L. *caput*, a head.]

**ca'-per** (**-pered, -per-ing**), *v.* to leap about; to dance: *n.* a leap (as of a goat); a prank. [F.<L. *caper*, a he-goat.]

**ca'-per,** *n.* the flower-bud of a bush, used for pickling purposes and for sauces. [F.<L.<P. *kabar.*]

**ca-per-cail'-zie** (*-kāl'-zĭ* or *-yĭ*), *n.* a species of grouse of large size (Scotch name). [Ga.]

***ca'-pi-as,*** *n.* a writ authorizing the sei-

zure of a person or his goods. [L. thou mayst take.]

**ca-pil'-lar-y,** *adj.* of or like a hair : *n.* the minute blood-vessels that unite the veins and arteries. **cap-il-lar'-i-ty,** *n.* the phenomenon shown in capillary attraction. **capillary attraction,** that which exists when a liquid rises in small, hair-like tubes. [L. *capillus*, a hair.]

**cap'-i-tal,** *n.* the head of a column ; the chief or most important thing ; the city which forms the seat of the government of a country ; stock or money for carrying on trade : *adj.* chief ; very good or important ; (crime) punishable with death. **cap'-i-tal-ist,** *n.* one who has large capital or money. **cap-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* numeration by head or person. **capitation grant,** one made per head or individual. **to make capital out of,** to turn to advantage. [L. *capitālis* < *caput*, head.]

**Cap'-i-tol,** *n.* a hill at Rome surmounted by the Temple of Jupiter ; the temple itself ; (in the United States) the building in which the Congress (or Parliament) meets. [L. *capitolium* < *caput*, the head.]

**ca-pit'-u-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to surrender on conditions. [L.L. < L. *caput*, the head.]

**ca'-pon,** *n.* a young male domestic fowl fattened for the table. [A.S. *capūn*.]

**ca-price'** (*-prees'*), *n.* humour ; whim. **ca-pri'-cious** (*-prĭsh'-us*), *adj.* subject to sudden changes or whims ; unsettled. [F. < L. *căper*, a he-goat.]

**Cap'-ri-corn** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* the tenth sign of the Zodiac. [L. *capricornus*, horned like a goat.]

**cap'-si-cum,** *n.* a plant from the pods of which Cayenne pepper is prepared. [L. *capsa*, a case, a pod.]

**cap-size' (-sized', -si'-zing),** *v.* to upset ; to overturn. [L. *caput*, the head (?).]

**cap'-stan,** *n.* an upright machine for raising an anchor, or other weighty object. [F. *cabestan*.]

**cap'-sule,** *n.* the seed-vessel of a plant ; a cap of metal ; a tiny bag of gelatine containing nauseous medicine. [F. < L. *capsa*, a case < *capio*, I take.]

**Capt.,** captain.

**cap'-tain** (*-tin* or *-tan*), *n.* a chief officer ; one who commands a company, a troop, or a ship ; the leader of a team or club ; the head boy in a school : *v.* **(-tained, -tain-ing),** to direct ; to manage. **cap'-tain-ship, cap'-tain-cy,** *ns.* the office of captain. [F. *capitaine* < L. *caput*, the head.]

**cap'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* the act of taking or arresting ; raising frivolous objections. **cap'-tious** (*-shus*), *adj.* ready to make objections ; difficult to please ; fault-finding. [L. *captio*, a seizure < *capio*, I take.]

**cap'-tive** (*-tiv*), *n.* a prisoner ; a slave ; *adj.* **cap'-ti-vate (-va-ted, -va-ting),** *v.* to take prisoner ; to charm. **cap-tiv'-i-ty,** *n.* state of being captive. **cap'-tor,** *n.* one who captures, or takes prisoner. **cap'-ture (-tured, -tur-ing),** *v.* to take prisoner ; to seize : *n.* [L. *captīvus* < *capio*, I take.]

**Cap-u-chin'** (*-ū-shēn'*), *n.* a monk of the Order of St. Francis (wearing a hood). [F. *capucin* < L. *cappa*, a cloak (or hood)]

**car,** *n.* a general name for various kinds of vehicles, as **motor-car, tram-car,** etc. ; the cage of a balloon. [L. *carrus*, a four-wheeled vehicle.]

**car-a-bin-eer'** or **car-bin-eer',** *n.* a soldier armed with a carbine [*q.v.*].

**car'-a-cal** (*-kal*), *n.* a kind of African and Asiatic lynx providing a fine fur. [F. < T.]

**car'-ack,** *n.* a ship of burden and also for fighting, formerly used by Spaniards and Portuguese. [Sp. *carraca*.]

**car'-a-cole** (*-ă-kōl*), *n.* a quick half-turn made by a horseman : *v.* [F. < Sp. *caracol*, a snail's shell.]

**car-afe'** (*-ăf'*), *n.* a water-bottle (for the table). [F. *carafe* < Sp. < Ar.]

**car'-a-mel,** *n.* burnt sugar used for colouring soups, gravies, wines, etc. ; a kind of sweetmeat. [Sp. *caramelo*, a sugar lozenge.]

**car'-at,** *n.* a weight of 4 grains ; one twenty-fourth part (gold), as 9 carat = containing $\frac{9}{24}$ of pure gold. [F. < Ar. *quirat*.]

**car-a-van',** *n.* (in Eastern countries) a body of travellers and their vehicles and beasts of burden ; a large, close carriage for conveying wild beasts ; a house on wheels. **car-a-van'-sa-ry** or **-se-rai,** *n.* a kind of inn where caravans rest for the night. [F. < P. *kârwân*.]

**car'-a-vel** or **car'-vel,** *n.* a kind of small ship. [F. < I.]

**car'-a-way** (*kăr'-*), *n.* a plant whose aromatic seeds are used for flavouring. [Sp. < L. *careum*.]

**car'-bide,** *n.* a combination of carbon with a metal. [<**carbon.**]

**car'-bine** (*-bīn*), *n.* a short rifle chiefly used by horse-soldiers. [F.<Gr. *kataballo*, I throw down.]

**car-bol'-ic,** *adj.* derived from coal or coal-tar. **carbolic acid,** an acid, used as a disinfectant, produced from coal-tar. [L. *carbo*, coal.]

**car'-bon,** *n* a chemical element; pure charcoal. **car-bon'-ic,** *adj.* of carbon. **carbonic acid** or **carbon dioxide,** a compound of carbon and oxygen, usually existing in the form of gas. **car-bo-na'-ceous** (*-shus*), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or composed of carbon. **car'-bon-ate,** *n.* a compound formed with carbonic acid and a base. **carbon paper,** thin paper coated with lamp-black and lard or vaseline, used for obtaining a copy of writing, etc. **gas carbon,** the crust (pure carbon) formed inside gas retorts, and used in electric arc lamps. [F.<L. *carbo*, coal.]

**car'-boy,** *n.* a very large glass bottle, protected by basket-work, used for holding acids. [P.]

**car'-bun-cle** (*-bung-kl*), *n.* a precious stone of a fiery red colour; a kind of ulcer. [L. *carbunculus*<*carbo*, coal.]

**car'-bu-ret-ter,** *n.* in a petrol or oil-engine, that part of the apparatus in which the oil or petrol vapour is mixed with air before combustion, explosion, or "firing." In gas-making, that part of the plant in which air or gas is mixed with the vapour of certain oils to give it greater illuminating power. [<**carbon.**]

**car'-cass** (*pl.* **-cass-es**) or **car'-case** (*pl.* **-cas-es**), *n.* a dead body; a corpse; a ruin; the framework of anything. [F. *carcasse* (?).]

**card,** *n.* a piece of pasteboard, blank or with name, figures, notice, etc., on it. **card'-board,** *n.* thick card. **card-sharper,** one who cheats at, or with, cards. **on the cards,** likely to happen. **to play one's cards well** (or **badly**), to make (or not make) the best of one's chances. **to show one's cards,** to show one's plans or schemes. **to throw up the cards,** to give in; to admit defeat. [F. *carte*<L. *charta*, paper.]

**card** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to comb wool, flax, etc. [F. *carde*<L. *carduus*, a thistle.]

**car'-di-ac,** *adj.* relating to the heart. [L.<Gr. *kardia*, the heart.]

**Car'-di-gan-jack'-et,** *n.* a thick, knitted woollen jacket. [<*The Earl of Cardigan*, 1797-1868.]

**car'-din-al,** *adj.* chief; principal: *n.* a Roman Catholic dignitary next in rank to the Pope; a deep-scarlet colour. **car'-din-al-ate,** *n.* the office of cardinal. **cardinal numbers,** the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., as distinguished from 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. **cardinal points,** east, west, north, south. **cardinal virtues,** justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude, which are called the four *chief* moral virtues. [L. *cardinālis*<*cardo*, a hinge.]

**care,** *n.* heed; charge; anxiety; responsibility; the object of care: *v.* (**cared, ca'-ring**), to have care. **care'-ful,** *adj.* **care'-less,** *adj.* **care'-taker,** *n.* one left in charge of a house or other premises. **care'-worn,** *adj.* tired or harassed with care. [A.S. *caru*, care.]

**ca-reen'** (**-reened', -reen'-ing**), *v.* to cause a ship to lie on one side (for cleaning or repairing); to heel over. [F. *carener*<L. *carina*, keel.]

**ca-reer',** *n.* a course of action in life; calling; profession; a race: *v.* (**-reered', -reer'-ing**), to move or run rapidly. [F. *carrière*<L. *carrus*, a car.]

**ca-ress'** (**-ressed', -ress'-ing**), *v.* to stroke, fondle, or treat with marks of affection: *n.* [F.<L. *carus*, dear.]

**ca'-ret,** *n.* a mark (in writing, thus ∧) to show that something has been omitted. [L. *caret*, it is wanting.]

**car'-go,** *n.* (*pl.* **car'-goes**), a load (*esp.* on a ship). [Sp.<L. *carrus*, a car.]

**car'-i-ca-ture** (*-i-kă-*), *n.* a likeness or sketch intended to cause laughter or ridicule: *v.* (**-tured, -tu-ring**), to ridicule, exaggerate, or distort by means of caricature. **car-i-ca-tu'-rist,** *n.* one who —. [I. *carica*, a load.]

**ca'-ri-es** (*-rī-ēz*), *n.* ulceration or rottenness of bone or teeth. **ca'-ri-ous,** *adj.* decayed. [L. *caries*, rottenness.]

**car'-il-lon,** *n.* a peal or chime of bells, *esp.* one playing a tune. [F.<L. *quattuor*, four.]

**car'-i-ole** (*-ōl*), *n.* a light one-horse carriage. [F.<L. *carrus*, a car.]

**Car'-mel-ite,** *n.* one of an order of mendicant friars established on Mt. Carmel, in Syria, in the 12th century; a White Friar (from the white cloak he wore).

**car-min'-a-tive,** *n.* a medicine to relieve colic or pain in the bowels. [F.<L.

*carminăre*, to cleanse.]

**car'-mine,** *n.* a crimson or deep-red colour prepared from cochineal. [F. and Sp. < root of **crimson.**]

**car'-nage,** *n.* slaughter; great destruction of life. [*See* **carnal.**]

**car'-nal,** *adj.* relating to the flesh; worldly. [L. *carnalis* < *caro, carnis*, flesh.]

**car-na'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* flesh-colour; a well-known beautiful garden-flower of the pink family. [*See* **carnal.**]

**car'-ni-val,** *n.* a feast (in the R.C. Church) preceding Lent; any season of merriment; a gala. [F. *carnaval* < L. *caro, carnis*, flesh, *levo*, I lighten.]

**car-niv'-o-ra,** *n. pl.* (*sing.* **-vore**), the flesh-eating animals. **car-niv'-o-rous,** *adj.* flesh-eating. [L. *caro, carnis*, flesh, *vŏro*, I devour.]

**car'-ol,** *n.* a song of joy, praise, or mirth: *v.* (**-oled, -ol-ing,** or "**ll**"), to sing joyfully; to praise in song. **car'-ol-er,** *n.* [O.F. *carole*; L. *chorus*, a dance.]

**ca-rot'-id,** *n.* one of the two great arteries of the neck: *adj.* [Gr. *karotides.*]

**ca-rouse'** (*-rouz'*) (**-roused', -rous'-ing**), *v.* to drink freely or copiously; to revel: *n.* a drinking-bout, or **ca-rous'-al.** [F. < G. *gar aus*, quite out.]

**carp,** *n.* a fresh-water fish. [L. *carpa.*]

**carp** (**carped, carp'-ing**), *v.* to find fault needlessly or ill-naturedly. **carp'-er,** *n.* one who —. [L. *carpo*, I pluck.]

***car'-pe di'-em*** [L.] enjoy the present day; seize the opportunity.

**car'-pel,** *n.* a simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil, in a flower. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

**car'-pen-ter,** *n.* a worker in timber in building houses, ships, etc. **car'-pen-try,** *n.* the work of a —. [F. < L. *carpentarius* < *carrus*, a car.]

**car'-pet,** *n.* a woven or felted woollen covering for a floor: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to cover with a —. **car'-pet-ing,** *n.* carpets generally; materials of which carpets are made. **carpet-bagger,** an adventurer, *esp.* one seeking political advantages. **carpet-knight,** one made a knight for other than service in the field; one knighted by mere Court favour; a stay-at-home soldier. **to be on the carpet,** to be under consideration; to be brought up for censure. [O.F. < L. *carpo*, I pluck.]

**car'-riage** (*-rij*), *n.* the act or cost of carrying (goods, etc.); that which carries, as a vehicle (*esp.* for persons); behaviour; manners; bearing. [O.F. *cariage* < L. *carrus*, a car.]

**car'-ri-on,** *n.* putrid or rotten flesh: *adj.* relating to or feeding upon —. [O.F. < L. *caro, carnis*, flesh.]

**car-ron-ade',** *n.* a short kind of cannon. [< *Carron*, in Scot., where first made.]

**car'-rot,** *n.* a well-known vegetable with a long edible root. **car'-rot-y,** *adj.* like a carrot (*esp.* in colour or taste). [F. *carotte.*]

**car'-ry** (**-ried, -ry-ing**), *v.* to bear along; to transport; to transfer; to capture (as a fortress); to effect; to behave; to gain the election of a candidate; to get a bill, resolution, etc., passed; to reach (as of a gun). **car'-ri-er,** *n.* one who transports goods (in cart, etc.) **carrier-pigeon,** *n.* a pigeon trained to carry letters or small packets. **to — coals to Newcastle,** to perform unnecessary labour. **to — out or through,** to succeed. **to — one's point,** to overrule objections. **to — over,** to allow an account to remain open beyond the day when it should be paid. **to — the day,** to win. **to — weight,** to have influence. [O.F. < L. *carrus*, a car.]

**cart,** *n.* a two-wheeled vehicle for conveying goods: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to convey in a cart. **cart'-age,** *n.* the conveyance of goods in a cart; the cost of such conveyance. **cart'-er,** *n.* **cart'-horse,** *n.* **cart'-wright,** *n.* a carpenter who makes carts. **to put the — before the horse,** to say or do things the wrong way about. [L. *carrus*, a car.]

**carte,** *n.* a card; a bill of fare. **carte-blanche'** (*kart-blañsh'*) [F.], a white card; full liberty to act as one pleases. **carte-de-visite'** (*-vē-zeet'*), *n.* (*pl.* **cartes-de-visite'**), a photographic portrait on a small card, $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{8}''$.

**car'-tel,** *n.* a written agreement (*esp.* between armies for an exchange of prisoners); a challenge to fight; a defiance. [F. < L. *charta*, paper.]

**Car-thu'-si-an** (*-zĭ-*), *n.* a monk of a religious order founded in 1086 at Chartreuse, in France; a scholar of Charterhouse School (formerly, London)

**car'-ti-lage** (*-lāj*), *n.* gristle. **car-ti-laj'-i-nous** (*-lăj'-ĭ-nus*), *adj.* [F.]

**car'-ton,** *n.* a light cardboard or thick paper box or case. [F. *carton*, pasteboard]

**car-toon',** *n.* a large sketch or design for

a picture, etc.; a humorous illustration (*esp.* one referring to current events). **car-toon'-ist,** *n.* one who draws —. [F. *carton* < L. *charta*, paper.]

**car-touche'** (*-toosh'*), *n.* a cartridge or cartridge-box; a tablet with an inscription. [F. < L. *charta*, paper.]

**car'-tridge** (*-trij*), *n.* a case (of paper, parchment, metal, etc.) containing the full charge for a gun. **ball-cartridge,** a — containing balls, etc., and powder. **blank-cartridge,** a — containing powder only. **cartridge paper,** thick, strong, drawing-paper (*orig.* for making cartridges). [F. < L. *charta*, paper.]

**carve (carved, carv'-ing),** *v.* to cut (up); to cut into shape; to contrive or plan. **car'-ven,** *adj.* carved. **car'-ver,** *n.* one who cuts up (*esp.* meat); a large knife for carving. **carv'-ing,** *n.* a piece of sculpture; the thing carved. [A.S. *ceorfan*, to cut.]

**car'-vel-built,** *adj.* (said of a boat) with smooth planking on the sides, the boards not being overlapped or clinkered. [Sp. < L.L. *carabus*, a ship of light build.]

**car-y-at'-id,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ids,** or **-i-des**), a carved figure of a woman used instead of a column. [*Caryae*, a town in Greece.]

**cas-cade',** *n.* a waterfall. [F. < L. *cădo*, I fall.]

**cas'-ca-ra,** *n.* a kind of buckthorn, *Cascara sagrada*, a Californian bark, or its extract, used as an aperient. [Sp.]

**case,** *n.* a covering; a box; a sheath; the boards covering a book: *v.* **(cased, ca'-sing),** to put a case to. **ca'-sing,** *n.* **case-harden,** *v.* to harden, as iron, by converting the surface into steel. **case-hardened,** *adj.* callous; indifferent to good influences. [O.F. < L. *capsa*, a chest, box.]

**case,** *n.* what falls or happens; an event, circumstance, or condition; a person under medical treatment; a suit or action at law. **in case,** lest; in the event of. [F. *cas* < L. *casus*, a falling < *cădo*, I fall.]

**ca'-se-in** or **-ine,** *n.* the curd of milk; a similar substance found in many vegetables. [F. < L. *caseus*, cheese.]

**case'-mate,** *n.* a bomb-proof chamber in a fort. [F. *casemate.*]

**case'-ment,** *n.* a window opening on hinges like a door. [< **case.**]

**cash,** *n.* money of any kind (*esp.* coin); a Chinese coin = $\frac{1}{11}d.$: *v.* **(cashed, cash'-ing),** to turn into money. **cash'-book,** *n.* a book in which cash transactions are entered. **cash-ier'** (*-ēr'*), *n.* one who has charge of money (in a bank or office): *v.* **(-iered', -ier'-ing),** to dismiss in disgrace [O.F. *casse*, a box < L. *capsa*, a box.]

**cash'-mere,** *n.* a rich Indian shawl (made from the wool of the *Cashmere* goat); a fabric made from fine wool.

**ca-si'-no** (*-sē'-* or *kaz'-ĭ-nō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nos),** a public room for dancing, singing, and other amusements. [I. < L. *casa*, a house.]

**cask,** *n.* a hollow, round, hooped vessel; a barrel. [F. *casque* < L. *quasso*, I break.]

**cask'-et,** *n.* a small case or box; a jewel-case; an ornamental coffin. [*Dim.* of **cask.**]

**casque** (*cask*), *n.* a helmet. [*See* **cask.**]

**cas-sa'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* the reversal of a sentence in a court of justice. In France the **Court of Cassation** is the court of final appeal. [F. < *casser*, to break < L. *cassus*, empty.]

**cas-sa'-va** (*-sä'-*), *n.* an American and W. Indian plant from which tapioca (a kind of starch) is obtained. [Haytian *kasaba.*]

**cas'-ser-ole,** *n.* a stew-pan of porcelain; a saucepan. [F. *casse*, a basin.]

**cas'-si-a** (*kash'-*), *n.* a tropical shrub from which the medicine senna is obtained. [L. *cassia* < Gr. *kasia.*]

**cas'-sock,** *n.* a long, loose robe (often black) now worn only by clergymen and choristers. [F. *casaque.*]

**cas'-so-wa-ry** (*-wă-rĭ*), *n.* a large bird found in the East Indies, and resembling the ostrich. [Malay.]

**cast (cast, cast'-ing),** *v.* to throw; to throw off, down, or up; to mould in metal or plaster; to reckon; to calculate (as accounts): *n.* **cast'-a-way,** *n.* a person (or ship) cast away or abandoned. **cast'-ing-vote,** *n.* a vote given to decide a cause when the two sides are equal. **cast'-iron,** *n.* melted iron, or iron which has been melted. **cast-steel,** fine steel, cast and rolled into bars. **the last —,** the last chance. **to be —,** to be defeated (at law). **to — away,** to reject or waste. [Scand.]

**cas'-ta-nets,** *n. pl.* two spoon-like pieces of ivory or hard wood fastened to the thumb and rattled by the fingers in time with music of a dance, song, etc. [Sp. < L. *castanea*, a chestnut.]

**caste,** *n.* a class of persons as regards

rank (*esp.* in India); social distinction. [F.<L. *castus*, pure.]

**cas'-tel-la-ted,** *adj.* having turrets and battlements like a castle. [<**castle.**]

**cas'-ti-gate (-ga-ted, -ga-ting),** *v.* to chastise; to punish. **cas-ti-ga'-tion,** *n.* [L. *castīgo*, I chastise.]

**castle** (*kas'-l*), *n.* a fortified residence; a nobleman's seat. **to build castles in the air** or **in Spain,** to day-dream; to scheme impossible things. [L. *castellum*, *dim.* of *casa*, a house.]

**cast'-or** or **-er,** *n.* a small wheel on a swivel placed on the legs of furniture; a phial or cruet to contain condiments (as pepper, vinegar, etc.) for the table; the stand for such vessels. [<**cast.**]

**cas'-tor—oil,** *n.* a medicine prepared from the seeds of a tropical plant. [?]

**cas'-u-al** (*kaz'-*), *adj.* accidental; happening by chance: *n.* a tramp; an occasional visitor. **cas'-u-al-ty,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), an accident (*esp.* a fatal one); *in pl.* number of men killed or wounded in battle, accident, etc. [L. *casuālis*< *casus*, chance.]

**cas'-u-ist** (*kaz'-*), *n.* one who examines and pronounces on nice cases or matters of conduct, duty, or conscience. **cas-u-is'-tic,** *adj.* **cas'-u-is-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* the science of deciding on the right or wrong of acts, opinions, and duties; false reasoning; quibbling. [L. *casus*, a case.]

***ca'-sus bel'-li,*** [L.] cause (or sufficient ground) for war or quarrelling.

**cat,** *n.* a common domestic animal. **cat—o'—nine'—tails,** *n.* a flogging instrument. **cat's'—cradle,** *n.* a children's game with string on the fingers. **cat's'—eye,** *n.* a gem of quality. **cat's'—paw,** *n.* a tool; the dupe (of another); a light breeze. **to lead a — and dog life,** to be quarrelsome. **to let the — out of the bag,** to tell a secret. [A.S. *catt.*]

**cata-, cat-, cath-,** *pref.* [Gr.] down; according to.

**cat'-a-clysm** (*-ă-klizm*), *n.* a deluge; a political or social upheaval (as a revolution). [Gr. *kata*, down, *kluzo*, I wash.]

**cat'-a-comb** (*-ă-kōm*), *n.* a subterranean cavern used as a burying-place. [Gr. *kata*, down, *kumbē*, a hollow.]

**cat'-a-falque** (*-ă-falk*), *n.* a temporary canopy placed over a tomb or a coffin during a lying-in-state; a grand funeral car. [F.<L. *catafalco.*]

**cat'-a-lep-sy,** *n.* a kind of nervous affection or sudden fit in which the limbs are unable to move. **cat-a-lep'-tic,** *adj.* [Gr. *katalēpsis*, a seizing.]

**cat'-a-logue** (*-ă-log*), *n.* a list (of names, books, etc.): *v.* (**-logued, -logu-ing**), to make or place in a —. [Gr. *kata*, down, *lŏgos*, a reckoning.]

**cat-a-ma-ran',** *n.* a kind of raft or surf-boat. [Indian.] [<**cat.**]

**cat'-a-mount,** *n.* a wild cat; a lynx.

**cat'-a-pult,** *n.* a machine or instrument for throwing (stones, etc.). [Gr. *kata*, down, *pallo*, I throw.]

**cat'-a-ract,** *n.* a large waterfall; a disease of the lens of the eye. [Gr. *kata*, down, *rhēgnumi*, I break.]

**ca-tarrh'** (*kă-târ'*), *n.* a cold in the head. [Gr. *kata*, down, *rheo*, I flow.]

**ca-tas'-tro-phe** (*-fē*), *n.* a great calamity or sudden disaster; the winding-up of the plot in a tale or play; the dénouement (*q.v.*). [Gr. *kata*, down, *strepho*, I turn.]

**catch (caught, catch'-ing),** *v.* to seize; to lay hold of; to grasp; to understand; to take captive; to take (as a disease); to reach in time (as a train): *n.* what is caught (as in fishing); a kind of song; a difficulty. **catch'-a-ble,** *adj.* **catch'-er,** *n.* **catch'-y,** *adj.* attractive; difficult; tricky. **catch'-ment,** *n.* an area from which water may be drained and retained (as for waterworks, etc.). **catch'-word,** *n.* the cue (in a play), *q.v.*; the index word at the head of a page in a dictionary; a word or phrase used as the symbol of a party. **to — on,** to become popular. **catch—penny,** a worthless thing made only to sell. [O.F. *cachier*<L. *captare*, to seize.]

**cat'-chup** (not **catsup**). *See* **ketchup.**

**cat'-e-chism** (*-kizm*), *n.* instruction by way of question and answer. The **Church Catechism** is a summary of the Christian teachings of the Church of England; the **Longer** and the **Shorter Catechisms** are those used by the Presbyterian Churches. **cat'-e-chize** (*-kīz*), **(-chized, -chi-zing),** *v.* —; to question; to interrogate. **cat-e-chet'-i-cal** (*-ket'-ĭ-*), *adj.* **cat'-e-chi-zer** or **cat'-e-chist,** *n.* one who catechizes. [Gr. *katēchizo*, I catechize.]

**cat-e-chu'-men** (*-kū'-*), *n.* one who is being instructed in the first rudiments of Christianity. [Gr. *katēcheō*, I teach.]

**cat'-e-gor-y,** *n.* a class of ideas; a general heading. **cat-e-gor'-i-cal,** *adj.* absolute; positive. [Gr. *kata*, down, *agoreo*, I speak in an assembly.]

**ca'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to provide (*esp.* food or entertainment). **ca'-ter-er,** *n.* one who —. [O.F. *acat*, a purchase < L. *adcapto*, I take.]

**cat'-er-pil-lar,** *n.* a grub that feeds upon the leaves of plants; the larva of certain insects. [O.F. < L. *pilosus*, hairy. Properly 'hairy cat.']

**cat'-er-waul (-wauled, -waul-ing),** *v.* to cry like a cat. [Imitative.]

**cat'-gut,** *n.* a kind of tough cord made from the intestines of animals (*esp.* sheep), and used as strings for violins, harps, etc. [**cat** + **gut.**]

**cath-ar'-tic,** *adj.* cleansing; purifying or purging (medicine). [Gr. *kathairo*, I cleanse.]

**cath'-e-dra** (or *ka-thē'-dra*), *n.* the bishop's throne or chair (in a cathedral). ***ex cath'-e-dra,*** [L.] in a formal or official manner. [L. < Gr. *kathĕdra*, a seat.]

**ca-the'-dral,** *n.* the chief church in a diocese, containing the bishop's throne. [*See* **cathedra.**]

**cath'-ode,** *n.* (in elec.) the negative pole or electrode of an electric cell or battery; the way by which elec. leaves substances through which it passes (opposed to *anode*). [Gr. *kata*, down, *ŏdos*, a way.]

**cath'-o-lic,** *adj.* universal; all-embracing; general; liberal; broad-minded. **Catholic Church,** the whole body of Christians throughout the world. **Roman Catholic Church,** the body of Christians who accept the teachings of the Church of Rome. **Catholic,** *n.* a member of the universal Church, *esp.* applied to a member of the Church of Rome. **ca-thol'-i-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* **ca-thol'-i-cize** (*-sīz*), **(-cized, -ciz-ing),** *v.* [Gr. *katholikos* < *kata*, down, *hŏlos*, the whole.]

**cat'-kin,** *n.* a spike of flowers (resembling the cat's tail) growing on the willow, hazel, and some other trees. [**cat** + *dim.* *-kin.*]

**cau'-cus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-es**), a committee of citizens to organize and influence political elections. [?]

**cau'-dal,** *adj.* pertaining to the tail. [L. *cauda*, a tail.]

**cau'-dle** (*-dl*), *n.* a kind of warm drink made with wine, spices, etc., given to sick persons. [O.F. < L. *calidus*, hot.]

**caul'-dron,** *n.* a large kettle or boiler. [O.F. < L. *calidus*, hot.]

**caul'-i-flow-er,** *n.* a variety of cabbage with a tuft of large edible flowers. [L. *caulis*, cabbage + **flower.**]

**caulk,** or **calk** (*kawk*), **(caulked, caulk'-ing),** *v.* to make the seams of a ship watertight. [O.F. < L. *calco*, I tread.]

**cause,** *n.* the source of being; the reason; a suit or action at law; a great enterprise or movement; an aim or object: *v.* **(caused, caus'-ing),** to be the reason of or for; to produce an effect. **cau-sa'-tion,** *n.* the act or principle of causing. ***cause célèbre'*** (*kōz sā-lābr'*), [F.] a famous trial or action at law. [F. < L. *causa*, a cause.]

**cause'-rie** (*kōz'-rĭ*), *n.* gossip, *esp.* about literature or art. [F. < L. *causa*, reason.]

**cause'-way,** *n.* a raised way or path; the pavement. [F. *chaussée* < L. *calx*, chalk]

**caus'-tic,** *adj.* burning; severe; sarcastic: *n.* a burning or corroding substance (*esp.* in medicine). [Gr. *kaustikos* < *kaio*, I burn.]

**cau'-ter-ize (-ized, -iz-ing),** *v.* (surgery) to burn (*esp.* with caustic). [< **caustic.**]

**cau'-tion,** *n.* prudence; wariness; great care; advice; warning: *v.* **(-tioned, -tion-ing),** to warn. **cau'-tious,** *adj.* using great care; wary; watchful. **cau'-tion-a-ry,** *adj.* **cau'-tious-ly,** *adv.* **caution money,** money paid as security for good behaviour. [F. < L. *cautio*, caution < *caveo*, I take great care.]

**cav-al-cade',** *n.* a train or procession of persons on horseback. [F. < L. *caballus*, a horse.]

**cav-a-lier'** (*-ă-lēr'*), *n.* a horseman; a knight; a gentleman escorting a lady; a Royalist in the great Civil War: *adj.* gay; easy; frank. **cav-a-lier'-ly,** *adv.* in a light, easy, off-hand manner. [*See* **cavalcade.**] [**alcade.**]

**cav'-al-ry,** *n.* horse-soldiers. [*See* **cav-cave,** *n.* a hollow place underground. **cav'-ern,** *n.* a large cave. **cav'-ern-ous,** *adj.* full of caves; hollow. **cav'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a hollow. **to — in,** to give way; to acknowledge oneself beaten. [F. < L. *cavus*, hollow.]

***ca'-ve-at,*** [L.] let him take heed: *n.* a process in a law court to stop proceedings.

**cav-i-are'** (*-ār'*) or **cav-iar'** (*kav-yār'*), *n.* a choice article of diet made from the

salted roe of the sturgeon. [F.<T. *khavyar*.]

**cav'-il** (**-illed, -il-ling**), *v.* to raise trifling objections; to find fault without good reason: *n.* **cav'-il-ler,** *n.* one who cavils. [O.F.<L. *cavillor*, I jest, cavil.]

**cay-enne'** (*kā-en'*), *n.* a kind of very hot pepper, named after Cayenne, in French Guiana, South America.

**cay'-man,** *n.* (*pl.* **-mans**), the alligator of America. [Sp.<native name.]

**C.B.,** Companion of the Bath.

**C.C.,** County Councillor.

**C.E.,** Civil Engineer; Church of England; Christian Endeavour.

**cease** (*sēs*), (**ceased, ceas'-ing**), *v.* to stop; to come to an end. **cease'-less,** *adj.* continual; unending. [F. *cesser*<L. *cēdo*, I yield.]

**ce'-dar** (*sē'-*), *n.* a large evergreen tree of the family of the pine and the fir. [L. *cedrus*<Gr. *kĕdros*.]

**cede** (*sēd*), (**ce'-ded, ce'-ding**), *v.* to give up; to yield. **ce'-der,** *n.* [L. *cēdo*, I yield.]

**ceil'-ing** (*sēl'-*), *n.* the top surface of a room. [F. *ciel*, heaven<L. *cælum*, the sky.]

**cel'-an-dine** (*sel'-ăn-dīn*), *n.* a plant of the poppy family, also called swallow-wort. [F.<L.<Gr. *chelidōn*, a swallow.]

***cela va sans dire*** (*sŭlâ vâ sâñ deer*), [F.] that is a matter of course.

**cel'-e-brate** (*sel'-*), (**-bra-ted, -bra-ting**), *v.* to make famous or praise highly; to mark by certain religious or solemn ceremonies; to keep (as a birthday). **cel'-e-brant,** *n.* one who performs a public religious service (*esp.* Holy Communion). **cel'-e-bra-ted,** *adj.* famous; distinguished; noted. **cel-e-bra'-tion,** *n.* **ce-leb'-ri-ty,** *n.* fame; a famous person. [F.<L. *celebro*, I celebrate<*cĕlĕber*, famous.]

**ce-ler'-i-ty** (*-ĕ-tĭ*), *n.* swiftness; great speed. [F.<L. *cĕlĕr*, swift.]

**cel'-er-y,** *n.* a common, well-known vegetable. [F. *céleri*<L. and Gr. *selĭnon*, parsley.]

**ce-les'-ti-al,** *adj.* heavenly: *n.* an inhabitant of heaven; a native of China. **the Celestial Empire,** China. [L. *cœlestis*<*cœlum*, heaven.]

**cel'-i-ba-cy** (*-bă-sĭ*), *n.* state of being and remaining unmarried. **cel'-i-bate,** *n.* an unmarried person: *adj.* living single. [L. *cœlebs*, unmarried.]

**cell,** *n.* a small room (*esp.* in prison or monastery); a small cavity; a minute mass of protoplasm or living matter, containing a nucleus, and enclosed in a membranous sac, composing the tissues of animals and plants; a division of an electrical battery. **cell'-u-lar.** *adj.* formed of or resembling cells. **cell'-u-lose,** *adj.* containing cells: *n.* the substance forming the solid framework of plants. [L. *cella*<*cēlo*, I conceal.]

**cel'-lar,** *n.* an underground store-room. **cel'-lar-man,** *n.* the keeper of a cellar (*esp.* a wine-cellar). **cel-lar-et',** *n.* a case for holding wine and spirit bottles. [L. *cellarium*<*cēlo*, I conceal.]

**'cel'-lo** (*chel'-lō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-li** or **-los**), an abbreviation of **violoncello. 'cel'-list,** *n.*

**cell'-u-loid,** *n.* a substance made of gun-cotton and camphor, and coloured to imitate ivory, tortoise-shell, horn, etc. [<**cellulose.**]

**ce-ment'** (*sē-*), *n.* a substance for sticking; a kind of mortar; a bond of union: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**). [O.F.<L. *cæmentum*.]

**cem'-e-ter-y,** *n.* a burial-ground. [L.<Gr. *koimētērion*<*koimaō*, I cause to sleep.]

**cen'-o-taph** (*-taf*), *n.* an empty tomb or monument erected to a person who is buried elsewhere. [Gr. *kĕnos*, empty, *taphos*, a tomb.]

**cen'-ser,** *n.* a pan in which incense is burned. [F. *encensoir*, *see* **incense.**]

**cen'-sor,** *n.* one who blames or reproves; an officer who examines books, newspapers, plays, etc., before printing, and forbids their publication if objectionable. **cen-so'-ri-al, cen-so'-ri-ous,** *adjs.* fault-finding. **cen'-sure,** *n.* blame or reproof: *v.* (**-sured, -sur-ing**). [L. *censor*<*censeo*, I value, I tax.]

**cen'-sus,** *n.* a numbering of the people. [L.<*censeo*, I value.]

**cent,** *n.* a hundred; (in U.S.A.) the hundredth part of a dollar (=about ½*d.*). **cent'-al,** *n.* a weight of 100 lbs. **per cent,** per hundred. [L. *centum*, a hundred.]

**cent.,** centigrade (thermometer), *q.v.*

**cen'-taur,** *n.* a fabulous being (in Greek mythology) half man and half horse. [L.<Gr. *kentauros*.]

**cen'-ten-ar-y** (less correctly *sen-ten'-* or *sen-tē'-na-*), *n.* a hundredth anniversary: *adj.* **cen-ten-a'-ri-an,** *n.* a person who has lived a hundred years. **cen-ten'-ni-al,** *adj.* belonging to a hundred years: *n.* a hundredth anniversary. [L.

*centum*, a hundred, *annus*, a year.]

**cen'-ti-grade,** *adj.* of a hundred degrees; reckoned by hundreds; the name applied to a thermometer which marks 100 degrees between freezing and boiling points. [L. *centum*, a hundred, *gradus*, a step, a degree.]

**cen'-ti-gramme** (*-gram*), *n.* (in the Metric System) the hundredth part of a gramme. **cen'-ti-li-tre** (*-lē-*), *n.* the hundredth part of a litre, about $\frac{1}{3}$ fluid oz. **cen'-time** (*-teem*), *n.* the hundredth part of a French franc, about $\frac{1}{10}d.$ **cen'-ti-me-tre,** *n.* the hundredth part of a metre, about $\frac{2}{5}$ in. [F. < L. *centum*, a hundred.]

**cen'-ti-pede,** or **-ped,** *n.* an animal with 100 (or a great many) feet. **cen-tip'-e-dal,** *adj.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

**cen'-tre,** *n.* the middle point of anything (*esp.* of a circle); (in shooting) the exact mark aimed at, the "bull's eye"; a nucleus; an object of attention. **cen'-tral,** *adj.* towards the centre; convenient. **cen'-tral-ize (-ized, -iz-ing),** *v.* to collect round, or draw, to a centre. **cen-tral-i-za'-tion,** *n.* **centre of attraction,** that upon which attention is most directed. **centre-board,** a moveable keel to increase or diminish the draught of a boat. **centre of gravity,** the point in a body about which it will balance, or at which its whole weight acts. **centre-piece,** an ornament for the centre of a table, ceiling, etc. [F. < L. *centrum*, centre < Gr. *kentron*.]

**cen-trif'-u-gal,** *adj.* fleeing from the centre; contrasted with **cen-trip'-e-tal,** *adj.* seeking or tending towards the centre (both terms are specially applied to *forces*). **centrifugal-machine,** a machine for separating liquids (as cream from milk, etc.), or liquids from solids (as water from washed clothes, etc.). [L. *centrum*, centre, *fugio*, I flee, *pĕto*, I seek.]

**cen'-tum,** *n.* [L.] a hundred.

**cen'-tu-ple,** *adj.* hundred-fold. [L. *centuplus*, hundred-fold.]

**cen-tu'-ri-on,** *n.* the captain of a hundred (Roman) soldiers. [L. *centurio* < *centum*, a hundred.]

**cen'-tu-ry,** *n.* the period of one hundred years; a hundred runs (in cricket). [L. *centuria* < *centum*, a hundred.]

**ceorl** (*kurl* or *churl*), *n.* a countryman. [A.S., compare **churl.**]

**ce-ram'-ic** (*se-*), *adj.* belonging to pottery. [Gr. *kerămos*, potter's earth.]

**ce'-rate,** *n.* an ointment. [L. *cera*, wax.]

**ce'-re-al,** *adj.* belonging to corn: *n.* a corn plant or its grain (as wheat, barley, etc.). [L. *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.]

**cer-e-bel'-lum,** *n.* the lower and back portion of the brain. **cer'-e-bral,** *adj.* relating to the **cer'-e-brum** or brain. **cerebro-spinal fever,** or **cerebro-spinal meningitis** (*-jī'-*), spotted fever. [L. *cerĕbrum*, the brain.]

**cere'-ment** (*sēr'-*), *n.* a waxed cloth (used in embalming); in *pl.* grave-clothes. [L. *cera*, wax.]

**cer'-e-mo-ny** (*sĕr'-*), *n.* a religious rite or other observance; pomp or state; a mode of showing reverence, respect, civility, etc.; etiquette; formality. **cer-e-mo'-ni-al,** *adj.* **cer-e-mo'-ni-ous,** *adj.* formal; exact; precise. **master of ceremonies,** one who superintends or directs the carrying out of the programme on a public occasion, or at a ball, etc. **without ceremony,** in a free and easy manner. [F. < L. *cæremonia*, a ceremony.]

**ce-rise'** (*-reez'*), *n.* a light cherry-red colour. [F. a cherry.]

**ce'-ri-um** (*sē'-rĭ-*), *n.* a rare metal of a leaden-iron colour (discovered 1803), used in making incandescent gas-mantles. [< the asteroid *Ceres*, then discovered.]

**cer'-tain** (*-tin*), *adj.* sure; fixed or stated; one or some; regular; undesirable. **cer'-tain-ty,** *n.* the fact or state of being — or sure; that which is —. **cer'-ti-tude,** *n.* state of being —. [F. < L. *certus*, sure.]

**cer'-ti-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to declare in writing; to inform. **cer-tif'-i-cate,** *n.* a written declaration; a testimonial of character. [F. < L. *certus*, certain, *facio*, I make.]

***cer-ti-o-ra'-ri*** (*ser-shĭ-ō-rā'-rī*), *n.* a writ issued from a superior court to call up the records of, or to remove a cause from, an inferior one. [L. *certiorari*, to be certified or informed.]

**ce-ru'-le-an,** *adj.* sky-coloured; blue-coloured. [L. *cæruleus*, of the sky, blue.]

**ces-sa'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* a leaving off; *ceasing*; stopping. [*See* **cease.**]

**ces'-sion** (*sesh'-un*), *n.* a ceding or yielding up. [*See* **cede.**]

**cess'-pool,** *n.* a kind of well which receives and retains the solid contents

of a drain. [*cess* (?) + **pool.**]

**ce-ta'-ce-ous** (*-shĭ-us*), *adj.* belonging to the **ce-ta'-ce-a,** an order of marine animals including whales, dolphins, etc. **ce-ta'-ce-an,** *n.* an animal of this order. [L. < Gr. *kētos,* a sea-monster.]

***ce'-ter-is pa'-ri-bus,*** [L.] other things being equal. [Society.

**C.E.T.S.,** Church of England Temperance

**cf.,** *confer,* [L.] compare. [of units.

**C.G.S.,** centimetre-gramme-second system

**chafe (chafed, cha'-fing),** *v.* to irritate or wear away by rubbing; to feel hot with anger; to resent. **chafing-dish,** a vessel in which charcoal or other fuel is burnt for heating or cooking. [F. *chauffer,* to heat < L. *calefacere,* to make hot.]

**cha'-fer,** *n.* a kind of beetle; the cock-chafer. [A.S., *cefer.*]

**chaff,** *n.* the outside husks of grain; refuse matter; straw or hay cut small for cattle; light jesting talk; teazing: *v.* **(chaffed, chaff'-ing).** [A.S. *ceaf.*]

**chaf'-finch,** *n.* a little British song-bird of the finch family, said to delight in eating chaff.

**cha-grin'** (*sha-green'*), *n.* vexation; annoyance; ill-humour: *v.* **(cha-grined', cha-grin'-ing).** [F. *chagrin,* shagreen, a rough substance used for polishing wood, etc.]

**chain,** *n.* a series of links or rings fitted into one another; a number of things coming after each other; that which binds or fetters: *v.* to fasten with a chain; to restrain. **chain'-bridge,** *n.* a suspension bridge supported by chain-cables. **chain gang,** a gang of convicts chained together. **chain mail,** armour made of iron links connected together. **chain'-shot,** *n.* two cannon balls chained together. **endless chain,** a chain whose ends have been joined together. **Gunter's chain,** a land measure of 100 links, or 66 feet (10 sq. chains = 1 acre). [F. *chaine* < L. *catēna,* a chain.]

**chair,** *n.* a moveable seat (with a back) for one person; an official seat, as of a magistrate, judge, professor, the president of a meeting, etc.; a support fixed to the sleepers for the rails on a railway track: *v.* **(chaired, chair'-ing),** to place in a seat of authority; to carry publicly in triumph. **chair'-man,** *n.* the president of a meeting. **chair'-man-ship,** *n.* [F. *chaise* < L. < Gr. *kathĕdra,* a seat.]

**chaise** (*shāz*), *n.* a small two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse. [F. *chaise.*]

**chal-ced'-o-ny** (*kal-sed'-ō-nĭ* or *kal'-sĭ-dō-nĭ*), *n.* a figured stone of the quartz kind. [< *Chalcēdon,* in Asia Minor.]

**chal-et'** (*shal-ā'*), *n.* a Swiss mountain cottage, or a country residence built in that style. [F. *chalet.*]

**chal'-ice** (*-iss*), *n.* a cup or bowl (*esp.* one used during the Communion Service). [F. < L. *calix,* a cup.]

**chalk** (*chawk*), *n.* soft white limestone: *v.* **(chalked, chalk'-ing),** to mark, rub, or manure with chalk. **chalk'-y,** *adj.* **French chalk,** steatite or soapstone. **chalk drawing,** one made with crayons. **to chalk out,** to plan out; to erase. [A.S. *cealc* < L. *calx,* chalk.]

**chal'-lenge** (*-lenj*), **(-lenged, -len-ging),** *v.* to call out to fight or contest in any way; to accuse; to defy; to question the truth or accuracy of; to demand (as a pass-word); to object to (as a jury): *n.* a summons to fight a duel; a defiance. **chal'-len-ger,** *n.* [O.F. *chalenge* < L. *calumnia,* false accusation.]

**cha-lyb'-e-ate** (*ka-lib'-ĭ-āt*), *adj.* and *n.* (liquid) impregnated with iron. [Gr. *chalups,* steel.]

**cham'-ber** (*chām'-*), *n.* a room; an apartment; an assembly; a compartment: in *pl.* a place where lawyers, etc., conduct business. **chamber-maid,** a female servant who has the care of bedrooms. **chamber music,** music suitable for performing in a small room, either by one or a few persons. **Chamber of Commerce,** a committee formed to watch over the interests of traders and merchants in a town or district. **Chamber of Deputies,** an elected body (in France) corresponding somewhat to the English House of Commons. [F. *chambre* < L. *camĕra,* a chamber.]

**cham'-ber-lain,** *n.* an officer in a king's palace or a nobleman's house, who has charge of the chambers and who superintends ceremonial matters; an officer of a corporation or a court who acts as treasurer of public money. **Lord Chamberlain,** an officer of high standing in the royal household. [*See* **chamber.**]

**cha-me'-le-on** (*ka-*), *n.* a small quadruped of the lizard kind, which has the power of changing colour. [L. < Gr. *kamai,* on the ground, dwarf, *leōn,* lion.]

**cham'-fer (-fered, -fer-ing),** *v.* to groove or bevel; *n.* [F.]

**cham'-ois** (*sham'-wäw* or *sham'-ĭ*), *n.* a kind of mountain goat; a soft kind of leather first made from the skin of this goat. [F. < G. *Gemse.*]

**champ (champed, champ'-ing),** *v.* to make a snapping noise when chewing; to bite or chew noisily. [Scand.]

**cham-pagne'** (*sham-pān'*), *n.* a kind of sparkling French wine. [< *Champagne*, an old province in the N.E. of France.]

**cham'-pi-on** (*-pĭ-un*), *n.* one who fights for himself or for another; one who has beaten all others; one who defends a cause: *v.* **(-oned, -on-ing). cham'-pi-on-ship,** *n.* the office, state, or rank, of a —. [F. < L. *campus*, a field.]

**chance,** *n.* that which happens; an unexpected event; an opportunity; a possibility: *v.* **(chanced, chanc'-ing). an even** —, an equal probability for or against. **the main** —, one's own personal advantage or interest. [F. < L. *căd*o, I fall.]

**chan'-cel,** *n.* the eastern end part of a church. [L. *cancelli*, a screen of lattices.]

**chan'-cel-lor,** *n.* the Minister of Finance in the British Government (the "Chancellor of the Exchequer"); the chief English judge and the keeper of the great Seal of State (Lord —); the head of a university; a presiding officer of various kinds. **chan'-cel-lor-ship,** *n.* [L. *cancelli*, lattices (which railed off the seats of the great officials).]

**Chan'-cer-y,** *n.* a division of the High Court of Justice. **in** —, an action pending in the Court of —; in an awkward predicament. [F. *chancellerie.*]

**chan-de-lier'** (*shan-de-leer'*), *n.* a branched, hanging support for holding lights. [F. < L. *candēla*, a candle.]

**chan'-dler,** *n.* a dealer in candles; a general dealer. [L. *candēla*, a candle.]

**change (changed, chan'-ging),** *v.* to alter or make different; to put one thing for another; to make to pass from one state to another; to exchange: *n.* alteration; small coin given for larger; the difference between the value of a purchase and the money tendered for it; an Exchange. **change'-a-ble,** *adj.* liable to change; often changing. **change'-ling,** *n.* an infant substituted for another. **to — hands,** to change owners. **to — one's tune,** to alter one's manner of speaking; to change from laughter to tears, or the reverse. **to ring the changes,** to present the same facts or arguments in a variety of ways; to pass counterfeit money; to confuse a shopman so that he gives too much change. [F. *changer* < L.L. *cambiare*, to change.]

**chan'-nel,** *n.* the bed or course of a stream; a wide strait; a groove, furrow, or gutter; a means of passing or conveying. **chan'-nelled,** *adj.* [O.F. < L. *canālis*, a water-pipe.]

**chant (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to sing: *n.* music to which psalms, canticles, etc., are sung. **chant'-ry,** *n.* a chapel, altar, or part of a church set apart for daily mass to be sung for the souls of the founders or others. **chant'-y** (*shant'-y*), *n.* a song sung by sailors when working. [F. < L. *canto*, I sing.]

**chant'-i-cleer,** *n.* a name given to the male of the domestic fowl (from his song). [L. *canto*, I sing, *clārus*, clear.]

**cha'-os** (*kā'-*), *n.* a confused, shapeless mass; disorder. **cha-ot'-ic,** *adj.* in extreme disorder. [Gr. *chaos.*]

**chap (chapped, chap'-ping),** *v.* to cause to split or cleave; to be split or cleft: *n.* a cut or crack (*esp.* of the skin). [*See* **chop.**]

**chap,** *n.* a **chap'-man** or buyer or seller; a fellow; a boy. [A.S. *cēap*, buying and selling.]

**chap.,** chapter.

**chap'-el,** *n.* a place of worship (*usu.* in connection with a church); a Nonconformist place of worship. **chap'-el-ry,** *n.* the district of a chapel. **chapel of ease,** an extra church in a parish for the convenience of those who cannot attend the mother church. [F. *chapelle* < L.L. *cappella.*]

***cha-pelle' ar-dente'*** (*shă-pel' ar-dant'*), [F.] (= burning chapel) a room with lights, etc., in which a dead body lies in state,

**chap'-er-on** (*shap'-er-ōn*), *n.* a kind of hood or cap; an attendant on a lady: *v.* **(-oned, -on-ing),** to attend on a lady. [F. < L.L. *cāpa*, a cloak.]

**chap'-lain,** *n.* a clergyman attached to a chapel, a ship of war, a regiment, an institution, a family, etc. **chap'-lain-cy** (*pl.* **-cies**), *n.* [< **chapel.**]

**chap'-let,** *n.* a garland or wreath for the head; a rosary; a wreath. [F. *chapelet*, *dim.* of O.F. *chape*, a head-dress.]

**chap'-ter,** *n.* a main division of a book; a corporation of clergy. **chapter of**

**accidents,** one mischance or misfortune following close on another. [F. *chapitre* < L. *caput*, head.]

**char,** or **chare,** *n.* work done by the day or in odd jobs : *v.* **(chared, char'-ing). char'-woman,** *n.* a woman who washes or cleans by the day or piece. [A.S. *cierr*, a turn, time.]

**char (charred, char'-ring),** *v.* to burn partly. **char'-coal,** *n.* charred wood. [A.S. ?]

**char'-à-bancs** (*shar'-a-bañ*), *n.* (*pl.* **chars'-à-bancs**) ; (in the sing. often, but wrongly, written **-banc**), a large car (motor or otherwise) with seats placed crosswise. [F. = a car with benches.]

**char'-ac-ter** (*kăr'-*), *n.* a distinctive mark ; a letter (of the alphabet) ; a sign ; that which a person or thing really is ; reputation ; personal qualities ; a written testimonial ; an eccentric person. **char-ac-ter-is'-tic(-al),** *adj.* making the character distinctive. **char'-ac-ter-ize (-ized, -iz-ing),** *v.* to make distinguishable from others ; to be a peculiar feature of. [L. *character* < Gr. *charactēr*, a mark.]

**cha-rade'** (*shă-râd'* or *-rād'*), *n.* a kind of riddle or word-puzzle, often acted. [F.]

**char'-coal,** *see* **char.**

**charge (charged, char'-ging),** *v.* to lay on or impose ; to load ; to command ; to attack ; to exhort ; to accuse ; to place a debt to someone's account : *n.* that which is laid on or imposed ; cost or price ; a load of powder, etc., for a gun ; custody ; care ; the object of care. **charge'-a-ble,** *adj.* put on as a charge. **char'-ger** (*-jer*), *n.* a war-horse ; a large dish. **to give in —,** to hand over to the police. [F. *charger* < L. *carrus*, a car.]

***chargé d'affaires*** (*shâr-zhā' dăf-fâr'*), *n.* [F.] one who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign Court in the absence of the ambassador, or where an ambassador is not appointed.

**char'-i-ot,** *n.* a light carriage formerly used in war, races, etc. ; a state carriage. **char-i-o-teer',** *n.* the driver of a chariot. F. < L. *carrus*, a car.]

**char'-i-ty,** *n.* love to others ; kindness of heart ; acts of kindness ; favourable judgement of others. **char'-i-ta-ble,** *adj.* **sisters of —,** women (gen. nuns) who visit and help the poor and sick. [F. *charité* < L. *cāritas* < *cārus*, dear.]

**char'-la-tan** (*shar'-*), *n.* a quack ; a pretender to skill. **char'-la-tan-ry,** *n.* [F. < I. *ciarlare*, to chatter.]

**Char'-ley,** or **Char'-lie,** *n.* a night-watchman. [< *Charles* (?).]

**char'-lotte,** *n.* stewed fruit (as apples, etc.), made into a kind of baked pudding with slices of bread, bread crumbs, or sweet cakes. [F. (?)]

**Char-lot'-ten-burg,** *n.* an educational establishment of a high class where all branches of practical science and art are taught. [< *Charlottenburg*, near Berlin, where there is such an establishment.]

**charm,** *n.* a spell ; the power of pleasing ; attractiveness ; a trinket ; a supposed protection against evil fortune : *v.* **(charmed, charm'-ing),** to influence by a charm ; to enchant ; to delight ; to fascinate. **charm'-ing,** *adj.* delightful ; amiable. **a charmed life,** one seemingly rendered safe from peril or evil fortune as though by a charm. [F. < L. *carmen*, a song.]

**char'-nel,** *adj.* relating to dead bodies ; death-like. **char'-nel-house,** *n.* a place (often underground) where the bones of the dead are stored. [F. < L. *carnālis*, of flesh.]

**chart,** *n.* a map of the sea and sea-coast ; a large sheet of tabular statements. [L. *charta*, paper.]

**char'-ter,** *n.* a document granting title, privileges, etc. : *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to give a charter to ; to hire. **chartered accountant,** one who works under a certificate of qualifications granted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants or similar association. **Chartered Company,** a company of traders, etc., allowed, by charter from the Sovereign, to trade in (and sometimes to govern) a British possession which had not, when the privilege was granted, a settled form of government. **charter-party,** an agreement for hiring a ship (or part of it) for the conveyance of goods. [L. *charta*, paper.]

**cha'-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* very careful or cautious. **cha'-ri-ly,** *adv.* **cha'-ri-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *cearu*, care.]

**chase (chased, cha'-sing),** *v.* to pursue ; to hunt ; to drive away ; to put to flight : *n.* **cha'-sing,** *n.* ornamenting metals by designs partly punched from the back and partly engraved. [< root of **catch.**]

**chasm** (*kazm*), *n.* a large, deep gap (*esp.* in the earth). [Gr. *chasma* < *chainō*, I gape.]

**chas-sis'** (*shăs-sĭ'* or *chas'-ĭs*), *n.* (*pl.* as *sing.*), the under-carriage of a motor-car; one form of gun-carriage, etc. [F.]

**chaste,** *n.* pure; virtuous; modest; refined; not gaudy. **chast'-en** (*chās'-ĕn*), **(-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to purify; to refine; to punish. **chas'-ti-ty,** *n.* the quality of being —. [F. < L. *castus,* chaste.]

**chas-tise'** (*-tīz'*), **(-tised', -ti'-sing),** *v.* to punish. **chas'-tise-ment** (*-tiz-*), *n.* punishment. **chas-ti'-ser,** *n.* [< **chasten.**]

**chas'-u-ble,** *n.* a sleeveless vestment worn over the alb by a priest at mass. [F. < L. *casŭla,* a little mantle.]

**chat (-ted, -ting),** *v.* to talk familiarly: *n.* familiar talk. **chat'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to talk quickly and uselessly; to jabber (as monkeys, etc.); to make a noise by the teeth striking together through cold: *n.* **chat'-ter-box,** *n.* a talkative person. **chat'-ty,** *adj.* pleasantly talkative. [< the sound.]

**cha-teau'** (*shâ-tō'*), *n.* (*pl.* **-teaux'** (*-tōz'*)), a castle; a large country mansion or residence. [F. *château* < L. *castellum,* a castle.]

**chat'-e-laine** (*shat'-ĕ-lān*), *n.* a female keeper of a castle; a chain or bunch of chains hanging from a lady's waist, to which are attached keys, etc.; trinkets hanging from the watch-chain, bracelet, etc. [*See* **chateau.**]

**chat'-tel,** *n.* an article of furniture or other moveable property. [< root of **cattle.**]

**chauf-feur'** (*shaw-fŭr'* or *shō-fĕr'*), *n.* [F.] a motor-car driver.

***chaus-sure'*** (*shō-sŭr'*), *n.* [F.] boots and shoes (*esp.* for ladies).

**chau-tau'-qua** (*shă-taw'-kwă*), *n.* a mutual improvement society. [< *Chautauqua,* U.S.A., where first started, 1878]

**chau'-vin-ism** (*shō'-*), *n.* an exaggerated idea of the glory of one's own nation, with great contempt for other nations; jingoism. **chau'-vin-ist,** *n.* [F. < *Chauvin,* a French soldier enthusiastically devoted to Napoleon I.]

**Ch. Ch.,** Christ Church (Oxford).

**cheap** (*chēp*), *adj.* low in price; of small value; common; mean. **cheap'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to make cheap. **cheap-jack',** *n.* a travelling seller of low-priced articles. **cheap'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *cēap,* price.]

**cheat** (*chēt*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to deceive; to defraud: *n.* a fraud; one who —. **cheat'-er,** *n.* one who —. [< **escheat.**]

**check (checked, check'-ing),** *v.* to make stop suddenly or go slowly; to restrain; to give a warning to the king (in chess); to verify; to chide: *n.* —; a pattern (woven or otherwise) made with crossed lines. **check'-mate,** *n.* the final move in winning (at chess): *v.* **(-ma-ted, -ma-ting),** to win (at chess); to defeat completely; to thwart. **check'-rein,** *n.* a strap (cruelly used) to prevent a horse lowering its head. [F. *échec* < P. *shâh,* king.]

**ched'-dar,** *n.* a rich cheese made at [Cheddar, in Somersetshire.

**cheek,** *n.* the side of the face below the eye; impudence; the side-post of a door or window. **cheek'-y,** *adj.* impudent. **cheek'-bone,** *n.* **cheek-by-jowl',** close side by side. [A.S. *cēace,* cheek.]

**cheer (cheered, cheer'-ing),** *v.* to make joyful; to encourage; to applaud: *n.* a shout of joy; entertainment (as **good cheer**). **cheer'-ful,** *adj.* glad; in good spirits. **cheer'-ful-ness,** *n.* **cheer'-less,** *adj.* without comfort; sad. **cheer'-y,** *adj.* gay; bright; lively. [O.F. < L. *cara,* the face < Gr. *kara,* the head.]

**cheese,** *n.* the curd of milk pressed and dried. **cheese'-cake,** *n.* a cake made chiefly of soft curds, butter, and sugar. **cheese'-mite,** *n.* a minute creature of the spider family which breeds in cheese. **cheese'-paring,** *adj.* mean; niggardly. **green —,** cheese not yet dried. [A.S. *cīese* < L. *caseus,* cheese.]

**chef** (*shef*), *n.* the head or chief; a skilful cook. ***chef-d'œuvre*** (*shā-dŭhvr'*), (*pl.* ***chefs-d'œuvre***), [F.] a masterpiece. [F. *chef* < L. *caput,* head.]

**che-mise'** (*shĭ-mēz'*), *n.* a woman's undergarment. **chem-i-sette'** (*-zet'*), *n.* a kind of woman's under-bodice; an ornamental arrangement of lace, etc., filling up the open front of a lady's dress bodice. [F. < L. *camisia,* a shirt.]

**chem'-ist** (*kem'-*), *n.* one skilled in chemistry; a dealer in drugs. **chem'-is-try,** *n.* the science which treats of the nature, composition, and changes of matter. **chem'-i-cal,** *adj.* **chem'-i-cals,** *n. pl.* substances obtained by or used in chemical operations. [Chemistry < **alchemy;** Ar. *al,* the, *qīmīā,* chemistry.]

**che-nille'** (*shĭ-neel'*), *n.* a thick velvety cord of silk or wool. [F. = a caterpillar, from its resemblance.]

**cheque** (*chek*), *n.* an order on a bank for payment of money. [A form of **check.**]

**chequ'-er** (*chek'-er*), *n.* a board marked with little squares (as on a chess-board); exchequer or treasury (for money): *v.* **(-ered, -er-ing),** to mark in chequers; to make changes in or variegate. **chequ'-ered,** *adj.* varied in character or circumstances. [O.F. *eschequier*, a chess-board]

**cher'-ish (-ished, -ish-ing),** *v.* to treat with love and care; to entertain in the mind. [F. *chérir* < L. *carus*, dear.]

**cher'-ry,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), a small stone-fruit and the tree that bears it: *adj.* [F. *cerise* < L. *cerăsus*, a cherry.]

**cher'-ub,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ubs** or **-u-bim**), a kind of angel; a beautiful child. **che-ru'-bic(-al),** *adj.* [H. *kerub*, cherub.]

**chess,** *n.* a game of skill played on a chequered board by two players. [O.F. *eschès* < P. *shâh*, king, *cf.* **check.**]

**chest,** *n.* a large box; the breast of a person. **chest of drawers,** a large chest with sliding boxes. [A.S. *cyst* < L. *cista*, a chest.]

**chest'-nut** (*ches'-*), *n.* a common forest-tree and its fruit; a venerable old story or joke: *adj.* of chestnut-colour (reddish-brown). [O.F. < L. *castănea*, the chestnut tree.]

**che-val'-glass** (*shĕ-*), *n.* a long looking-glass swinging in a frame. [F. *cheval*, a horse.]

**chev-a-lier'** (*shev-a-lēr'*), *n.* a horseman; a knight. [F. < L. *caballus*, a horse.]

**chev'-i-ot** (*chĕv'-* or *chē'-vĭ-*), *n.* a hardy breed of sheep reared on the Cheviot Hills; cloth made from their wool.

**che-vrette'** (*shē-vrĕt'*), *n.* a thin kind of goat-skin leather used for gloves. [F. *chèvre*, a she-goat.]

**chev'-ron** (*shĕv'-*), *n.* a V-shaped badge worn on the coat-sleeve by non-commissioned officers in the army, policemen, etc., as a mark of rank. [F.]

**chev'-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a hunting cry; a hunt; a chase; *v.* **(-ied, -y-ing),** to hunt. [?]

**chew (chewed, chew'-ing),** *v.* to bite and grind (food) with the teeth; to masticate. **to — the cud,** to chew the food over and over again (as a cow); to meditate on. [A.S. *cēowan*, to chew.]

**Chi.,** Chicago.

**chic** (*shĭk*), *n.* superior skill or style in art; originality with good taste: *adj.* stylish; in the best fashion and taste; bright and pert, but with elegance. [F.]

**chi-ca'-ner-y** (*shi-kā'-nĕr-ĭ*), *n.* trickery; artifice; quibbling. [F. *chicane* < P. *tchaugan*, the name of a game.]

**chick** (*chik*), or **chick'-en,** *n.* the young of the fowl. **chicken-hearted,** *adj.* timid; fearful; cowardly. **chicken-pox,** *n.* a mild feverish disease, usually attacking children, and somewhat like small-pox. **chick'-weed,** *n.* a wild plant used for feeding birds. **Mother Carey's chickens,** the stormy petrel. **no chicken,** no longer young. [A.S. *cīcen*, a chicken.]

**chic'-o-ry,** *n.* a plant of which the carrot-like root (dried and ground) is often mixed with coffee. [F. *chicorée* < L. < Gr. *kichoreia*.]

**chide (chid, chi'-ding, chid'-den),** *v.* to scold; to reprove. [A.S. *cīdan*, to chide.]

**chief** (*chēf*), *adj.* head; principal; highest; first: *n.* a head or leader; principal person or thing. **chief'-ly,** *adv.* **chief'-tain,** *n.* a leader (of a tribe). [F. < L. *caput*, the head.]

**chif-fon'** (*shĭ-fon'* or *-fon'*), *n.* a thin, gauzy material used for trimming ladies' dresses, etc. [F. *chiffon*, a rag.]

**chif-fon-ier'** (*shĭf-on-ēr'*), *n.* a small cupboard or sideboard; a rag-picker. [F. < *chiffon*, a rag.]

**chig-non'** (*shēn-yoń'*), *n.* a roll or coil of hair (natural or artificial) worn by women on the back of the head or neck. [F.]

**chig'-oe** (*chig'-*), *n.* a kind of flea in the W. Indies, the female of which burrows under the skin and makes troublesome sores; the jigger. [?]

**chil'-blain** (*-blān*), *n.* a sore on the foot or hand caused by severe cold. [**chill** + **blain.**]

**chill,** *n.* cold: *adj.* causing cold; formal; distant; discouraging: *v.* **(chilled, chil'-ling),** to make cold; to check enthusiasm. **chil'-ly,** *adj.* **chil'-li-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *ciele*, cold.]

**chil'-li,** *n.* (*pl.* **chil'-lies**), the pod or fruit of red pepper. [Mexican.]

**chime,** *n.* the harmonious sound of bells; a tune played by bells: *v.* **(chimed, chim'-ing),** to be in harmony (as sounding bells). [A.S. *cimbal* < L. *cymbălum*, a cymbal.]

**chi-me'-ra** or **chi-mæ'-ra** (*kĭ-mē'-ră*), *n.* a frightful, fabulous monster; any idle fancy. **chi-mer'-i-cal,** *adj.* ideal; visionary. [L. < Gr. *chimaira*, a she-

goat; a frightful monster.]

**chim-pan'-zee,** *n.* a large African ape. [Native name.]

**chi'-na,** *n.* a fine kind of earthenware. **china clay,** *n.* kaolin, a fine variety of clay used in making —. **China-grass,** the grass-cloth plant or ramie, or its fibre, used for making ropes, cordage, and incandescent gas-mantles. [< *China*, where it is said to have been first made.]

**chin-chil'-la,** *n.* a South American fur animal. [Sp.]

**chine,** *n.* the part of an animal containing the back-bone. [F. *échine*, the spine.]

**chine,** *n.* a narrow, rocky ravine (*esp.* in S. of England). [A.S. *cinu*, a chink. a fissure.]

**chink,** *n.* a narrow cleft, crack, or opening. [A.S. *cinu*, a chink, a fissure.]

**chintz,** *n.* a kind of printed cotton cloth. [Hindoo.]

**chip'-pen-dale,** *n.* a light and elegant style of drawing-room furniture. [<a famous furniture-maker of the 18th century.]

**chi-rop'-o-dist** (*kī-*), *n.* one who treats diseases of the hand and foot. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *pous*, *podos*, the foot.]

**chirp** or **chir'-rup,** *n.* a short, shrill sound (as of a bird); *v.* **(chirped, chirp'-ing,** or **chir'-ruped, chir'-rup-ing).** [Imit.]

**chis'-el** (*chiz'-*), *n.* a tool for cutting (*esp.* wood, stone, and iron): *v.* **(-elled, -el-ling),** to cut or carve. [O.F. *cisel* < L. *cædo*, I cut.]

**chit,** *n.* a shoot; a sprout; a young child. [A.S. *cīth*, a young sprout.] [**chat.**]

**chit'-chat,** *n.* prattle; chattering. [<

**chi'-tin** or **-tine** (*kī'-*), *n.* a horny substance forming the shell or case of some insects (as beetles, etc.). [F. < Gr. *chītōn*, a tunic.]

**chiv'-al-ry** (*shiv'-*), *n.* the order, usages, customs, and manners of knights; that kind of bravery and courtesy which distinguished a knight. **chiv'-al-ric,** *adj.* **chiv'-al-rous** (*-rŭs*), *adj.* heroic; gallant; high-minded. [F. *chevalerie* < *cheval*, a horse < L. *caballus*, a horse.]

**chlo'-ral** (*klō'-*), *n.* an oily substance used as medicine to induce sleep. [*See* **chlorine.**]

**chlo'-rine** (*klō'-*), *n.* a chemical gaseous substance of yellowish-green colour. [Gr. *chlōros*, pale-green.]

**chlo'-ro-dyne** (*-dīn*), *n.* a medicine containing opium, chloroform, etc., to ease pain and induce sleep. [< *chloroform* + Gr. *odunē*, pain.]

**chlo'-ro-form** (*klō'-*), *n.* a liquid used in medicine to produce insensibility; *v.* **(-formed, -form-ing),** to administer chloroform to. [< **chlorine** + *form* (< *formic acid*).]

**chlo'-ro-phyl,** *n.* the green colouring matter of vegetation. [Gr. *chlōros*, pale-green, *phullon*, a leaf.]

**choc'-o-late,** *n.* a substance made from the roasted seeds of the cacao-tree, ground and mixed with sugar, starch, etc.; a beverage made from — (*see* **cocoa**): *adj.* of dark-brown colour. [Sp. < the Mexican name.]

**choice,** n. the act or power of choosing; the thing chosen; preference; discrimination: *adj.* worthy of being chosen; very select; superior. **Hobson's —,** this or nothing; something with no alternative. [F. *choix*; *see* **choose.**]

**choir** (*kwīr*), *n.* a band of singers; the place (*esp.* in church, the chancel) where the singers sit. [F. *chœur* < L. *chorus* < Gr. *chŏros*, a dance.]

**choke (choked, cho'-king),** *v.* to stop the breath; to throttle; to strangle; to suffocate; to suppress; to block up. **choke'-bore,** *n.* (of a gun) a bore which narrows towards the muzzle. **choke'-damp,** *n.* the suffocating and poisonous carbonic acid gas which often accumulates in coal mines, wells, quarries, etc. **choke-full,** or **chock-full,** *adj.* quite full. **choke off,** to get rid of or put a stop to. **choking-coil,** *n.* (in *elec.*) a coil of thick wire introduced into a circuit to lower the light of a series of lamps. [?]

**chol'-er** (*kŏl'-*), *n.* bile; anger. **chol'-er-ic,** *adj.* full of anger; easily irritated. [F. *colère* < Gr. *cholē*, bile, anger.]

**chol'-er-a** (*kol'-er-ă*), *n.* a dangerous disease accompanied with vomiting and purging. [*See* **choler.**]

**choose (chose, choos'-ing, chos'-en),** *v.* to take or select a number; to elect. **choos'-er,** *n.* **to pick and —,** to select with care. [A.S. *cēosan*, to choose.]

**chop (chopped, chop'-ping),** *v.* to cut; to cut into small pieces; to shift suddenly (as the wind): *n.* a small piece cut off (as mutton or pork). **chop'-per,** *n.* one who, or that which —. **chop'-py,** *adj.* rough, with short waves. [D. *kappen*, to chop.]

**chop (chopped, chop'-ping),** *v.* to buy or

exchange; to bargain. [*See* **cheap.**]

**chop,** or **chap,** *n.* the jaw. **chop'-fallen,** *adj.* cast down; in low spirits. [Ic. *kjapta,* jaw.]

**chop'-sticks,** *n.* two thin sticks of wood, ivory, etc., about 15 in. long, used by the Chinese to convey food to the mouth.

**cho'-ral,** *adj.* belonging to a choir; sung in chorus: *n.* a simple sacred tune. **cho'-ral-ist,** *n.* a singer or composer of chorals. [*See* **chorus.**]

**chord** (*kord*), *n.* a string of a musical instrument; a combination of three or more musical tones which produce harmony; a straight line joining the ends of an arc of a circle. [L. *chorda* < Gr. *chordē,* a gut.]

**cho'-re-a,** *n.* a nervous disease causing involuntary movements of the muscles and limbs; St. Vitus's dance. [L. < Gr. *choreia,* a dancing.]

**chor'-tle** (*-tl*), *v.* to chuckle. [Imitative.]

**cho'-rus** (*kō'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-rus-es**), a body of singers (and, in Greek plays, dancers); that which a — sings. **chor'-is-ter** (*kor'-*), *n.* a singer in a — or choir. [L. *chorus* < Gr. *chŏros,* a dance.]

**chough** (*chuf*), *n.* a bird of the jackdaw kind. [A.S. *cēo,* jackdaw.]

**Christ** (*krīst*), *n.* the anointed one; the Messiah. **Christ'-ian** (*krĭst'-yan*), *n.* a believer in Christ: *adj.* pertaining to Christ or his religion; Christ-like in actions. **christ'-en** (*kris'-en*), (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to receive into the Christian Church; to baptize. **Christ'-en-dom** (*kris'-*), *n.* all Christian lands or peoples. **christ'-en-ing,** *n.* the ceremony of baptism. **Chris-ti-an'-i-ty,** *n.* the Christian religion. **Chris'-tian-ize** (**-ized, -iz-ing**), *v.* to convert to Christianity. **Christ'-mas** (*kris'-mas*), *n.* the anniversary of Christ's birth, kept on 25th December. **Christ-a-del'-phi-ans** (*-fĭ-*), *n.* a modern religious sect, all of whose members profess to be *brothers in Christ.* **Christian Brothers,** another religious sect holding similar views. **Christian era,** the years that have passed since the birth of Christ. **Christian name,** the name given in baptism, as distinct from the family name, which is usually the last name. **Christian Science,** a religious system which strictly subordinates science to Christian doctrine. [Gr. *chrīstos,* anointed.]

**chro-mat'-ic** (*krō-*), *adj.* relating to colour. **chromatic scale,** (in *mus.*) a scale which rises or falls by semitones. [Gr. *chrōma,* colour.]

**chro'-mo-lith'-o-graph** (*-graf*), *n.* a lithograph printed in colours. [*See* **chromatic** and **lithograph.**]

**chro'-mo-sphere** (*-sfeer*), *n.* (of the sun) a covering of glowing hydrogen through which the light of the sun passes. [< **chromatic** and **sphere.**]

**chron'-ic** (*kron'-*), *adj.* lasting for a (long) time; lingering; deep-seated; settled (*esp.* of a disease). [Note.—The use of "chronic" in the sense of awful, very bad, dreadful, etc., is very vulgar.] [Gr. *chrŏnos,* time.]

**chron'-i-cle** (*kron'-ĭ-*), *n.* a history of events in order of time: *v.* (**-cled, -cling**). **chron'-i-cler,** *n.* one who writes a —. [Gr. *chrŏnos,* time.]

**chron'-o-graph,** *n.* an accurate stop-watch. [Gr. *chrŏnos,* time + *graphō,* I write.]

**chron-ol'-o-gy** (*-ŏ-jĭ*), *n.* the science of dates (time); a table of events and dates. [Gr. *chrŏnos,* time + *lŏgos,* a discourse.]

**chron-om'-e-ter** (*kron-*), *n.* an accurate time-keeper (*esp.* for ships). [Gr. *chrŏnos,* time + *mĕtron,* a measure.]

**chrys'-a-lis** (*kris'-a-*), *n.* (*pl.* **chrys'-a-lis-es** or **chrys-al'-i-des**), also **chrys'-a-lid** (*pl.* **chrys'-a-lids**), the grub stage (often gold-coloured) of butterflies, moths, flies, etc. [Gr. *chrusallis* < *chrūsos,* gold.]

**chrys-an'-the-mum** (*krĭs-*), *n.* a genus of composite flowers (many cultivated), to which belong the corn-marigold and the ox-eye daisy, etc. [Gr. *chrūsos,* gold + *anthos,* a flower.]

**chub,** *n.* a small river fish of the carp family. **chub'-by,** *adj.* round and plump. [?]

**chuck,** *n.* the call of a hen. [< **cluck.**]

**chuck,** *n.* a slight blow under the chin; an instrument for holding (in a lathe), etc.: *v.* (**chucked, chuck'-ing**). [?]

**chuck'-le** (**-led, -ling**), *v.* to laugh in a suppressed manner: *n.* [Imitative.]

**chum,** *n.* a very close, intimate companion (properly one who occupies the same room or chamber): *v.* (**chummed, chum'-ming**). [(?) < **chamber.**]

**chump,** *n.* a small, thick log of wood. [Ic. *kumbr,* a log.]

**chunk,** *n.* a thick piece of anything, *esp.*

bread, meat, wood, etc. [?]

**church,** *n.* the whole body of Christians; a building set apart for Christian worship; the people who worship in a church. **Church-Army,** a church organization for dealing with the destitute and profligate. **church'-man,** *n.* a member of a church. **Church of England,** the church established by law as the national church of England. **church militant,** the church on earth as warring against evil. **church'-rate,** a tax (abolished 1868) on the parishioners for the maintenance of the church. **church triumphant,** the whole body of saints in heaven. **church-text,** thus, Old-English letters. **church-war'-den,** *n.* an officer who has charge of a church and its concerns, and who represents the people of the parish; a kind of long clay pipe. **church'-yard,** *n.* the burial-place round, or annexed to, a church. [A.S. *cirice* < Gr. *kuriākos*, of the Lord.]

**churl,** *n.* a rough countryman; an ill-bred fellow; a clown. **churl'-ish,** *adj.* [A.S. *ceorl*, a countryman.]

**churn (churned, churn'-ing),** *v.* to stir cream about in making butter: *n.* the apparatus used in churning. [A.S. *cyrin*, a churn.]

**chute** (*shoot*), *n.* a rapid descent in a river; a sloping framework down which objects slide to a lower level. [F. = a fall.]

**chut'-ney** (*-nĭ*), *n.* a hot, mixed East Indian condiment or pickle. [Hindu *chatni*.]

**chyle** (*kīl*), *n.* a milky fluid separated in the intestines from the digested food (the chyme) produced in the stomach and then passed into the blood. [Gr. *chūlos*, made juice.]

**chyme** (*kīm*), *n.* the pulp to which the food is reduced in the stomach during the first process of digestion there. [L. *chymus* < Gr. *chumos*, natural juice.]

**C.I.,** Channel Isles.

**cic'-a-trice** (*sik'-ă-trĭs*), or **cic'-a-trix,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tri-ces**), the scar of a healed wound. [F. < L. *cicatrix*.]

**cic-e-ro'-ne** (*chich-ă-rō'-nā* or *sis-e-rō'-nē*, not *sĭs'-ĕr-ōn*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ni** or **-nes**), one who shows strangers the sights of a place; a guide. [I.]

**Cicestr.,** signature of the Bishop of Chichester. [L. *Cicestrensis*, of Chichester.]

**ci'-der** (*sī'-*), *n.* a drink made from apple-juice. [F. *cidre*.]

**ci-devant'** (*see-dĭ-vaṅ'*), *adj.* [F.] former; previous.

**C.I.E.,** Companion of the Indian Empire.

**ci-gar'** (*sĭ-*), *n.* a small roll of tobacco (for smoking). **ci-gar-ette',** *n.* finely cut tobacco rolled up in paper for smoking. [F. < Sp. *cigarro*.]

**cil'-i-a,** *n. pl.* hair-like lashes borne by cells. **cil'-i-a-ry,** *adj.* [L. *cīlium*, an eye-lash.]

**cin-cho'-na** (*sin-kō'-*), *n.* a genus of trees from the bark of which quinine is obtained; the bark itself; Peruvian bark.

**cinc'-ture** (*sink'-*), *n.* a girdle or belt. [L. *cingo*, I surround.]

**cin'-der** (*sin'-*), *n.* the refuse of burnt coal. [A.S. *sinder*.]

**cin-e-mat'-o-graph** (*sin-* or *kin-*), *n.* a magic-lantern for showing a rapid succession of photographs and thus giving the appearance of movement. [Gr. *kineō*, I move + *graphō*, I write or draw.]

**cin'-er-a-ry,** *adj.* pertaining to ashes; containing ashes. [L.L. *cinerārius*.]

**cin'-na-mon** (*sin'-*), *n.* the spicy inner bark of a species of laurel. [L. *cinnamum*.]

**cinque** (*sink*), [F.] five. **Cinque'-ports,** five ports in the S. of England opposite France—Hastings, Dover, Romney, Hythe, Sandwich; to which were afterwards added Rye, and Winchelsea.

**ci'-pher** (*sī'-fer*), *n.* the figure 0; any of the figures 1 to 9; anything of little value; a secret kind of writing: *v.* **(-phered, -pher-ing),** to work arithmetic. [O.F. *cifre* < Ar. *sifr*, empty.]

***cir., circa,*** [L.] *circiter*, *circum*, about.

**cir'-cle,** *n.* a round figure, thus, ○, or the line bounding it; a ring; those of a certain class of society: *v.* **(-cled, -cling),** to move in a circle; to encircle or surround. **circ'-let,** *n.* a little circle. **dress —,** one of the higher priced parts in a theatre, where evening dress is expected to be worn. **Druidical circles,** circles of stones (as Stonehenge) supposed to be temples of Druidical worship. **family —,** the members of a household. [L. *circŭlus*, a ring.]

**cir'-cuit** (*sĕr'-kit*), *n.* a going round; space enclosed (as by a circle, etc.); the journey through certain districts made by the judges for holding the courts of law; the judges making the round; distance round; the entire course traversed by an electric current. **short —,** the passage of an elec. current by a 'short cut' instead

of along the intended course, often caused by leakage, accidental contact of conductors, etc. **cir-cu'-i-tous** (*-tus*), *adj.* round-about; not direct. [F.<L. *circuītus*, a turning round.]

**cir'-cu-lar,** *n.* a business letter; a brief communication sent to many people: *adj.* round. **cir'-cu-lar-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to send out circulars to. [*See* **circle.**]

**cir'-cu-late** (*sĕr'-*), **(-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to make go round; to spread abroad. **cir-cu-la'-tion,** *n.* movement, as in a circle; the sale (as of books, papers, etc.); the flow of blood in the body. **cir'-cu-la-tor,** *n.* [L. *circum*, round + *latus*, borne.] [about.

**circum-, circu-,** *pref.* [L.] round; round

**cir-cum'-fer-ence,** *n.* the boundary line of a circle; the distance round. [L. *circum*, round + *fero*, I bear.]

**cir-cum-lo-cu'-tion,** *n.* a round-about mode of expression, or of doing business. [L. *circum*, round, *loquor*, I speak.]

**cir-cum-nav'-i-gate** (*-ĭ-*), **(-ga-ted, -ga-ting),** *v.* to sail round (as the globe, or an island). **cir-cum-nav-i-ga'-tion,** *n.* **cir-cum-nav'-i-ga-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *circum*, round, *navis*, a ship.]

**cir-cum-scribe'** (**-scribed', -scri'-bing),** *v.* to draw a line round; to enclose; to limit. **cir-cum-scrip'-tion,** *n.* [L. *circum*, round, *scribo*, I write.]

**cir-cum-spect',** *adj.* looking all round; cautious; watchful. **cir-cum-spec'-tion,** *n.* [L. *circum*, round, *specio*, I see.]

**cir'-cum-stance,** *n.* a detail of an event; an incident; a fact; in *pl.* the state of one's affairs. **cir-cum-stan'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* in detail. **circumstantial evidence,** evidence which is not direct and positive, but which is gathered from certain circumstances. [L. *circum*, round, *stāre*, to stand.]

**cir-cum-vent'** (**-ed, -ing),** *v.* to gain advantage over by deception; to out-wit. **cir-cum-ven'-tion,** *n.* [L. *circum*, round, *venio*, I come.]

**cir'-cus,** *n.* a building (*usu.* circular) where games and feats of horsemanship are shown. [L. *circus*<Gr. *kirkos*, a circle.]

**cir'-rus** (*sĭr'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **cir'-ri**), a light, lofty, fleecy cloud; a tendril. **cir'-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* [L. *cirrus*, a lock of hair.]

**cis-al'-pine** (*sĭs-*), *adj.* on this (the Roman) side of the Alps. [L. *cis*, on this side.]

**Cis-ter'-ci-an** (*-shĭ-*), *n.* one of the order of Benedictine monks established in 1098 at Citeaux (in L. *Cistercium*), in France.

**cis'-tern,** *n.* a receptacle for storing liquids (*esp.* water). [L. *cisterna*<*cista*, a chest.]

**cit'-a-del** (*sit'-ă-*), *n.* a fortress in or near a city. [F.<L. *cīvitas*, a little city.]

**cite** (*sīt*), **(ci'-ted, ci'-ting),** *v.* to call; to summon; to quote. **ci-ta'-tion,** *n.* a summons to appear. [F. *citer*<L. *cīto*, I summon.]

**cit'-ron** (*sit'-*), *n.* the fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon. **cit'-rate,** *n.* a salt of citric-acid. **cit'-ric acid,** *n.* an acid existing in the juice of the citron, etc. [F.<Gr. *kitron*, a citron.]

**cit'-y** (*sit'-ĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ies),** an important town, formerly only if with a cathedral, now receiving its title by Royal Charter. **cit'-i-zen,** *n.* an inhabitant of a — or town. **Eternal City,** Rome. **Holy City,** Jerusalem. **the City,** the central part of London. [F. *cité*<L. *cīvitas*, a state.]

**C.I.V.,** City Imperial Volunteers (*i.e.*, of London).

**civ'-et** (*siv'-*), *n.* a powerful perfume obtained from the **civet-cat,** a small carnivorous animal found in Africa and Asia. [F. *civette*<Ar.]

**civ'-ic** (*siv'-ĭk*), *adj.* relating to a city or a citizen. **civ'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science of civil government. [L. *cīvicus*, of a city.]

**civ'-il** (*siv'-*), *adj.* relating to a city or state; good-mannered; courteous. **ci-vil'-i-an,** *n.* one not in the army or the navy. **ci-vil'-i-ty,** *n.* courtesy; politeness. **civ'-il-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to reclaim from savage life; to instruct in the rules and customs of regular life. **civ-il-i-za'-tion,** *n.* the state of being civilized. **civ'-il-ly,** *adv.* — **engineer,** one who makes roads, bridges, docks, and other works pertaining to the ordinary life of citizens. — **law,** the law regulating the rights and duties of the inhabitants of a state. — **list,** (now) the expenses of the sovereign's household. — **service,** the paid service (not naval or military) of the state. — **war,** war between parties of citizens in the same state. [L. *cīvis*, a citizen.]

**clack** (*klak*), *n.* a sudden loud noise as by striking: *v.* **(clacked, clack'-ing).** [Imitative.]

**clad,** *adj.* clothed. [*See* **clothe.**]

**claim (claimed, claim'-ing),** *v.* to demand as one's own, or right: *n.* something claimed; a right. **claim'-ant,** *n.* one

who —. [F.<L. *clāmo*, I cry out.]

**clair-voy'-ance** (*klār-*), *n.* the supposed power of seeing absent persons, things, or events. **clair-voy'-ant,** *n.* a person who is said to possess this power: *adj.* [F.<L. *clārus*, clear, *vidēre*, to see.]

**clam,** *n.* the name of several kinds of bivalve shell-fish. [<**clamp.**]

**clam'-ber (-bered, -ber-ing),** *v.* to climb up with difficulty, or with hands and feet. [G. *klammern*, to clasp.]

**clam'-my,** *adj.* moist; sticky and cold. [A.S. *clām*, mud.]

**clam'-our** (*-er*), *n.* a loud out-cry, tumult, or other noise: *v.* **(-oured, -our-ing). clam'-or-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* noisy; uproarious. [L. *clāmo*, I cry out.]

**clamp,** *n.* a stiff, tight fastening (*esp.* of iron or timber): *v.* **(clamped, clamp'-ing),** to secure or render firm. [A.S. *clamm*, a bond.]

**clan,** *n.* a tribe (*esp.* in Scotland); a race. **clan'-nish,** *adj.* united by feeling or prejudice. **clans'-man,** *n.* a member of a clan. [Ga. *clann.*]

**clan-des'-tine** (*-tin*), *adj.* secret; underhand; sly. [L. *clandestīnus.*]

**clang** (or **clang'-or,** less correctly **clang'-our**), *n.* a loud ringing noise: *v.* **(clanged, clang'-ing). clang'-or-ous,** *adj.* [L. *clangor.*]

**clank,** *n.* a loud noise as though made by the rattling of chains: *v.* [Imitative.]

**clap,** *n.* a noise (*esp.* of hands struck together); a sudden burst of thunder: *v.* **(clapped, clap'-ping). clap'-per,** *n.* the tongue of a bell. **clap'-trap,** *n.* words spoken to gain applause or favour from others; humbug. [Imitative.]

**clar'-et,** *n.* a kind of French red wine. [F. *clairet*<L. *clarus*, clear.]

**clar'-i-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make clear; to purify. [F.<L. *clarus*, clear, *făcio*, I make.]

**clar'-i-on,** *n.* a kind of trumpet or its sound. **clar'-i-net,** or **clar'-i-o-net,** *n.* a wind instrument with finger-keys. [F.<L. *clarus*, clear.]

**clash,** *n.* the loud noise made by things struck: *v.* **(clashed, clash'-ing),** to —; to meet in opposition; to disagree; to interfere. [Imitative.]

**clasp,** *n.* a fastening (*esp.* a hook); an embrace: *v.* **(clasped, clasp'-ing). clasp'-knife,** a knife whose blade folds into the handle. [<**clip,** *q.v.*]

**class,** *n.* a division; an order or rank; a part or division of a school: *v.* **(classed, clas'-sing),** to group together. **clas'-sic,** or **clas'-sic-al,** *adj.* pertaining to ancient Greek and Roman (Latin) literature and art; (works or writers) of very high repute. **clas'-si-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to arrange in divisions. **clas-si-fi-ca'-tion,** *n.* [F. *classe*<L. *classis*, a division of the Roman people.]

**clat'-ter,** *n.* a confused, rattling noise; noisy talk: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing).** [Imitative.]

**clause** (*klauz*), *n.* a sentence or part of a sentence; an article of a contract, agreement, will, etc. [F.<L. *claudo*, I shut.]

**clav'-i-cle** (*-kl*), *n.* the collar-bone. **clav-ic'-u-lar,** *adj.* [L. *clāvis*, a key.]

**claw,** *n.* the hooked nail of a beast or bird; anything like a claw: *v.* **(clawed, claw'-ing),** to seize, tear, scratch, or dig with claws. **claw-hammer,** *n.* a hammer with one part of the head divided into two claws. [A.S. *clāwu.*]

**clay** (*klā*), *n.* a kind of stiff, tenacious earth; soil in general. **clay'-ey** (*-i*), *adj.* **fire'-clay,** clay containing nothing fusible, and therefore used to make bricks, etc., which have to withstand great heat. [A.S. *clǣg*, clay.]

**clay'-more,** *n.* a large two-handed sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders; now, any basket-hilted broadsword. [Ga. *claidheamh* (pronounced *klā'-ăng*), sword, *mor*, great.]

**clean** (*klēn*), *adj.* free from dirt; pure; without defect; dexterous: *v.* **(cleaned, clean'-ing). clean'-er,** *n.* one who —. **clean'-ly** (*klĕn'-*), *adj.* of clean habits. **clean'-li-ness,** *n.* **cleanse** (*klenz*), **(cleansed, clean'-sing),** *v.* to make —; to purify. [A.S. *clǣne*, clean.]

**clear** (*klēr*), *adj.* bright; pure; plain; transparent: *v.* **(cleared, clear'-ing),** to free from blame; to empty; to leap over or pass by. **clear'-ly,** *adv.* **clear'-ance,** *n.* a setting free; an emptying. **clear'-ing,** *n.* land cleared of trees, etc. **clear days,** days reckoned exclusive of the first and last. **clearing-house,** a house in London where bankers exchange cheques, etc., and arrange the differences between their accounts with one another. [F. *clair*<L. *clarus*, clear.]

**cleat,** *n.* a piece of iron or wood (*esp.* in a ship) used for strengthening or for fastening a rope to. [?]

**cleave** (*klēv*), (**clove** or **cleft, cleav'-ing, clo'-ven**), *v.* to divide; to split; to adhere closely. **cleav'-age,** *n.* act of cleaving. **cleav'-er,** *n.* a butcher's chopper. **cleft,** *n.* an opening made by cleaving; a chasm. [A.S. *clēofan*, to cleave.] [[<**clutch.**]

**cleek,** *n.* an iron-headed club, used in golf.

**clef,** *n.* a mark to show the pitch in music. [F.<L. *clāvis*, a key.]

**clem'-a-tis** (*-ă-*; incorrectly *klē-mā'-*), *n.* a beautiful climbing plant bearing showy blossoms. [Gr. *klēmatis*].

**clem'-en-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* mildness; readiness to forgive; merciful disposition. **clem'-ent,** *adj.* [L. *clementia.*]

**clench** (**clenched, clench'-ing**), *v.* properly **clinch** (*q.v.*), but "clench" the fist, and "clinch" an argument, a nail, etc.

**clere'-sto-ry** (*kleer'-* not *klēr-es'-*), (less correctly **clear'-story**), *n.* the upper story of a church, with a separate range of windows. [**clear**+**story.**]

**cler'-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the body of **cler'-gy-men** as distinguished from the laity; the ordained, or appointed, ministers of the Christian church. **cler'-ic,** *n.* a clergyman. **benefit of clergy,** certain privileges which clergymen formerly had in matters of trial before the civil courts. [O.F.<L. *clericus*<Gr. *klēros*, a lot.]

**cler'-ic-al,** *adj.* belonging to the clergy, or to a *clerk*, or writer. **cler'-i-cal-ism,** or **cler'-i-cism,** *n.* the power, or (undue) influence, of the clergy. [*See* **clergy.**]

**clerk** (*klârk*), *n. properly* a clergyman or priest; a scholar; a writer in an office; a secretary. — **in holy orders,** a clergyman of the Church of England. **lay —,** a singing-man in a cathedral, etc. [*See* **clergy.**]

**clev'-er,** *adj.* able; skilful; dexterous; intellectual; gifted. **clev'-er-ly,** *adv.* **clev'-er-ness,** *n.* [?]

**clew,** or **clue** (*kloo*), *n.* a thread in a ball; a ball of thread; something likely to become the key to a mystery; the lower corner of a sail: *v.* (**clewed, clew'-ing**), to tie up (as sails). [A.S. *clywe.*]

***cli'-ché*** (*klē'-shā*), *n.* [F.] an electrotype or stereotype plate to print from; a photographic negative.

**cli'-ent,** *n.* one who employs a lawyer; a dependant; a customer. ***cli-en-tèle'*** (*klē-ăn-tāl'*), [F.] a complete body of clients, customers, etc. [F.<L. *cliens*, a client.]

**cliff,** *n.* a high, steep rock or precipice. [A.S. *clif.*]

**cli-mac'-ter-ic,** *n.* a critical period in a person's life. **the grand climacteric,** the 63rd year. [Gr.<*klimax*, a ladder.]

**cli'-mate,** *n.* the condition of a district with respect to temperature and weather. **cli-mat'-ic,** *adj.* **clime,** *n.* a climate; a region. [F.<L.<Gr. *klima*, a slope, a region.]

**cli'-max,** *n.* the highest point or greatest degree. [Gr. *klimax*, a ladder.]

**climb** (*klīm*), (**climbed, climb'-ing**), *v.* to ascend to the top of; to mount: *n.* **climb'-er,** *n.* [A.S. *climban.*]

**clime.** *See* **climate.**

**clinch** (**clinched, clinch'-ing**) or **clench** (*q.v.*): *v.* to grasp tightly; to hold firmly; to fasten a nail or rivet by bending over the point; to set the teeth firmly; to settle (as an argument); to conclude (as a bargain). [M.E. *clenchen*, to strike smartly.]

**cling** (**clung, cling'-ing**), *v.* to hold fast (to anything); to adhere. [A.S. *clingan.*]

**clin'-ic,** or **clin'-ic-al,** *adj.* relating to a bed (*esp.* a sick-bed in a hospital): *n.* one confined to bed by sickness; instruction in medicine at the bedside of a sick person. [Gr. *klīnikos*<*klinē*, a bed.]

**clink,** *n.* a tinkling sound (as of metals striking together gently): *v.* (**-ered, -er-ing**). **clink'-er,** *n.* slag or hard-burnt brick. **clinker-built** (of a ship or boat), made with the planks overlapping (*see* **carvel-built**). [Imitative.]

**clip** (**clipped, clip'-ping**), *v.* to cut shorter; to cut off: *n.* **clip'-per,** *n.* an instrument for clipping; a fast-sailing ship (not a steamer). **to — the wings,** to restrain ambition; to cripple or restrain one's actions. [Dan. *klippe.*]

**clique** (*kleek*), *n.* a closely-united party; a gang. **cliqu'-ism,** *n.* **cliqu'-y,** *adj.* [F.]

**cloak,** or **cloke,** *n.* a loose, warm, outer garment for men or women; that which conceals; a disguise: *v.* (**cloaked, cloak'-ing**), to hide; to disguise. **cloak'-room,** *n.* a room (*esp.* at a railway-station, theatre, etc.), where articles may be left for a time. [O.F. *cloque.*]

**clock,** *n.* an instrument for measuring time. **clock'-work,** *n.* machinery of a clock or similar to such; an ornamental pattern on the side or front of a stocking. **to go like clockwork,** to go smoothly and steadily. [D. *klok*, a bell.]

**clod,** *n.* a lump of earth or turf. **clod'-hopper,** *n.* an ignorantly stupid, clumsy fellow. [*See* **clot.**]

**clog (clogged, clog'-ging),** *v.* to choke up with dirt, etc.; to impede: *n.* a hindrance; a shoe with a wooden sole. [?]

**cloister,** *n.* a covered walk (*esp.* in an abbey or a convent). **clois'-tral,** *adj.* [O.F.<L. *claudo,* I shut.]

**close** (*klōz*), **(clos'-ing, closed),** *v.* to shut up; to make an end to; to conclude: **close** (*klōs*), *adj.* pressed together; crowded; narrow; fastened; without ventilation: *n.* an enclosed piece of ground. **close'-fisted,** *adj.* mean; stingy. **close'-ly,** *adv.* **close'-ness,** *n.* **clo'-sure** (*-zūr*), or **clo'-ture** (*klō'-tūr*) [F.], *n.* the act of closing up (*esp.* a debate in parliament). — **corporation,** one that fills its own vacancies. — **quarters,** direct contact; state of being hand to hand. — **season** or **time,** time fixed by law during which certain animals, birds, and fish may not be killed. [O.F. *clos*<L. *claudo,* I shut.]

**clos'-et** (*kloz'-*), *n.* a private room (often small); a cupboard: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to take into a private place; to shut up with another. [F.<L. *claudo,* I shut.]

**clot,** *n.* a thick, pasty mass (*esp.* of blood): *v.* **(clot'-ted, clot'-ting).** [A.S. *clot, cf.* **clod.**]

**cloth** (*kloth*), (*pl.* **cloths**) (*klothz*), *n.* woven stuff or material. **the cloth,** the clergy. **cloth of gold,** cloth into which threads of gold are woven. **American cloth,** a cloth coated with enamel so as to resemble leather. [A.S. *clāth.*]

**clothe** (*klōth*), **(clothed, cloth'-ing),** *v.* to cover with garments; to dress; to cover or invest. **clothes** (*klōthz*), *n. pl.* articles of dress. **cloth'-ier** (*klōth'-yĕr*), *n.* a seller of clothes. **cloth'-ing,** *n.* [A.S. *clāthian,* to clothe.]

**cloud,** *n.* vapour (or smoke, or dust) floating in the air; a great crowd; anything gloomy or foreboding; a large scarf; suspicion: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to obscure. **cloud'-y,** *adj.* gloomy; obscure. **cloud'-less,** *adj.* without a cloud. **cloud'-i-ness,** *n.* state of being cloudy. [A.S. *clūd,* a mass (of rock, etc.).]

**clout,** *n.* a rag or patch; the centre of a target; a blow or cuff. [A.S. *clūt,* a piece of cloth.]

**clove,** *n.* a spice, the unexpanded bud of the clove-tree. [F.<L. *clāvus,* a nail.]

**clo'-ven,** *adj.* cleaved; divided. **clo-ven-footed,** *adj.* having the foot divided. **cloven hoof,** the foot of Satan; evil practice or intention. [*See* **cleave.**]

**clo'-ver,** *n.* a plant cultivated as fodder. **to live in —,** to live a comfortable or a luxurious life. [A.S. *clæfre.*]

**clown,** *n.* a rustic; an ill-bred man; a buffoon. **clown'-ish,** *adj.* [?]

**cloy (cloyed, cloy'-ing),** *v.* to fill (*esp.* with food) to excess; to surfeit. [O.F. *cloyer*<L. *clāvus,* a nail.]

**club,** *n.* a heavy stick used to strike with; a society of persons: *v.* **(clubbed, club'-bing),** to beat with a club; to unite in a society. **club'-ba-ble,** *adj.* sociable. **club-foot,** *n.* a deformed (*usu.* a short, stumpy) foot. [Ic. *klubba.*]

**cluck,** *n.* the sound made by a hen: *v.* **(clucked, cluck'-ing).** [Imitative.]

**clue,** *n. see* **clew;** anything which helps to the solution of a mystery or a difficulty. [A.S.] [[D. *klomp.*]

**clump,** *n.* a cluster (*esp.* of trees); a mass.

**clum'-sy** (*-zĭ*), *adj.* awkward; unwieldy; ill-shaped. **clum'-si-ly,** *adv.* **clum'-si-ness,** *n.* [?]

**clus'-ter,** *n.* a bunch; a group: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing).** [A.S. *clyster.*]

**clutch** (*cluch*), **(clutched, clutch'-ing),** *v.* to seize; to snatch at; to grasp: *n.* a grasp or grip; seizure; a coupling (in mach.) for throwing the working parts into or out of action. **in the clutches of,** in the power of. [A.S. *clyccan,* to clench.]

**C.M.,** common metre; common measure.

**C.M.G.,** Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

**Co.,** company; county.

**C.O.,** Colonial Office; commanding officer.

**coach,** *n.* a large four-wheeled carriage; a railway-carriage; a tutor; a trainer: *v.* **(coached, coach'-ing),** to travel by —; to act as tutor or trainer to. **coach'-man,** *n.* the driver of a —. [F. *coche* <L. *concha,* a shell.]

**co-ad-ju'-tor,** *n.* a helper; a co-worker. [L.<*co-*+*ad-*+*juvo,* I assist.]

**co-ag'-u-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to curdle (as milk); to thicken. **co-ag-u-la'-tion,** *n.* [L. *co-,* together, *ago,* I drive.]

**coal** (*kōl*), *n.* a black mineral used as fuel: *v.* **(coaled, coal'-ing),** to supply (*esp.* a steam-ship) with —. **coal'-field,** *n.* a district in which — is found. **coal'-**

**mine,** *n.* a large pit from which — is dug. **coal-heaver** or **-porter,** a man who carries — to or from a ship. **coal measure,** layers of — with the rocks above and below. **coaling station,** a port where supplies of — are kept for steam-ships, men-of-war, etc. [A.S. *col*]

**co-al-esce'** (*-ess'*), **(-esced', -esc'-ing),** *v.* to grow or join firmly together (in a mass or body); to associate. **co-a-li'-tion** (*-lĭsh'-un*), *n.* a combination of persons or states, which, sinking their differences, agree to act in common; a union. **co-a-li'-tion-ist,** *n.* [L. *coalesco,* I grow together.]

**coal'-ite,** *n.* a fuel made from coal dust, etc.

**coarse** (*kōrs*), *adj.* rough; rude; vulgar. **coarse'-ly,** *adv.* **coarse'-ness,** *n.* [< **course.**]

**coast** (*kōst*), *n.* border; edge (*esp.* of land near the sea): *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to sail along the —; to ride swiftly down a hill on a sledge or a bicycle. **coast'-er,** *n.* a vessel sailing between ports on the same —. **coast'-guard,** *n.* a guard placed along the — to prevent smuggling. **coast'-line,** *n.* the line which marks the — where it joins the sea. [F. *côte* < L. *costa,* a rib, side.]

**coat,** *n.* the outer covering (of men and animals); a membrane; a layer (as paint, etc.): *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to cover with a — (as paint). **coat'-ee,** *n.* a lady's short —. **coat'-ing,** *n.* outside covering; material for making a —. **coat of arms,** the armorial devices pictured on the shields of knights, etc. **coat of mail,** a covering for the body of flexible iron armour. **to turn one's —,** to change one's party or opinions. [O.F. *cote* < L.L. *cottus,* a tunic.]

**coax (coaxed, coax'-ing),** *v.* to gain over by fondling, or flattery; to wheedle. [?]

**cob,** *n.* a roundish lump; a knob; a small plump horse; a head of wheat, maize, etc. [W. *cob.*]

**co'-balt,** *n.* a reddish-grey mineral; a blue pigment prepared from the mineral. [G. *Kobalt.*]

**cob'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to patch up: *n.* a kind of fishing-boat (sometimes spelt **cob'-le**); large round stones for paving. **cob'-bler,** *n.* a mender of shoes; a clumsy workman. [O.F. < L. *copŭlo,* I join.]

**Cob'-den-ite,** *n.* a strong advocate of Free Trade. [< *R. Cobden* (1804—1865), the "Apostle of Free-Trade."]

**co'-bra** (not *kŏb'-*), *n.* a very venomous East Indian serpent, called also **cobra de ca-pel'-lo.** [Po. *cobra,* snake, *de capello,* with a hood.]

**cob'-web,** *n.* a spider's web; any snare to entrap. [A.S. *ātor-coppe,* a spider (where *ātor* signifies poison).]

**co'-ca,** *n.* the dried leaf of a Peruvian plant; the plant itself. **co-ca'-ine,** *n.* an anæsthetic made from coca leaves, used in dentistry, surgery, and medicine.

**coch'-i-neal** (*koch'-ĭ-nēl*), *n.* a scarlet dye obtained from the bodies of small American insects. [F. < Sp. *cochinilla.*]

**cock,** *n.* a male bird (*esp.* of domestic fowls); a pile of hay; a part of the lock of a firearm; a tap (for beer, etc.): *v.* **(cocked, cock'-ing),** to set up. **cocked hat,** a hat with the brim turned up in three places to form a triangle; a three-cornered hat. **cock'-loft,** *n.* a room just under the roof (for fowls to roost in). **cock'-pit,** *n.* an enclosure for cocks to fight in; a room in the lower part of a warship for the wounded. **a cock and bull story,** an incredible tale. [A.S *cocc*]

**cock-ade',** *n.* a knot of ribbons worn on the hat. [*See* **cock.**]

**cock-a-too',** *n.* (*pl.* **-toos'**), a name for several kinds of parrot. [Malay.]

**cock'-boat,** *n.* a small, light boat.

**cock'-cha-fer** (*-chā-*), *n.* a kind of winged beetle; the May-bug. [?]

**cock'-le** (*kok'-'l*), *n.* a weed found among corn. [A.S. *coccel,* tares.]

**cock'-le** (*kok'-'l*), *n.* a small, common shell-fish: *v.* **(cock'-led, cock'-ling),** to wrinkle. [F. *coquille* < L. *concha,* a shell.] [city: *adj.* [?]

**cock'-ney** (*-nĭ*), *n.* a native of London

**cock'-roach** (*-rōch*), *n.* a kind of black-beetle. [Sp. *cucaracha.*]

**cock'-swain,** *n.* [*See* **coxswain.**]

**co'-coa** (*kō'-kō*), *n.* the seeds (incorrectly called *berries* and *beans*) of the *cacao* or chocolate tree; a beverage made from the seeds roasted and ground. [Sp. *cacao.*]

**co'-coa,** more correctly **co'-co,** *n.* the *cocos* palm, its fruit is the **cocoa-nut** or **coker-nut.** [Sp. *coco.*]

**co-coon',** *n.* a case constructed or spun by many caterpillars (*esp.* the silkworm). [F. *cocon* < L. *concha,* a shell.]

**C.O.D.,** cash on delivery.

**cod'-dle (-dled, -dling),** *v.* to fondle; to pamper. [?]

**code,** *n.* a regular collection of laws; a system of rules. **co'-di-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to collect in a code or list. [F. <L. *codex*, a writing-tablet.]

**cod'-i-cil** (*-ĭ-sĭl*), *n.* a short note added to, and explaining or altering, the clauses of a will. [<**code.**]

**co-ef-fi'-cient** (*-fish'-ent*), *adj.* working with another; co-operative: *n.* that which acts together with another thing; a number or quantity placed usually before another number or quantity and multiplying it. [L. *co-*+**efficient.**]

**co-erce'** (*-ers'*), **(-erced', -er'-cing),** *v.* to compel; to restrain by force. **co-er'-cion** (*-shun*), *n.* —; government by force. **co-er'-cive** (*-sĭv*), *adj.* compelling. [L. *coerceo*, I surround, restrain.]

**co-e'-val,** *adj.* of the same age or period. [L. *co-*+*aevum*, age.]

**cof'-fee,** *n.* the ground seeds (wrongly called "berries") of the coffee-plant; the drink made from it. **coffee-house, coffee-room,** *ns.* a house, or a room, in which — and other refreshments are supplied. [F. *café* <T. *qahveh.*]

**cof'-fer,** *n.* a chest (*esp.* for holding money or other valuables). **coffer-dam,** *n.* an enclosing dam, sunk in the bed of a river and then pumped dry, to protect workmen. [O.F. <L. *cophĭnus*, a basket.]

**cof'-fin,** *n.* a chest for holding a corpse. **coffin-bone,** *n.* the spongy bone in a horse's hoof. **coffin-ship,** *n.* a ship that is unseaworthy. [<**coffer.**]

**co'-gent** (*-jent*), *adj.* forcible; powerful; convincing. **co'-gence,** *n.* **co'-gen-cy,** *n.* [L. *cōgo*, I drive together.]

**cog'-i-tate** (*koj'-ĭ-*), **(-ta-ted, -ta-ting),** *v.* to think deeply; to ponder over. **cog-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* [L. *cogĭto*, I think.]

**co'-gnac** (*-nyak*), *n.* the best kind of French brandy (made at *Cognac*, in France).

**cog'-nate,** *adj.* of the same family, kind, or nature; related to; allied. [L. *cognātus*, born together.]

**cog'-ni-zant** (or **-sant**), (*kon'-i-zant* or *kog'-nĭ-*), *adj.* having knowledge (of). **cog'-ni-zance,** or **-sance,** *n.* certain knowledge; the distinguishing mark worn by an armed knight and his followers. [L. *cognosco*, I know.]

**cog-no'-men,** *n.* a surname; a nickname. [L. *con-*+*nomen*, a name.]

**cog'-wheel,** *n.* a wheel having cogs or teeth. [?]

**co-here'** (*-hēr'*), **(-hered', -he'-ring),** *v.* to stick together; to be connected. **co-he'-rence,** *n.* —; consistency in reasoning or relating. **co-he'-rent,** *adj.* consistent; connected. **co-he'-rer,** *n.* in wireless telegraphy, a small glass tube exhausted of air, and filled with filings of nickel or silver, used as a receiver of the electric current. **co-he'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* close connection. **co-he'-sive,** *adj.* sticking together (as in a mass). [L. *cohaereo*, I stick together.]

**co'-hort,** *n.* (in the Roman army) the tenth part of a legion; a body of armed men. [L. *cohors.*]

**coif** (*koif*), *n.* a close-fitting cap, hood, or head-dress. [F. *coiffe.*]

**coif-fure'** (*kwawf-foor'*, or *koif-fūr'*), *n.* [F.] a head-dress, or manner of dressing the hair (*esp.* of a lady). **coif-feur'** (*-fŭhr'*), *n.* a hair-dresser.

**coign** (*coin*), *n.* a corner; a corner-stone; a wedge. **coign of vantage,** an advantageous position, for action, survey, etc. [*See* **coin.**]

**coil (coiled, coil'-ing),** *v.* to wind in a ring (*esp.* of a rope, serpent, etc.); to entangle: *n.* rope, etc., wound up in a ring. [F. <L. *collĭgo*, I collect.]

**coin,** *n.* a piece of money: *v.* **(coined, coin'-ing),** to make metal into coin; to invent. **coin'-age,** *n.* the coining of money; money itself; invention. **coin'-er,** *n.* one who makes —, *esp.* false —. [F. <L. *cuneus*, a wedge.]

**co-in-cide'** (**-ci'-ded, -ci'-ding**), *v.* to be alike, or the same; to correspond; to happen at the same time. **co-in'-ci-dence,** *n.* **co-in'-ci-dent,** *adj.* [L. *con-*+*incĭdo*, I fall in, or upon.]

**coir,** *n.* cordage or rope, etc., made from the fibrous covering of the cocoa-nut. [Tamil *kayiru.*]

**coke,** *n.* baked coal. [?]

**Col.,** Colonel; Columbia (U.S.A.).

**col.,** colloquial; colonial; column.

**col'-an-der** (*kul'-*), *n.* a vessel with small holes in the bottom for straining. [L. *cōlo*, I strain.]

**cold,** *adj.* wanting in heat; reserved; spiritless: *n.* absence of heat; a disease caused by cold. **cold'-ness,** *n.* **cold-blooded,** *adj.* having cold blood, as fishes; without feeling; hard-hearted. **cold storage,** a room for storing perishable foods (as meat, fish, etc.,) in a cool temperature. **as — as charity,** unfeeling; unsympathetic. **to give the —**

**shoulder to,** to treat with indifference. **to leave out in the —,** to overlook or neglect. **to throw — water on,** to discourage. [A.S. *ceald.*]

**cole,** *n.* a general name for plants of the cabbage family. **cole'-wort,** *n.* a kind of cabbage. [L. *caulis,* a cabbage.]

**col-e-op'-ter-a,** *n. pl.* an order of insects having two wings protected by a horny case. [Gr. < *kŏleos,* a sheath, *ptĕron,* a wing.]

**col'-ic,** *n.* acute pain in the abdomen and bowels. **col'-ick-y,** *adj.* [Gr. *kolikos.*]

**col-i-se'-um,** *n.* *See* **colosseum.**

**Coll.,** College.

**col-lab-o-ra'-tion,** *n.* a working together for one object. **col-lab'-or-a-tor** (or **-a-teur**), *n.* one who works with another (or others). [L. *col-* + *labor,* labour.]

**col-lapse'** (**-lapsed',** **-laps'-ing**), *v.* to fall together suddenly, or fall in; to fail completely: *n.* a complete breakdown (*esp.* in health); a fall; total failure. [L. *collapsus* < *labor,* I fall.]

**col'-lar,** *n.* a band, etc., worn round the neck for use, ornament, or restraint; a ring: *v.* to seize (*esp.* by the neck). **collar-bone',** *n.* one of the chief bones of the neck. **col'-lared,** *adj.* (meat) rolled up and corded tightly for cooking. [F. *collier* < L. *collum,* the neck.]

**col-late'** (**-la'-ted,** **-la'-ting**), *v.* to place side by side or in order; to compare; to put into an office (as a church living). **col-la'-tion,** *n.* the act of collating; light refreshment. **col-la'-tor,** *n.* [L. *collātus,* borne together.]

**col-lat'-er-al,** *adj.* running side by side; not direct (of ancestry or descent). [L. *col-* + *latus,* the side.]

**col'-league** (*-leeg*), *n.* a partner (but not in business); a helper. [L. *collēga,* a colleague.]

**col-lect'** (**-ed,** **-ing**), *v.* to gather together; to infer; to put (one's thoughts) in order. **col'-lect,** *n.* a short prayer. **col-lec'-tion,** *n.* **col-lec'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* joined together; taken as a whole. **col-lec'-tiv-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* a socialistic doctrine that land and other means of production should belong to the whole community and not to individuals. **col-lec'-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *collĭgo* < *col-* + *ligo,* I bind.]

**col'-leen,** *n.* a girl. [Irish *cailin.*]

**col'-lege** (*-lij*), *n.* an important school; a part of a university; a society of learned men. **col'-leg-er,** *n.* a member or inmate of a college. **col-le'-gi-an,** *n.* a member of a college; a student. **col-le'-gi-ate,** *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a college; containing a college. **collegiate church,** a church governed by a college (*i.e.,* a chapter) consisting of Dean, Canons (or Prebends), but not, like a cathedral, the seat of a Bishop's See. [F. < L. *collegium,* a society.]

**col-lide'** (**-li'-ded,** **-li'-ding**), *v.* to strike or dash together. **col-li'-sion** (*-lizh'-un*), *n.* — ; opposition. [L. *collīdo,* I dash together.]

**col'-lie,** or **col'-ly,** *n.* a shepherd's dog (*esp.* in the Highlands of Scotland). [?]

**col'-li-er,** *n.* a worker in a coal-mine; a coal-ship. **col'-li-er-y,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), a coal-mine. [*See* **coal.**]

**col-lo'-di-on,** *n.* a solution of gun-cotton in ether and alcohol used in surgery and photography. [Gr. *kolla,* glue, *eidos,* form.]

**col'-lop,** *n.* a lump or slice of meat. [?]

**col'-lo-quy** (*-kwĭ*), *n.* a talking together; conversation. **col-lo'-qui-al,** *adj.* relating to or employed in ordinary conversation. [L. *col-* + *loquor,* I speak.]

**col'-lo-type,** *n.* a process of printing pictures, etc., from a sheet of gelatine upon which a photograph has been made. [Gr. *kolla,* glue + **type.**]

**col-lu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* an agreeing together for evil purposes; connivance. [L. *col-* + *ludo,* I play.]

**Colo.,** Colorado (U.S.A.).

**co'-lon,** *n.* a mark of punctuation (:). [Gr. *kōlon,* a limb.]

**col'-onel** (*kur'-nĕl*), *n.* the chief officer of a regiment. **col'-onel-cy,** *n.* office, rank, or commission of a —. [F. < L. *columna,* a column.]

**col-on-nade'** (*-nād'*), *n.* a range or line of columns. [F. < L. *columna,* a column]

**col'-o-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* a settlement in a new country. **co-lo'-ni-al,** *adj.* **col'-o-nize** (or **-nise**), *v.* to form into a colony. **col'-o-nist,** *n.* a settler in a new colony. **col-o-ni-za'-tion,** *n.* [L. *colōnia* < *cŏlo,* I cultivate.]

**Col-os-se'-um** or **Col-i-se'-um,** *n.* a name sometimes given to large modern places of amusement, from Vespasian's amphitheatre at Rome, the largest in the world.

**Co-los'-sus,** *n.* a statue of very large size. **co-los'-sal,** *adj.* very large; gigantic. [< *Colossus,* a statue of Apollo, of im-

mense size, which once stood at the mouth of the harbour of Rhodes.]

**col'-our** (*kul'-ĕr*), *n.* the hue or appearance of a body to the eye; a tint; appearance; pretence; disguise, a paint; a flag: *v.* **(-oured, -our-ing)**, to give — to. **col'-our-a-ble,** *adj.* fair or right in appearance; intended to deceive. **a person of —,** a negro or other dark-skinned individual. **colour—blind,** *adj.* unable to distinguish colours. **colour—sergeant,** *n.* a non-commissioned officer in the army who ranks above an ordinary sergeant (formerly he guarded the *colours*). **off —,** not very well. **to show one's colours,** to show one's inclinations, opinions, or character. [F. <L. *cŏlor.*]

**col-por-teur'** (*-tĕr'*) *n.* a hawker of small wares (*esp.* books). [F. <L. *collum*, the neck, *porto*, I carry.]

**colt** (*kōlt*), *n.* a young horse. **colt's'—foot,** *n.* a plant whose leaves were formerly much used in medicine. [A.S. *colt.*]

**col'-ter,** more correctly **coul'-ter** (*kōl'-*), *q.v.*

**col'-um-bine,** *adj.* of a dove; dove-coloured: *n.* a plant whose flower was supposed to resemble a dove; the companion of Harlequin in a pantomime. [L. *columba*, a dove.]

**col'-umn** (*-um*), *n.* a pillar; a main division of an army; an upright division of a page; a support. **col-um'-nar,** *adj.* column-like. [L. *columna.*]

**col'-za,** *n.* a kind of cabbage from whose seeds oil for lighting purposes is obtained. [F. <D. *koolzaad*, cabbage-seed (from which the oil is obtained).]

**com-, co-, cog-, col-, con-, cor-,** *pref.* [L.] with; together.

**co'-ma,** *n.* very deep sleep; insensibility; a kind of stupor. **co'-ma-tose,** *adj.* [Gr. *kōma*, deep sleep.]

**comb** (*kōm*), *n.* an instrument with teeth for dressing hair, wool, flax, etc.; the crest of a cock; a set of honey-cells: *v.* **(combed, comb'-ing),** to dress, separate, or arrange with a comb. **comb'-ings,** *n. pl.* hair, etc., combed off. [A.S. *camb*]

**comb,** or **combe,** *n.* a narrow valley between hills. [W. *cwm*, a hollow.]

**com'-bat (-bat-ed, -bat-ing),** *v.* to fight (in battle); to contend against; to oppose: *n.* **com'-bat-ant,** *n.* a fighter. **com'-bat-ive,** *adj.* **non—combatants,** *n. pl.* officers in the army (as doctors, chaplains, etc.,) who do not fight. [F. *combattre* <L. *com-* + *bātuo*, I beat.]

**com-bine'** (**-bined', -bi'-ning**), *v.* to join together; to unite; to agree together: *n.* **com-bi-na'-tion** (*-bĭ-*), *n.* an alliance; a union. **com-bi-na'-tions,** *n. pl.* a close-fitting under-garment (combining vest and drawers) worn next the skin by men and women. **a combine,** a league (*esp.* of traders) formed to protect their own interests, and to control the production and distribution of certain commodities (as, a soap —, an oil —, a meat —, etc.). [L. *combīno*, I combine.]

**com-bus'-ti-ble** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* burning readily. **com-bus'-tion** (*-tyŭn*, or *-chŭn*), *n.* burning. [F. <L *combūro*, I burn up.]

**come** (*kŭm*), **(came, com'-ing, come),** *v.* to arrive here. **com'-er,** *n.* **com'-ing,** *n.* arrival. **come-at'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be found or got at. [A.S. *cuman*, to come]

**com'-e-dy,** *n.* a lively stage-play, one which ends happily. **co-me'-di-an,** *n. m.* (*n. f.* **-enne**), one who acts in a —. **com-e-di-et'-ta,** *n.* a short comic play. [F. <L. <Gr. *kōmōdia.*]

**come'-ly,** *adj.* handsome; graceful; pleasing. **come'-li-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *cȳmlic* <*cuman*, to come.]

**com-es'-ti-bles** (*-tĭ-blz*), *n. pl.* articles of food. [F. <L. *comĕdo*, I eat up.]

**com'-et,** *n.* a heavenly body with a luminous tail. [L. *comēta* <Gr. *komē*, hair.]

**com'-fit** (*kŭm'-*), *n.* a small sweet-meat. [F. *confit* <L. *confectus*, made up.]

**com'-fort** (*kŭm'-*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to console; to relieve from grief: *n.* consolation; a happy state of body or mind (free from grief or pain). **com'-fort-a-ble,** *adj.* feeling comfort. **com'-fort-er,** *n.* one who —. **com'-fort-less,** *adj.* miserable; wretched; forlorn. [F. < L. *com-* + *fortis*, strong.]

**com'-ic,** *adj.* droll; causing mirth; relating to comedy. **com'-ic-al,** *adj.* [L. *comĭcus*]

**com'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* courtesy; good-feeling. **comity of nations,** that courtesy between nations which leads each to respect the laws and usages of other nations. [L. *cōmitas*, courtesy.]

**com'-ma,** *n.* a mark of punctuation (,). [Gr. *komma*, a cutting.]

**com-mand'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to order; to rule; to have at disposal: *n.* an order; a message. **com-man-dant',** *n.* a commander. **com-man-deer'** (**-deered',**

**-deer'-ing),** *v.* to force into or seize for military service. **com-man'-der,** *n.* one who —. **com-man'-ding,** *adj.* controlling; impressive. **com-mand'-ment,** *n.* something commanded. **com-man'-do,** *n.* a party called out for military purposes; a raid. **commander-in-chief,** *n.* formerly the highest staff officer in the British army. [F.<L. *com-*+*mando,* I entrust.]

***comme il faut*** (*kom ēl fō*), [F.] as it ought to be.

**com-mem'-o-rate (-ra-ted, -ra-ting),** *v.* to call to memory; to celebrate or keep the memory of. **com-mem-o-ra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *commemŏro,* I call to mind.]

**com-mence' (-menced', -men'-cing),** *v.* to begin; to originate. **com-mence'-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *com-*+*initio,* I begin.]

**com-mend' (-ed', -ing),** *v.* to give in charge; to praise; to recommend as worthy. **com-men'-da-ble,** *adj.* worthy of being commended. **com-men-da'-tion,** *n.* **com-men'-da-to-ry,** *adj.* giving praise; recommending to notice. [L. *commendo,* I entrust.]

**com-men'-su-ra-ble,** *adj.* having a common measure; measurable by the same standard. **com-men'-su-rate,** *adj.* adequate; equal; proportional; suitable. [L. *com-*+*mensūra,* a measure.]

**com-ment' (-ment'-ed, -ment'-ing),** *v.* to make notes or remarks (on). **com'-ment,** *n.* **com'-men-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), *n.* a collection of notes in explanation. **com'-men-ta-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *commentor,* I think upon.]

**com'-merce,** *n.* trade on a large scale between nations. **com-mer'-cial** (*-shal*), *adj.* relating to trade or commerce [F.<L. *commercium,* traffic, trade.]

**com-min'-gle (-gled, -gling),** *v.* to mix or mingle together. [L. *com-*+**mingle.**]

**com-mis'-er-ate** (*-miz'-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to feel for another; to sympathize with. [L. *commiseror.*]

**com'-mis-sa-ry,** *n.* one who has some special duty committed to his charge. **com-mi-sa'-ri-at,** *n.* the supply department (for food, etc.) of an army; the officers of that department; the supplies themselves. [F.<L. *commissio,* a commission.]

**com-mis'-sion** (*-mish'-ŭn*), *n.* entrusting to another; authority; allowance; a certificate conferring rank in the army or navy; a body of persons appointed to perform some duty; the duty they perform: *v.* **(-sioned, -sion-ing),** to authorize. **com-mis-sion-aire'** (*-mis-syon-ār'*), *n.* a messenger; a light porter. **com-mis'-sion-er,** *n.* one who holds a — to perform some business; (in India) a ruler of a province or district. **commission-agent** or **-merchant,** *n.* one who sells goods for another for a percentage of the money received, commonly called his "commission." **commissioned officer,** one appointed by commission—in the army from the ensign, and in the navy from the lieutenant, upwards. **to put in commission,** to man and equip (a ship) for active service. [F.<L. *commissio.*]

**com-mit' (-mit'-ted, -mit'-ting),** *v.* to entrust; to send; to perpetrate (crime); to pledge or bind; to compromise (oneself); to send for trial or to prison. **com-mit'-tal,** *n.* the act of committing; being committed. [L. *com-*+*mitto,* I send.]

**com-mit'-tee,** *n.* a body of persons appointed to manage, control, or consider certain affairs. **in —,** (in parliament) the members discussing matters in a free and informal manner, without the Speaker in the chair. **standing —,** a — appointed to carry on work of a more or less permanent character. [*See* **commit.**]

**com-mo'-di-ous** (*-dĭ-us*), *adj.* convenient; suitable; roomy. [L. *commŏdus,* suitable, convenient.]

**com-mod'-i-ty** (*pl.* **-ties),** *n.* an article of trade; that which is useful or convenient; in *pl.* goods; merchandise. [*See* **commodious.**]

**com'-mo-dore,** *n.* the commander of a division of a fleet; a senior captain. [Sp. *comendador* (?)<L. *commendo,* I entrust.]

**com'-mon,** *adj.* not rare; usual; public; mean; vulgar: *n.* a large open public ground. **com'-mon-al-ty,** *n.* the — people. **com'-mon-er,** *n.* one of the — people. **Com'-mons,** *n. pl.* members of the "Lower House" of the British Parliament. **com'-mon-place,** *adj.* —; trite. **com'-mon-weal,** or **com'-mon-wealth,** *n.* the general state (or community). **common council,** the council of a city or corporate town. **common law,** the unwritten law, based on usage, as distinguished from statute law.

**common measure,** number or quantity exactly dividing two or more numbers. **Common Pleas,** a division of the High Court of Justice. **Common Prayer,** the book containing the religious services of the Church of England. **common-sense,** *n.* ordinary good judgement on practical matters: *adj.* **on short commons,** having meagre diet. **to make — cause with,** to take sides with. [O.F. *comin* < L. *commūnis*, common, general.]

**com-mo'-tion,** *n.* an excited state; a disturbance. [L. *commotio* < *com-* + *moveo*, I move.]

**com-mune'** (**-muned', -mu'-ning**), *v.* to converse together. **com'-mune,** *n.* a small district (*esp.* in France) having its own laws and customs. **com'-mu-nal,** *adj.* **com'-mu-nism** (*-nizm*), *n.* the doctrine of common property (*esp.* in land); socialism. [*See* **common.**]

**com-mu'-ni-on** (*-nĭ-un*), *n.* intercourse; the celebration of the Lord's Supper. **com-mu'-ni-cant,** *n.* a partaker of the Lord's Supper. **com-mu'-ni-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to give or impart (information, etc.); to join; to partake of the Lord's Supper. **com-mu'-ni-ca-tive,** *adj.* ready at giving information; candid. **com-mu-ni-ca'-tion,** *n.* the act of communicating; intercourse by words, letters, messages, etc.; means of passing from place to place; that which is communicated (as a letter, news, etc.). [*See* **common.**]

**com-mu'-ni-ty,** *n.* the body of the people; an association. [*See* **common.**]

**com-mute'** (**-mu'-ted, -mu'-ting**), *v.* to change; to lessen (as a punishment, from one more severe). **com-mu-ta'-tion,** *n.* **com'-mu-ta-tor,** *n.* a contrivance attached to many pieces of electrical apparatus for reversing the current. [L. *com-* + *mūto*, I change.]

**com-pact',** *adj.* close together; firm; handy; useful: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to join closely together. **com'-pact,** *n.* an agreement. [L. *compactus* < *com-* + *pango* I join.]

**com-pan'-ion** (*-yun*), *n.* an associate; a mate. **com'-pan-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* an assembly of persons; a body of guests, of traders, or of soldiers; a ship's crew. **companion ladder,** the ladder (in a ship) leading from one deck to another. **companion way,** a ladder or stairs from the deck (of a ship) to a cabin. [F. < L. *com-* + *pānis*, bread.]

**com-pare'** (**-pared', -pa'-ring**), *v.* to find out or shew in what respects things are alike. **com'-par-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be compared. **com-par'-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* as compared with others. **com-par'-i-son,** *n.* the act (or state) of comparing or of being compared; likeness. [F. < L. *compăro* < *com-* + *par*, equal.]

**com-part'-ment,** *n.* a division (as of a railway-carriage, etc.). **water-tight compartments,** divisions (as in the hull of a ship) so cut off from the other parts and from one another by tight-fitting doors, that if water gets into one part it cannot get into an adjoining part. [F. < L. *com-* + *pars*, part.]

**com'-pass** (**-passed, -pass-ing**), *v.* to pass or go round; to obtain (one's ends): *n.* a passing round; a circuit; limits assigned to anything. **mariners' compass,** a magnetized needle which always points out the N. and S., used to steer a ship, etc., by. **(a pair of) compasses,** *n.* an instrument for drawing a circle. [F. < L. *com-* + *passus*, a step.]

**com-pas'-sion** (*-pash'-un*), *n.* pity; sympathy: *v.* (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), to have pity for. **com-pas'-sion-ate,** *adj.* [F. < L. *com-* + *păti or*, I suffer.]

**com-pat'-i-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* agreeing; suitable; in keeping with. **com-pat-i-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* [F. < L. *com-* + *păti or*, I suffer.]

**com-pa'-tri-ot,** *n.* one of the same country or fatherland: *adj.* [L. *com-* + **patriot.**]

**com-peer',** *n.* an equal; a companion. [L. *com-* + **peer.**]

**com-pel'** (**-pelled', -pel'-ling**), *v.* to force; to drive; to necessitate. [L. *com-* + *pello*, I drive.]

**com-pen'-di-um,** *n.* a summary; an abridgement. **com-pen'-di-ous** (*-dĭ-us*), *adj.* conveniently short. [L. < *com-* + *pendo*, I weigh.]

**com'-pen-sate** (**-sa-ted, -sa-ting**), *v.* to recompense; to pay for loss. **com-pen-sa'-tion,** *n.* **com-pen-sa'-to-ry,** *adj.* **Compensation Acts,** acts of parliament providing for certain payments when *land* is compulsorily purchased, when *workmen* (and others) are injured *at work*, and when *licensed houses* are closed as unnecessary. **compensation balance,** (in a watch or clock) one so constructed as to adapt itself to changes of temperature. [L. *com-* + *pendo*, I weigh.]

**com-pete'** (**-pe'-ted, -pe'-ting**), *v.* to

strive (with or against others). **com-pe-ti'-tion** (*-tish'-un*), *n.* rivalry. **com-pet'-i-tor,** *n.* one who —. **com-pet'-i-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* open to, or producing, competition. [L. < *com-* + *pĕto*, I seek.]

**com'-pe-tent,** *adj.* of sufficient ability (for); well qualified (for) **com'-pe-tence,** *n.* sufficient ability; fitness. **com'-pe-ten-cy,** *n.* sufficient wealth for one's needs. [L. < L. *com-* + *pĕto*, I seek.]

**com-pile'** (**-piled', -pi'-ling**), *v.* to make up (*esp.* a book) from other materials. **com-pi-la'-tion,** *n.* [F. < L. *compīlo*, I plunder.]

**com-pla'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* pleased; showing pleasure or satisfaction; self-satisfied. **com-pla'-cence** (*-sens*), or **com-pla'-cen-cy** (*-sen-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *com-* + *placens*, pleasing < *plăceo*, I please.]

**com-plain'** (**-plained', -plain'-ing**), *v.* to express displeasure; to find fault; to murmur. **com-plain'-ant,** *n.* one who makes a charge against another; one who brings a complaint, or accusation, into court. **com-plaint',** *n.* a complaining; an accusation against some one; an ailment. [F. < L. *com-* + *plango*, I lament.]

**com-plai'-sance** (*-plā'-zans*), *n.* readiness to oblige; courtesy. **com-plai'-sant,** *adj.* —; affable. [F. < L. *com-* + *plăceo*, I please.]

**com'-ple-ment,** *n.* that which makes full or complete; the full number or quantity. **com-ple-men'-ta-ry,** *adj.* [L. *com-* + *pleo*, I fill.]

**com-plete'** (**-ple'-ted, -ple'-ting**), *v.* to finish; to perfect; to realize: *adj.* finished; perfect. **com-plete'-ly,** *adv.* **com-ple'-tion,** *n.* [F. < L. *com-* + *pleo*, I fill.]

**com'-plex,** *adj.* composed of two or more parts; not simple; intricate. **com-plex'-i-ty** (*-ĕ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *com-* + *plĭco*, I fold.]

**com-plex'-ion** (*-plek'-shun*), *n.* the colour of the skin; appearance; temperament. [F. < L. *complexio* < *plecto*, I plait.]

**com'-pli-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to twist or plait together; to tangle; to involve. **com'-pli-ca-ted,** *adj.* intricate. **com-pli-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *com-* + *plĭco*, I fold.]

**com-plic'-i-ty** (*-plis'-ĕ-tĭ*), *n.* being an accomplice or helper (in evil). [*See* **complicate.**]

**com'-pli-ment,** *n.* a polite expression of praise or respect; flattery; a greeting: *v.* **(-ed, -ing). com-pli-men'-ta-ry,** *adj.* [*See* **complement.**]

**com'-pline** (*-plīn*), or **-plin,** *n.* the last religious service of the day in the Rom. Cath. Ch. [F. < L *complētus*, complete.]

**com-ply'** (**-plied', -ply'-ing**), *v.* to give way; to yield; to agree. **com-pli'-ance,** *n.* **com-pli'-ant,** *adj.* [L. *com-* + *pleo*, I fill.]

**com-po'-nent,** *adj.* making up or composing. **component part,** one which helps to form the whole. [L. *com-* + *pōno*, I place.]

**com-port'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to bear (oneself); to agree; to suit. **com-port'-ment,** *n.* behaviour; bearing. [L. *com-* + *porto*, I bear, carry.]

**com-pose'** (*-pōz'*), (**-posed', -po'-sing**), *v.* to put together; to form; to set at rest; to calm; to write (a book). **com-posed',** *adj.* quiet; calm. **com'-po-site,** *adj.* made up of parts; compounded. **com-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* a putting together; something put together; a thing composed, as a piece of literature, music, or a painting; amount the creditors agree to receive in discharge of a bankrupt's debts. **com-pos'-i-tor** (*-poz'-ĭ-*), *n.* (in printing) one who puts together the type. **com-po'-sure** (*-zhŭr*), *n.* calmness. [F. < L. *com-* + *posĭtus*, placed or set.]

***com'-pos men'-tis,*** [L.] in one's right [mind.

**com'-post,** *n.* a mixture (*esp.* of manures). [*See* **compose.**]

***com'-pôte*** (*-pōt*), *n.* whole fruit stewed in [syrup. [F.]

**com'-pound,** *adj.* not simple; made up of more than one element or part: *n.* a substance made up of two or more elements, ingredients, or parts combined; an enclosure: *v.* **com-pound'** (**-ed, -ing**), to make up; to mix together; to settle amicably. **com-pound'-er,** *n.* **compound fracture,** a breaking of a bone with a severe wound in the flesh. **compound householder,** one whose rates are paid through the landlord in the form of rent. [F. < L. *com-* + *pōno* I put.]

**com-pre-hend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to grasp (with the mind); to understand; to comprise; to include. **com-pre-hen'-si-ble,** *adj.* able to be understood. **com-pre-hen'-sion,** *n.* understanding; inclusion. **com-pre-hen'-sive,** *adj.* including much; extensive. [L. *com-* + *prehendo*, I seize.]

**com-press'** (**-pressed'**, **-press'-ing**), *v.* to press together; to condense; to force into smaller space: *n.* **com'-press,** (in surgery) a soft pad for applying pressure. **com-pres'-si-ble,** *adj.* able to be —. **com-pres'-sion** (*-presh'-un*), *n.* [L. *com-* + **press.**]

**com-prise'** (*-prīz'*), (**-prised'**, **-pri'-sing**), *v.* to contain; to include; to sum up. [*See* **comprehend.**]

**com'-pro-mise** (*-mīz*), (**-mised**, **-mi-sing**), *v.* to endanger a person's character or interests; to settle by mutual concession: *n.* [F. < L. *com-* + *promitto*, I promise.]

**comp-trol'-ler** (*kŏn-*), *n.* same as **controller,** *q.v.*

**com-pul'-sion,** *n.* being compelled; force; constraint. **com-pul'-so-ry,** *adj.* by force or —; not voluntary. **compulsory service,** forced service in the army or navy. [*See* **compel.**]

**com-punc'-tion,** *n.* an uneasy feeling of the conscience; remorse; deep regret. [L. *com-* + *pungo*, I prick.]

**com-pute'** (**-pu'-ted**, **-pu'-ting**), *v.* to reckon; to calculate; to value. **com-pu'-ter,** *n.* **com-pu-ta'-tion,** *n.* [L. *com-* + *pŭto*, I think, I reckon.]

**com'-rade,** *n.* a close companion; a mate. [F. < L. *camĕra*, a chamber.]

**con,** against, **pro and con,** for and against. [L. *contra*, against.]

**con** (**conned**, **con'-ning**), *v.* to study attentively; to learn by heart. **conning-tower,** the pilot-house of a war-ship; the look-out tower on a submarine. [A.S. *cunnan*, to know.]

***con a-mo'-re*** (*kŏn-a-mō'-rĕ*), [I.] with love; with all the heart.

**con'-cave,** *adj.* curved inwards; hollow: *n.* **con-cav'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *concāvus* < *cāvus*, hollow.]

**con-ceal'** (*-sēl'*), (**-cealed'**, **-ceal'-ing**), *v.* to hide; to keep close or secret; to shelter. **con-ceal'-ment,** *n.* [L. *con-* + *cēlo*, I hide.]

**con-cede'** (*-sēd'*), (**-ce'-ded**, **-ce'-ding**), *v.* to grant; to allow; to yield. **con-ces'-sion** (*-sesh'-un*), *n.* [L. *con-* + *cēdo*, I yield.]

**con-ceit'** (*-seet'*), *n.* thinking too highly of oneself; vanity; affectation; a fine idea. **con-ceit'-ed,** *adj.* having too high an opinion of oneself; vain. [*See* **conceive.**]

**con-ceive'** (*-sēv'*), (**-ceived'**, **-ceiv'-ing**), *v.* to form an idea in the mind; to understand; to imagine. **con-ceiv'-a-ble,** *adj.* **con-cep'-tion** (*-sep'-shun*), *n.* [O.F. < L. *concipio.*]

**con'-cen-trate** (*-sen-*), (**-tra-ted**, **-tra-ting**), *v.* to bring close together; to condense. **con-cen-tra'-tion,** *n.* **con-cen'-tric,** *adj.* having the same centre. [F. < L. *con-* + *centrum*, centre.]

**con-cern'** (**-cerned'**, **-cern'-ing**), *v.* to relate or belong to; to have to do with: *n.* a business or affair; anxiety. **concerned',** *adj.* interested; anxious. **concern'-ing,** *prep.* relating to; about. [F. < L. *concerno*, I regard.]

**con-cert'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to plan together; to arrange. **con'-cert,** *n.* an agreeing or acting together; a musical performance by several persons. **con-cer-ti'-na** (*-tē'-*), *n.* a small musical reed instrument. **con-cer'-to** (*-cher'-* or *-ser'-*), *n.* an important musical composition for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment. **concert pitch,** a standard pitch for musical instruments as used in concerts. [F. and I. < L. *con-* + *certo*, I contend.]

**conch** (*konk*), *n.* a spiral marine shell. **con'-choid** (*-koid*), *n.* shell-form; a kind of curve: *adj.* **con-chol'-o-gy** (*-kŏl'-ō-jĭ*), *n.* the science of shells. [L. *concha*, a shell.] [keeper; a porter. [F.]

***con-cierge'*** (*koń-syārzh'*), *n.* a door-

**con-cil'-i-ate** (**-a-ted**, **-a-ting**), *v.* to win over; to gain the favour of; to make peace with. **con-cil'-i-a-to-ry,** *adj.* of a conciliating kind or manner. **con-cil-i-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *concilium*, council.]

**con-cise'** (*-sīs'*), *adj.* short; brief. **con-cise'-ly,** *adv.* **con-cise'-ness,** *n.* [F. < L. *con-* + *caedo*, I cut.]

**con'-clave,** *n.* an assembly (*esp.* of cardinals); a private or secret meeting. [L. *conclave*, a room < *con-* + *clāvis*, a key.]

**con-clude'** (**-clu'-ded**, **-clu'-ding**), *v.* to finish; to infer; to form an opinion. **con-clu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* end; inference. **con-clu'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* finishing; settling; decisive. [L. *con-* + *claudo*, I shut.]

**con-coct'** (**-coct'-ed**, **-coct'-ing**), *v.* to cook up; to plan; to plot; to make up (as a story). **con-coc'-tion,** *n.* something concocted; scheming. [L. *con-* + *cŏquo*, I cook.]

**con-com'-i-tant,** *adj.* accompanying; happening with. **con-com'-i-tance,** *n.* [L. *con-* + *cŏmes*, a companion.]

**con'-cord,** *n.* agreement; harmony; union. **con-cor'-dance,** *n.* agreement; an index of words occurring in a book (*esp.* the Bible). **con-cor'-dant,** *adj.* agreeing. **con-cor'-dat,** *n.* an agreement between the Pope and some foreign government; a compact. [F. <L. *concordia*, concord <*cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

**con'-course,** *n.* an assembly; a crowd; a meeting. [F. <L. *concursus*, a running together; a meeting.]

**con'-crete,** *adj.* dealing with actual things: *n.* actual existence (opposed to "abstract"); a kind of cement: *v.* (**-cre'-ted, -cre'-ting**). **con-cre'-tion,** *n.* a growing together; formation into a mass. **concrete-steel** or **ferro-concrete,** *n.* (in building) a framework of light steel filled in and round with cement. [L. *concrētus* <*con-*+*cresco* I grow.]

**con-cur'** (**-curred', -cur'-ring**), *v.* to run together; to meet; to agree. **con-cur'-rence,** *n.* **con-cur'-rent,** *adj.* [L. *concurro* <*con-*+*curro*, I run.]

**con-cus'-sion** (*-cush'-un*), *n.* a shaking; a violent shock by striking against. **concussion of the brain,** the stunning effect produced on the brain by a fall or a blow causing unconsciousness. [L. *concutio*, I shake together.]

**con-demn'** (*-dem'*), (**-demned', -demn'-ing**), *v.* to pronounce guilty; to sentence; to censure; to pronounce unfit for use or service. **con-dem-na'-tion,** *n.* [L. *condemno*.]

**con-dense'** (**-densed', -dens'-ing**), *v.* to reduce in volume; to turn vapour into liquid; to abbreviate. **con-den-sa'-tion,** *n.* **con-den'-ser,** *n.* that which condenses; any device for turning vapours and gases into liquids; a lens for concentrating light; an apparatus for accumulating and concentrating electricity. **condensed milk,** milk preserved by driving off the water by heat and then sweetening. [L. *condenso* < *densus*, thick.]

**con-de-scend'** (*-send'*), (**-ing, -ed**), *v.* to lower oneself; to stoop; to yield; to deign. **con-de-scen'-sion** (*-sen'-shun*), *n.* [F. <L. *con-*+**descend.**]

**con-dign'** (*-dīn'*), *adj.* well-merited; well-deserved (punishment). [L. *condignus*, very worthy.]

**con'-di-ment,** *n.* a seasoning for food; a relish. [L. *condīmentum.*]

**con-di'-tion** (*-dish'-un*), *n.* mode or state of being; circumstances; rank; an article or term of a contract. **con-di'-tion-al,** *adj.* depending on conditions. **con-di'-tion-al-ly,** *adv.* [L. *conditio.*]

**con-dole'** (**-doled', -do'-ling**), *v.* to grieve (with); to sympathize. **con-do'-lence,** *n.* [L. *con-*+*dŏleo*, I grieve.]

**con-done'** (*-dōn'*), (**-doned', -do'-ning**), *v.* to forgive; to pardon, or overlook (a fault). **con-do-na'-tion,** *n.* [L. *con-*+*dōno*, I give.]

**con'-dor,** *n.* a kind of vulture (a bird of prey) found in America. [Sp.]

**con-duce'** (*-dūs'*), (**-duced', -du'-cing**), *v.* to lead (to); to contribute. **con-du'-cive** (*-siv*), *adj.* leading to; helping to cause. [L. *con-*+*dūco*, I lead.]

**con-duct'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to lead or guide; to direct; to manage; to behave; (of electricity) to carry or transmit. **con'-duct,** *n.* guidance; behaviour. **con-duc'-tion,** *n.* **con-duc-tiv'-i-ty,** *n.* the power that bodies have of transmitting heat and electricity. **con-duc'-tor,** *n.* a leader; a manager; one in charge of a 'bus, car, etc.; a transmitter (of heat, electricity, etc.). [*See* **conduce.**]

**con'-duit** (*-dit*), *n.* a channel; a water-pipe; a groove, passage, or subway underground for containing gas-pipes, water-pipes, electric cables, etc. [F. < L. *con-*+*dūco*, I lead.]

**cone,** *n.* a pointed figure (like a sugar-loaf) on a circular base; the fruit of pines, firs, etc. **con'-i-cal,** *adj.* **cone tree,** a pine tree. [F. <L. <Gr. *kōnos*, a pine-cone; a peak.]

**co'-ney,** *n.* *See* **co'-ny.**

**con-fab'-u-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* (sometimes **con'-fab**) to talk together; to chat. **con-fab-u-la'-tion,** *n.* [L. *confābulatio* <*fābulor*, I talk.]

**con-fect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make up; to compose (by mixing). **con-fec'-tion,** *n.* a making (*esp.* of sweetmeats); a sweetmeat. **con-fec'-tion-er,** *n.* a maker or seller of sweetmeats, pastry, etc. **con-fec'-tion-er-y,** *n.* sweetmeats and pastry. [L. *con-*+*făcio*, I make.]

**con-fed'-er-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to unite in a league; to combine: *adj.* leagued together: *n.* one who is joined in a league with others; an ally; an accomplice. **con-fed'-er-a-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* a league or alliance; a conspiracy. **con-fed-er-a'-tion,** *n.* two or more parties, states, or societies leagued

together. [L. *con-*+*foedus*, a treaty, a league.]

**con-fer'** (**-ferred'**, **-fer'-ring**), *v.* to consult together; to grant; to bestow. **con'-fer-ence**, *n.* an assembly for consultation or discussion; a discussion. **con-fer'-ra-ble**, *adj.* [L. *con-*+*fĕro*, I bear, bring.]

**con-fess'** (**-fessed'**, **-fess'-ing**), *v.* to own or acknowledge (faults); to disclose; to make known (as sins to a priest); to profess belief in. **con-fess'-ed-ly**, *adv.* as owned or acknowledged; by confession. **con-fes'-sion** (*-fesh'-un*), *n.* **con-fes'-sion-al**, *n.* the place where a priest hears confession. **con-fes'-sor**, *n.* one who confesses; a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution; one who suffers persecution, but not death, for his faith. [F.<L. *confiteor*.]

**con-fet'-ti** (*-tē*), *n. pl.* small discs of coloured paper used, instead of rice, at weddings, to throw after the bride and bridegroom, for good luck; also used in mock battles in carnivals; small sweetmeats; comfits. [I. *confetto*, a sugar-plum.]

**con-fide'** (**-fi'-ded**, **-fi'-ding**), *v.* to trust (in); to rely (on). **con'-fi-dant**, *n. m.* (*f.* **-dante**), one in whom trust is placed (*esp.* in private affairs); a bosom friend. **con'-fi-dence**, *n.* trust; reliance; a feeling sure. **con-fi-den'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* able to be trusted; private. **con-fi'-ding**, *adj.* feeling trust. **in confidence**, as a secret or private matter not to be told to anyone else. **to take into confidence**, to let another share secret or private matters with you. [L. *confīdo*, I trust.]

**con-fig'-u-rate** (**-ra-ted**, **-ra-ting**), *v.* to form; to fashion. **con-fig-u-ra'-tion**, *n.* form; outline. [L. *con-*+**figure.**]

**con-fine'** (**-fined'**, **-fi'-ning**), *v.* to shut up; to limit; to enclose. **con'-fine** (*usu.* in *pl.* **con'-fines**), *n.* a boundary. **con-fine'-ment**, *n.* imprisonment; restraint. [F.<L. *con-*+*fīnis*, an end.]

**con-firm'** (**-firmed'**, **-firm'-ing**), *v.* to strengthen; to ratify; to make sure. **con-fir-ma'-tion**, *n.* a strengthening; a rite of the Church by which baptized persons are admitted to full fellowship. [F.<L. *confirmo*, I strengthen.]

**con'-fis-cate** (**-ca-ted**, **-ca-ting**), *v.* to seize as forfeited; to take possession of. **con-fis-ca'-tion**, *n.* **con'-fis-ca-tor**, *n.* [L. *con-*+*fiscus*, a basket, a purse.]

**con-flag-ra'-tion**, *n.* a very large fire. [L. *con-*+*flāgro*, I burn.]

**con-flict'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to fight; to be at variance. **con'-flict**, *n.* a fight; a struggle; strife. **con-flict'-ing**, *adj.* contrary; opposite. [L. *con-*+*flīgo*, I dash.]

**con'-flu-ence**, *n.* a flowing together or junction (of streams); a tributary stream. **con'-flu-ent**, *adj.* and *n.* [L. *con-*+*fluo*, I flow.]

**con-form'** (**-formed'**, **-form'-ing**), *v.* to make like; to adapt; to apply. **con-form'-a-ble**, *adj.* **con-for-ma'-tion**, *n.* shape. **con-form'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* likeness; agreement. [L. *con-*+**form.**]

**con-found'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to overthrow; to confuse or throw into disorder; to perplex; to amaze. [L. *con-*+*fundo*, I pour.]

**con-fra-ter'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a brotherhood or society of friends. [L. *con-*+**fraternity.**]

**con-frère'** (*koṅ-frār'*), *n.* an intimate associate; a fellow-member. [F.<L. *con-*+*frāter*, a brother.]

**con-front'** (*-frunt'*), (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to put face to face; to oppose. [L. *con-*+**front.**]

**Con-fu'-cian** (*-shyan*), *adj.* of or belonging to *Confucius*, the great Chinese philosopher and teacher (551-479 B.C.). **Con-fu'-cian-ism**, *n.*

**con-fuse'** (*-fūz'*), (**-fused'**, **-fu'-sing**), *v.* to mix together; to disorder; to perplex. **con-fu'-sed-ly**, *adv.* in a disorderly manner. **con-fu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* overthrow; defeat; ruin. [*See* **confound.**]

**con-fute'** (**-fu'-ted**, **-fu'-ting**), *v.* to prove to be wrong. **con-fu-ta'-tion**, *n.* [F.<L. *confūto*, I check, I confute.]

***con-gé'*** (*koṅ-jā'*), or **con'-gee** (*koṅ'-jē*), *n.* [F.] leave; dismissal. ***congé d'élire*** (*koṅ-jā' dā-leer'*), a letter from the sovereign (when a see is vacant), giving permission to the dean and chapter of the cathedral, to elect as bishop the person named in the letter.

**con-geal'** (*-jēl'*), (**-gealed'**, **-geal'-ing**), *v.* to freeze; to thicken (a liquid) by cold. **con-gel-a'-tion**, *n.* [L. *con-*+*gĕlu*, frost.]

**con'-ge-ner** (*-jē-*, or *con-jē'-*), *n.* one of the same kind, nature, or genus. [L. *con-*+*gĕnus*, race; kind.]

**con-ge'-ni-al**, *adj.* of like disposition; suited to. **con-ge-ni-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *con-*+*geniālis*, genial.]

**con-gen'-i-tal,** *adj.* belonging to a person from birth (*esp.* of diseases). [L. *con-*+*gĕnus*, race; kind.] [[L. *conger*.]

**con'-ger** (*kong'-ger*), *n.* a very large sea-eel.

**con-gest'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to bring or carry together; to accumulate. **con-ges'-tion** (*-tyŭn*), *n.* accumulation (*esp.* of blood); over-crowding. **congested area,** an over-populated district. [L. *congestio* <*congĕro*, I carry together.]

**con-glom'-er-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to collect into a ball or round mass: *n.* a kind of rock made up of small rounded fragments: *adj.* **con-glom-er-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *con-*+*glŏmus*, a ball (of silk).]

**con-grat'-u-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to wish joy (on or to). **con-grat-u-la'-tion,** *n.* [L. *con-*+*grātulor*, I wish joy (to) <*grātus*, pleasing.]

**con'-gre-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to meet together; to assemble. **con-gre-ga'-tion,** *n.* an assembly (*esp.* of worshippers). **con-gre-ga'-tion-al,** *adj.* [L. *con-*+*grex*, a flock.]

**con'-gress,** *n.* an assembly; the parliament of the United States, etc. [L. *con-*+*gressus*, a step.]

**con'-gru-ent,** or **con'-gru-ous,** *adj.* agreeing with; suitable. **con'-gru-ence,** *n.* suitability; agreement. **con-gru'-i-ty,** *n.* fitness. [L. *congrŭo*, I agree.]

**co-nif'-er-æ,** *n. pl.* (*s.* **co'-ni-fer**), the cone-bearing trees, as pines, firs, etc. **co-nif'-er-ous,** *adj.* bearing cones. [**cone**+L. *fĕro*, I bear.]

**con-jec'-ture** (**-tured, -tur-ing**), *v.* to form an opinion without evidence; to guess: *n.* an idea; a notion. **con-jec'-tu-ral,** *adj.* [L. *conjicio*, I throw together <*jăcio*, I throw.]

**con-join'** (**-joined', -join'-ing**), *v.* to join together; to combine. **con-joint',** *adj.* **con-joint'-ly,** *adv.* by united labour; unitedly. [F. <L. *con-*+**join.**]

**con'-ju-gal,** *adj.* relating to marriage. [F. <L. *conjugālis* <*jŭgum*, a yoke.]

**con'-ju-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to put together the parts of a verb: *adj.* united in pairs; yoked together. **con-ju-ga'-tion,** *n.* [L. *con-*+*jungo*, I join <*jŭgum*, a yoke.]

**con-junc'-tion,** *n.* a joining; (in grammar) a word which joins sentences, phrases, or words. **con-junc'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* **con-junc'-ture,** *n.* a combination of circumstances. [F. <L. *con-*+*jungo*, I join]

**con-jure'** (**-jured', -jur'-ing**), *v.* to implore (or appeal to) solemnly. **con-ju-ra'-tion,** *n.* **con-ju'-ror,** *n.* one who takes an oath with (one or more) others. [F. <L. *conjūro*, <*jūro*, I swear.]

**con'-jure** (*kun'-jer*), *v.* to juggle; to perform wonderful tricks. **con'-ju-rer,** *n.* one who conjures or juggles. [*See above.*]

**con-nect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to fasten together; to join; to associate. **con-nect'-ed-ly,** *adv.* **con-nec'-tion,** or **con-nex'-ion** (*-nek'-shun*), *n.* **con-nec'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* having the power of uniting: *n.* a connecting word. [L. *con-*+*necto*, I tie.]

**con-nive'** (**-nived', -ni'-ving**), *v.* to wink at or overlook (a fault); to take no notice of. **con-ni'-vance,** *n.* [F. <L. *connīveo*, I wink.]

**con-nois-seur'** (*kon-nis-sûr'*, or *-sūr'*), *n.* one who knows a subject (*esp.* music, painting, or sculpture) thoroughly, and is able to pass sound judgement on it. [F. <L. *cognosco*, I know.]

**con-note'** (**-no'-ted, -no'-ting**), or **con'-no-tate** (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to note or imply along with something else. **con-no-ta'-tion,** *n.* [L. *con-*+**note.**]

**con-nu'-bi-al,** *adj.* relating to marriage; nuptial. [L. *con-*+*nūbo*, I marry.]

**con'-quer** (*kong'-ker*), (**-quered, -quering**), *v.* to gain by force; to get the victory over; to subdue. **con'-quer-or,** *n.* one who —; a title given to the English king, William I. **con'-quest,** *n.* the act of conquering; that which is —. [F. <L. *con-*+*quaero*, I seek.]

**con-san-guin'-i-ty** (*-gwin'-i-ti*), *n.* relationship by blood (not by marriage). [L. *con-*+*sanguis*, blood.]

**con'-science** (*-shens*), *n.* a knowledge and estimation of one's own thoughts, actions and duties as regards right and wrong. **con-sci-en'-tious** (*-shi-en'-shus*), *adj.* acting uprightly according to —. **Conscience Clause,** a clause in an Act of Parliament which gives to parents the right to withdraw their children from religious instruction (in school) to which they have conscientious objections. **conscience money,** money paid (often secretly) to relieve the conscience, as an unpaid debt, a tax evaded, a theft committed, etc. [F. < L. *conscientia* < *conscio*, I know along with.]

**con'-scious** (*-shus*), *adj.* knowing; aware. **con'-scious-ness,** *n.* knowledge of things round about; sense of feeling. [L. *conscius.*]

**con'-script,** *n.* one compelled by law to serve in the army or navy. **con-scrip'-tion,** *n.* the system under which conscripts are forced to serve. **conscript fathers,** the senators of ancient Rome. [L. *conscrībo,* I write together (in a list).]

**con'-se-crate (-cra-ted, -cra-ting),** *v.* to make holy; to set apart for sacred uses. **con-se-cra'-tion,** *n.* the act of —. [L. *consĕcro* < *săcer,* sacred.]

**con-sec'-u-tive,** *adj.* following in regular order; following one after another. [L. *con-* + *sĕquor,* I follow.]

**con-sen'-sus,** *n.* general agreement. [L.]

**con-sent' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to agree; to yield: *n.* agreement; approval; permission. [L. *consentio* < *con-* + *sentio,* I feel.]

**con'-se-quence,** *n.* what follows; result; importance. **con'-se-quent,** *adj.* **con-se-quen'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* giving oneself airs of importance. **con'-se-quent-ly,** *adv.* in consequence. [F. < L. *consequentia* < *sĕquor,* I follow.]

**con-serve'** (**-served', -ser'-ving**), *v.* to save; to protect; to preserve (as fruit, etc.): *n.* preserved fruit. **con-ser-va'-tion,** *n.* act of conserving; reserved territory. **con-ser'-va-tism,** *n.* the principles of conservatives. **con-ser'-va-tive,** *adj.* averse to change: *n.* (in politics) one who is opposed to considerable changes in Church or State for which the time does not seem ripe. **con-ser'-va-tor,** *n.* one who preserves from injury. **con-ser'-va-to-ry,** *n.* a place where things (*esp.* tender plants) are kept from injury; a green-house. **con-ser'-va-toire** (*-twor*), *n.* an academy for teaching music, elocution, etc. [L. *con-* + *servo,* I keep.]

**con-sid'-er (-ered, -er-ing),** *v.* to think seriously about; to reflect upon; to reflect. **con-sid'-er-a-ble,** *adj.* worth considering; rather large or important. **con-sid-er-a'-tion,** *n.* regard for; an allowance. **con-sid'-er-ate,** *adj.* thoughtful; making allowance. **con-sid'-er-ing,** *prep.* regarding; respecting; seeing that. [F. < L. *con-* + *sīdus,* a star.]

**con-sign'** (*-sīn'*), **(-signed', -sign'-ing),** *v.* to give or send to; to entrust to. **con-sign-ee'** (*-sī-nē'*), *n.* one to whom anything is consigned. **con-sign'-ment,** *n.* that which is —. **con-sign'-or,** *n.* one who consigns. [F. < L. *con-* + *signum,* a sign or seal.]

**con-sist' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to be composed (of); to be comprised or contained (in). **con-sist'-ence, con-sist'-en-cy,** *ns.* a holding together; agreeing; firmness, density, or solidity. **con-sist'-ent,** *adj.* agreeing; fixed; uniform. **con-sist'-or-y,** *n.* an assembly or council (*esp.* ecclesiastical); the place of assembly. [F. < L. *consisto* < *con-* + *sisto,* I stand.]

**con-sole' (-soled', -so'-ling),** *v.* to comfort; to cheer in distress. **con-so'-la-ble,** *adj.* able to be comforted. **con-so-la'-tion,** *n.* **con-sol'-a-tor-y,** *adj.* conveying consolation. **consolation prize** (in competitions) one given for work, etc., which, though good, does not win a principal prize. [F. < L. *con-* + *sōlor,* I comfort.]

**con'-sole,** *n.* a kind of bracket to support an ornament. [F. < root of **consolidate**]

**con-sol'-i-date (-da-ted, -da-ting),** *v.* to make solid or compact; to harden or grow into a mass; to unite. **con-sol-i-da'-tion,** *n.* **con'-sols,** *n.* short for **consolidated annuities,** that part of the British National Debt which consists of several public debts consolidated (in 1751) into one fund. **consolidated fund,** the money derived from customs, excise, stamps, and other taxes, forming the public money of the country. [L. *con-* + *sŏlĭdus,* solid.]

***con-som-mé'*** (*-mā'*), *n.* a clear, strong meat soup. [F.]

**con'-so-nance,** *n.* an accord or union of sounds; agreement. **con'-so-nant,** *adj.* sounding or agreeing together: *n.* a letter sounded only with a vowel. **consonant with,** agreeing or in keeping with. [L. *con-* + *sŏno,* I sound.]

**con-sort' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to keep company (with). **con'-sort,** *n.* a husband or wife (*esp.* of a sovereign or a prince); a companion. [F. < L. *consors* < *con-* + *sors,* a lot.]

**con-spec'-tus,** *n.* a short sketch or abstract of a subject. [L. < *con-* + *specio,* I see.]

**con-spic'-u-ous,** *adj.* readily seen; manifest; prominent. **con-spi-cu'-i-ty,** *n.* [L. < *con-* + *specio,* I see.]

**con-spire' (-spired', -spi'-ring),** *v.* to plot together; to plan or devise. **con-spir'-a-cy,** *n.* **con-spir'-a-tor,** *n.* [F. < L. *conspiro* < *con-* + *spīro,* I breathe.]

**con'-sta-ble** (*kun'-*), *n.* an officer of the peace; a policeman; a warden of a castle; (formerly) a state officer of high

rank. **con-stab'-u-la-ry,** *n.* the whole body of constables. [O.F.<L. *cŏmes stăbŭli*, count of the stable.]

**con'-stant,** *adj.* fixed; firm; unchanging: *n.* a fixed number or quantity. **con'-stan-cy,** *n.* **con'-stant-ly,** *adv.* continually. [F.<L. *constans*<*con-*+*sto*, I stand.]

**con-stel-la'-tion,** *n.* a group of stars. [F.<L. *constellatio*<*con-*+*stella*, a star.]

**con-ster-na'-tion,** *n.* great and sudden fear; surprise and alarm. [F.<L. *consternatio*<*con-*+*sterno*, I throw down.]

**con-sti-pa'-tion,** *n.* a state of being bound in the bowels; costiveness. [L. *constipātus*, pressed together.]

**con'-sti-tute (-tu-ted, -tu-ting),** *v.* to set up; to establish; to compose. **con-stit'-u-en-cy,** *n.* the whole body of electors in a place, or the place itself. **con-stit'-u-ent,** *adj.* elementary; that which makes a thing what it is: *n.* one voter; a component part. **con-sti-tu'-tion,** *n.* the natural condition of body or mind; formation; the established form of government in a country; a particular law or regulation. **con-sti-tu'-tion-al,** *adj.* belonging to or inherent in (the body, mind, government, etc.); in accordance with, or authorized by, the constitution of a country, a society, etc.: *n.* a walk for the sake of one's health. [L. *constituo*, I cause to stand together.]

**con-strain' (-strained', -strain'-ing),** *v.* to compel; to confine; to limit. **con-strained',** *adj.* forced; wanting in freedom. **con-strain'-ed-ly,** *adv.* **con-straint',** *n.* compulsion; necessity; restraint; embarrassment. [F.<L. *con-*+*stringo*, I bind.]

**con-strict' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to bind or pull closer together; to cramp. **con-strict'-ive,** *adj.* **con-strict'-or,** *n.* the name of one of the muscles of the body; a class of serpents which crush their victims in their folds. [F.<L. *con-*+*stringo*, I bind.]

**con-struct' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to build; to form; to put together the parts of a thing; to invent. **con-struc'-tion,** *n.* a building or forming; interpretation or meaning. **con-struc'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* [L. *con-*+*struo*, I build.]

**con-strue'** (*-stroo'*), **(-strued', -stru'-ing),** *v.* to arrange; to explain; to understand. **con'-strue,** *n.* an explanation; a translation. [L. *construo*, I heap together.]

**con'-sul,** *n.* the title of two chief magistrates elected annually in the Roman republic; a representative of a sovereign or government in a foreign country. **con'-su-lar,** *adj.* **con'-su-late,** *n.* the office of a —; the official residence of a —. **con'-sul-ship,** *n.* the office of —; the period during which a — serves. [L. *consul.*]

**con-sult' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to seek advice; to confer with. **con-sul-ta'-tion,** *n.* **consultative committee,** one appointed to advise upon particular matters when called upon, but having no vote in coming to a decision. [L. *consulto*< *consŭlo*, I consult.]

**con-sume' (-sumed', -su'-ming),** *v.* to eat or use up; to destroy by wasting, fire, evaporation, etc.; to waste away. **con-sump'-tion,** *n.* the act of consuming; a wasting disease. **con-sump'-tive,** *adj.* [L. *consūmo*<*sūmo*, I take.]

**con'-sum-mate (-ma'-ted, -ma'-ting),** *v.* to complete; to make perfect. **con-sum'-mate,** *adj.* of the most finished kind; perfect. **con-sum-ma'-tion,** *n.* completion; perfection; end. [L. *con-*+*summus*, highest.]

**con'-tact,** *n.* touching; touch; close union. **to make contact,** to join up an electric current. **contact-breaker,** an instrument for interrupting an electric current. [L. *contactus*<*tango*, I touch.]

**con-ta'-gion** (*-jun*), *n.* catching (disease) by contact. **con-ta'-gious** (*-jus*), *adj.* (disease) liable to be caught or taken by contact. [*See* **contact.**]

**con-tain'** (*-tān'*), **(-tained', -tain'-ing),** *v.* to hold; to include. **con'-tents,** *n. pl.* things contained. [F.<L. *con-*+*tĕneo*, I hold.]

**con-tam'-i-nate (-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to defile; to stain. **con-tam-i-na'-tion,** *n.* [L. *contamĭno*<*con-*+*tango*, I touch.]

**con-tan'-go,** *n.* (on the Stock Exchange) a sum of money paid to enable a buyer to carry over a transaction to the next settling-day. [(?)<**continue.**]

**con-temn'** (*-tem'*), **(-temned', -temn'-ing),** *v.* to scorn; to despise. **con-temn'-er,** *n.* [L. *contemno*<*temno*, I despise.]

**con'-tem-plate** (or *con-tem'-*), **(-pla-ted, -pla-ting),** *v.* to consider; to intend; to

meditate on. **con-tem-pla'-tion,** *n.* **con-tem'-pla-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* of a contemplating disposition. **con'-tem-pla-tor,** *n.* [L. *contemplor* < *con-* + *templum*, a temple.]

**con-tem'-po-ra-ry** (*-ră-rĭ*), *adj.* living, occurring, or existing; at the same time: *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), one living at the same time as another (or others). **con-tem-po-ra'-ne-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* [L. *con-* + *tempus*, time.]

**con-tempt',** *n.* scorn; disrespect; disobedience of the rules or orders of a court of law. **con-temp'-ti-ble** (*-tĭ-bl*), *adj.* worthy of contempt; mean; despicable. **con-temp'-tu-ous** (*-tū-ŭs*), *adj.* showing —; scornful. [*See* **contemn.**]

**con-tend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to fight; to dispute; to reason. **con-ten'-tion,** *n.* that which forms matter of dispute. **con-ten'-tious** (*-shus*), *adj.* given to contending. [F. < L. *contendo* < *con-* + *tendo*, I stretch, I strive.]

**con-tent',** *adj.* satisfied: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to satisfy; to please: *n.* **con-tent'-ed,** *adj.* content. **con-tent'-ment,** *n.* state of being contented. [F. < L. *contentus.*]

**con'-tents,** *n. pl.* *See* **contain.**

**con-ter'-mi-nous** (*-nus*), *adj.* having the same boundary. [L. *conterminus* < *con-* + *terminus*, a boundary.]

**con-test'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to strive; to dispute; to fight; to call in question. **con'-test,** *n.* **con-test'-a-ble,** *adj.* **con-test'-ant,** *n.* **contested election,** one in which more than one candidate offers himself for election to a vacancy; one in which the declared result is disputed by one of the candidates. [F. < L. *contestor* < *con-* + *testis*, a witness.]

**con'-text,** *n.* what comes before and after (in a book). [L. *contexo* < *con-* + *texo*, I weave.]

**con-tig'-u-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* touching; very near; neighbouring. **con-ti-gu'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —. [L. *contiguus* < *con-* + *tango*, I touch.]

**con'-ti-nence** (*-tĭ-*), or **-nen-cy,** *n.* restraining oneself from evil. **con'-ti-nent,** *adj.* [L. *contĭneo*, I hold together.]

**con'-ti-nent** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* the largest mass of land. **the —, Europe. con-ti-nent'-al,** *adj.* [F. < L. *contĭneo*, I hold together.]

**con-tin'-gent,** *adj.* liable to happen; dependent on; accidental: *n.* a detachment (*esp.* of an army). **con-tin'-gen-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* something liable to happen. **con-tin'-gent-ly,** *adv.* [L. *contingo* < *tango*, I touch.]

**con-tin'-ue** (**-ued, -u-ing**), *v.* to keep on; to remain; to extend; to prolong. **con-tin'-u-al,** *adj.* **con-tin'-u-al-ly,** *adv.* **con-tin'-u-ance,** *n.* duration; a keeping on. **con-tin-u-a'-tion,** *n.* **con-ti'-nu-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a keeping on without interruption. **con-tin'-u-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* without stopping or interruption. [F. < L. *con-* + *tĕneo*, I hold.]

**con-tort'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to twist violently; to writhe. **con-tor'-tion,** *n.* a twisting (*esp.* of the body). **con-tor'-tion-ist,** *n.* one who practises and exhibits contortions of his body; a gymnast. [L. *con-* + *torqueo*, I twist.]

**con'-tour** (*-toor*), *n.* an outline (of a figure or body); a boundary line; the general form and arrangement of the elevations, plains, valleys, etc., of a country. **contour lines,** lines on a map drawn through places all at the same height above the sea. [F. < L. *con-* + Gr. *tornos*, a lathe.]

**contra-, contro-, contr-, counter-,** *pref.* [L.] against.

**con'-tra-band,** *adj.* prohibited; (goods) forbidden by law to be imported except on payment of duty: *n.* goods so prohibited. **con'-tra-ban-dist,** *n.* one who introduces contraband goods; a smuggler. **contraband of war,** anything forbidden by the Law of Nations to be supplied by a neutral power to belligerents (*esp.* arms, stores, etc.), which could be made use of during the war. [Sp. < I. < L. *contra* + L.L. *bandum*, a proclamation.]

**con-tract'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to draw together; to bring on; to shorten; to make a bargain or agreement; to undertake; to incur (as a debt). **con'-tract,** *n.* an agreement or bargain. **con-trac'-tion,** *n.* the act or process of contracting. **con-trac'-tor,** *n.* one who works to a —. [L. *contractus* < *con-* + *trăho*, I draw.]

**con-tra-dict'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to say the contrary; to deny. **con-tra-dic'-tion,** *n.* **con-tra-dic'-to-ry,** *adj.* [L. < *contra-* + *dīco*, I speak.]

**con-tral'-to,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tos**), sometimes called **al'-to,** (in music) the lowest voice of women and children. [I. < L. *altus*, high.]

**con'-tra-ry,** *adj.* opposite; in an opposite direction; opposing: *n.* that which is —

or opposite. **con-tra-ri'-e-ty,** *n.* the state of being —. **con'-tra-ri-ly,** *adv.* **con'-tra-ri-wise** (*-wīz*), *adv.* in a — manner; on the other hand. **on the contrary,** quite the reverse or opposite. [F.<L. *contrārius*<*contra*, against.]

**con-trast'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to set side by side or put in opposition so as to show the differences (in persons or things). **con'-trast,** *n.* opposition or difference. [F.<L. *contra-+sto*, I stand.]

**con-tra-vene'** (**-vened', -ve'-ning**), *v.* to come in opposition to; to oppose. **con-tra-ven'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *contra-+vĕnio*, I come.]

**con-tre-temps'** (*koṅ-tr-toṅ'*), [F.] an inopportune occurrence; a mischance; a hitch. [L. *contra-+tempus*, time.]

**con-trib'-ute** (**-u-ted, -u-ting**), *v.* to give along with others; to assist. **con-tri-bu'-tion,** *n.* that which is —; money paid at regular intervals to a joint fund (as to a lodge, club, etc.); a written article for a paper, magazine, etc. **con-trib'-u-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* **con-trib'-u-tor,** *n.* one who —. **con-trib'-u-to-ry,** *adj.* helping forward the same object; aiding: *n.* [L. *con-+tribŭo*, I give.]

**con'-trite,** *adj.* truly penitent. **con-tri'-tion** (*-trish'-un*), *n.* deep sorrow and repentance for sin. [F.<L. *contrītus*<*tĕro*, I bruise.]

**con-trive'** (**-trived', -tri'-ving**), *v.* to bring about; to invent. **con-tri'-vance,** *n.* something contrived. **con-tri'-ver,** *n.* one who —. [F.<*trouver*, I find.]

**con-trol'** (*-trōl'*), (**-trolled', -trol'-ling**), *v.* to manage; to rule; to repress; to restrain: *n.* **con-trol'-ler,** *n.* one who —; an officer who checks accounts, registers, etc.; the apparatus by which the driver of an electric car, etc., regulates the power, and, hence, the speed of the vehicle. [F. *contrôle*<L. *contra-+rotŭlus*, a little wheel.]

**con'-tro-vert** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to argue against; to oppose (*esp.* by words). **con-tro-ver'-ti-ble,** *adj.* **con'-tro-ver-sy** (not *kon-trŏv'-*), *n.* a dispute; a discussion. **con-tro-ver'-sial** (*-shal*), *adj.* relating to disputed matters. [L. *contra-+verto*, I turn.]

**con-tu-ma'-cious** (*-shus*), *adj.* opposing authority; wilfully disobedient; obstinate. **con'-tu-ma-cy,** *n.* obstinate disobedience or resistance. [L. *contumācia*]

**con'-tu-me-ly,** *n.* (*pl.* **-lies**), haughtiness and contempt; rudeness. **con-tu-me'-li-ous,** *adj.* insolent; disdainful. [L. *contumēlia.*]

**con-tuse'** (*-tūz'*), (**-tused', -tu'-sing**), *v.* to bruise. **con-tu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* [L. *con-+tundo*, I bruise.]

**co-nun'-drum,** *n.* a short riddle or puzzle in words. [?]

**con-va-les'-cence** (*-sens*), *n.* recovery of health after illness; state of a person recovering from sickness. **con-va-les'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* and *n.* [L. *con-+vălĕo*, I am strong or well.]

**con-vec'-tion,** *n.* the act of carrying; the transmission of heat by means of currents in liquids or gases, and of electricity by the motion of charged particles of air. **con-vec'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* [L. *con-+vĕho*, I carry.]

**con-vene'** (**-vened', -ve'-ning**), *v.* to call together; to assemble. **con-ve'-ner,** *n.* [F.<L. *convĕnio*, I come together.]

**con-ve'-ni-ent,** *adj.* suitable; handy. **con-ve'-ni-ence,** *n.* an accommodation; something suited to one's wants. [F.< L. *convĕniens*, coming together.]

**con'-vent,** *n.* a house for nuns; a nunnery. **con-ven'-tu-al,** *adj.* [O.F.<L. *conventus*<*convĕnio*, I come together.]

**con-ven'-ti-cle,** *n.* a secret meeting (formerly for worship by dissenters from the established church); a meeting-house for such purposes. [L. *conventicŭlum*<*convĕnio*, I come together.]

**con-ven'-tion,** *n.* an assembly; an agreement. **con-ven'-tion-al,** *adj.* according to agreement; based on usage or custom. **con-ven-tion-al'-i-ty,** *n.* any of the customary usages of social life. [F.<L. *conventio*<*convĕnio*, I come together.]

**con-verge'** (**-verged', -ver'-ging**), *v.* to tend to one point. **con-ver'-gence,** *n.* **con-ver'-gent,** *adj.* [L. *con-+vergo*, I incline.]

**con-verse'** (**-versed', -ver'-sing**), *v.* to talk together. **con'-verse,** *n.* talking together. **con'-ver-sant,** *adj.* well acquainted (with). **con-ver-sa'-tion,** *n.* familiar talk together; behaviour. **con-ver-sa'-tion-ist** or **con-ver-sa'-tion-al-ist,** *n.* one good at conversation. **con-ver-saz-i-o'-ne** (*-văr-sat-sĭ-ō'-nā*) (*pl.* **-nes** or **-ni**), [I.] *n.* a friendly meeting for conversation, discussion, and entertainment; an "at home"; a soirée. [F.<L. *con-+verto*, I turn.]

**con'-verse,** *n.* the exact opposite (said of a proposition or statement). **con-verse'-ly,** *adv.* [L. *conversus*, turned about < *verto*, I turn.]

**con-vert' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to change the life or opinions of; to change from one state or use to another. **con'-vert,** *n.* a converted person. **con-ver'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* the act of —. **con-vert'-i-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* capable of being —. [F. < L. *converto*, I turn about.]

**con'-vex,** *adj.* curved outwards (the opposite to **concave**). **con-vex'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* degree of roundness of surface (as of a lens, etc.). [L. *convexus* < *con-* + *vĕho*, I carry.]

**con-vey'** (*-vā'*), **(-veyed', -vey'-ing),** *v.* to carry; to transport; to transfer property; to communicate. **con-vey'-ance,** *n.* the act of conveying; a vehicle for carrying persons or goods; a legal deed for transferring property. **con-vey'-an-cer,** *n.* one whose business is **con-vey'-an-cing,** or drawing up deeds of conveyance. **con-vey'-er,** *n.* one who —. **con-vey'-or,** *n.* an apparatus for —. [F. < L. *con-* + *via*, a way, road.]

**con-vict' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to prove or find guilty. **con'-vict,** *n.* one who has been convicted; one undergoing penal servitude. **con-vic'-tion,** *n.* a proving guilty; a strong belief. [L. *convinco* < *con-* + *vinco*, I conquer.]

**con-vince'** (*-vins'*), **(-vinced', -vin'-cing),** *v.* to fully persuade. [*See* **convict.**]

**con-viv'-i-al,** *adj.* festive; social; jovial. **con-viv-i-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *con-* + *vīvo*, I live.]

**con-voke' (-voked', -vo'-king),** *v.* to call together; to assemble. **con-vo-ca'-tion,** *n.* an assembly (*esp.* of clergy or the heads of a university). [F. < L. *convŏco*, I call together.]

**con-volve' (-volved', -vol'-ving),** *v.* to roll together. **con'-vo-lu-ted,** *adj.* rolled or twisted together. **con-vo-lu'-tion,** *n.* a state of being rolled, folded, or doubled together (as in the brain, the intestines, etc.). [L. *convolvo*, I roll together.]

**con-vol'-vu-lus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-lus-es**), a genus of twining, trailing plants; the bindweed. [*See* **convolve.**]

**con-voy' (-voyed', -voy'-ing),** *v.* to escort (*esp.* provisions and stores for an army); to guard; to protect. **con'-voy,** *n.* an escort; that which is convoyed; supplies. [F. *convoyer* < root of **convey**]

**con-vulse' (-vulsed', -vul'-sing),** *v.* to agitate or stir up violently; to affect by spasms. **con-vul'-sion,** *n.* an involuntary contraction, stiffening, or drawing up of a muscle, limb, etc. (*usu.* in *pl.*); a fit; any violent social or political agitation or disturbance; a disturbance in nature (as an earthquake, etc.). **con-vul'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* [L. *con-* + *vello*, I pull.]

**co'-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nies**), or **coney,** a rabbit; a simpleton. [F. < L. *cunīculus*, a rabbit.]

**cool,** *adj.* rather cold; indifferent; impudent: *v.* **(cooled, cool'-ing). cool'-ly,** *adv.* in a cold manner; calmly; deliberately; impudently. **cool'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *cōl.*]

**cool'-ie** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a labourer imported from India, China, or other Eastern countries. [Hindustani *kūli*, a labourer; a porter.]

**coop** (*koop*), *n.* a cage for fowls: *v.* **(cooped, coop'-ing),** to shut up (as in a cage); to confine in limited space. **coop'-er,** *n.* one who makes casks. **coop'-er-age,** *n.* a cooper's workshop. [L. *cūpa*, a barrel.]

**co—op'-er-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to work together (with). **co—op-er-a'-tion,** *n.* a working together. **co—op'-er-a-tive** (*-ă-tĭv*), *adj.* working together. **co—op-er-a'-tor,** *n.* **co—operative society,** a union of persons for the production or distribution of goods for their common benefit. [L. *co-* + **operate.**]

**co—opt' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to elect by the votes of existing members (of a club or other body of persons). **co—op-ta'-tion,** *n.* **co—op'-tion,** *n.* **co—op'-ta-tive,** *adj.* [L. *co-* + *opto*, I choose.]

**co—or'-di-nate,** *adj.* of the same order, kind, or rank: *v.* **(-na-ted, -na-ting),** to arrange in order; to harmonize. **co—or-di-na'-tion,** *n.* [L. *co-* + *ordo*, order.]

**coot,** *n.* a British fresh-water bird. [D. *koet.*]

**co'-pal,** *n.* a transparent resinous substance used in making varnishes. [Sp.]

**co-part'-ner,** *n.* one who is partner with one or more others. **co-part'-ner-ship,** *n.* [L. *co-* + **partner.**]

**cope (coped, co'-ping),** *v.* to compete (with); to contend. [F. < L. < Gr. *kolăphos*, a blow.]

**cope,** *n.* a kind of cloak worn by a priest on certain occasions. **co'-ping, co'-**

**ping–stone** or **cope'–stone,** *n.* the topmost course of a wall. [<root of **cap.**]

**co'-peck,** *n.* a Russian copper coin worth about ½*d.* [Rus.]

**co'-pi-ous** (*-pĭ-us*), *adj.* plentiful; overflowing. **co'-pi-ous-ly,** *adj.* **co'-pi-ous-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *cōpia*, plenty.]

**cop'-per,** *n.* a common metal of a reddish colour; a coin made of — (or bronze); a boiler (made of copper, sometimes of iron): *v.* **(-pered, -per-ing),** to cover or sheathe with copper. **cop-per–plate',** *n.* a thin plate of — used for engraving upon; an engraving printed from such a plate. **cop'-per–smith,** *n.* a worker in —. [<*Cyprus*, whence the ancients obtained much copper.]

**cop'-per-as,** *n.* sulphate of iron or green vitriol, used in dyeing black and in making inks. [F.<L. *cupri rosa*, rose of copper.]

**cop'-pice,** or **copse,** *n.* a wood of small trees or bushes. [O.F.<L.<Gr. *kolăphos*, a blow.]

**cop'-y,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), an imitation or reproduction; that which is imitated; one of a number of books, writings, etc.: *v.* **(-ied, -y-ing),** to imitate; to transcribe. **cop'-i-er,** or **cop'-y-ist,** *n.* one who copies. **cop'-y-hold,** *n.* a kind of holding of land based on a *copy* of the rolls from which the tenant derives his rights. **cop'-y-hold-er,** *n.* the owner of a copyhold. **cop'-y-right,** *n.* the sole right of publishing (a book, etc.): *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to get copyright for. [F.<L. *cōpia*, plenty.]

**coque** (*kok*) **feathers,** the tips of the white feathers of various birds (properly young ostriches) fastened in a long ribbon and used for ladies' boas, ruffles, etc. [F.<L. *concha*, a shell.]

**co-quet'** (*-ket'*), **(-ted, -ting),** *v.* to flirt; to trifle (as with love). **co'-quet-ry** (*kō'-ket-rĭ*), *n.* the act or practice of coquetting. **co-quette'** (*-ket'*), *n.* a woman who —. **co-quet'-tish,** *adj.* [F. *coq*, a cock.]

**cor'-a-cle** (*-ă-kl*), *n.* a kind of boat made of a wicker frame and skin. [W. *corwgl.*]

**cor'-al,** *n.* a hard substance growing from the bottom of the sea and composed of the skeletons of very minute creatures: *adj.* of coral. **cor'-al-line,** *adj.* of or like coral. **coral–reef,** a reef or bank formed by the growth and deposit of coral. [F.<L.<Gr. *korallion.*]

**corb,** *n.* a kind of basket. [L. *corbis*, a basket.]

**cor'-ban,** *n.* a giving or consecrating (of anything) to God. [H. *qorbān*; *see Mark* vii. 11.]

**cor'-bel,** *n.* a kind of bracket of wood or stone projecting from a wall to support a pillar. [F. *see* **corb.**]

**cord,** *n.* a string; a line: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to fasten with cord. **cord'-age,** *n.* ropes; the rigging of a ship. [F.<L.<Gr. *chordē*, a string.]

**cor'-di-al,** *adj.* warm (of heart); hearty; sincere: *n.* a refreshing drink. **cor'-di-al-ly,** *adv.* **cor-di-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *cor, cordis*, the heart.]

**cor'-dite,** *n.* a kind of smokeless gunpowder, so called from its resemblance to small pieces of *cord.*

**cor'-don,** *n.* a protecting line (of troops, sentries, policemen, etc.), enclosing or guarding a place. ***cordon–bleu*** (*kordoṅ-bluh*), *n.* [F.] a first-class cook. [F.<root of **cord.**]

**cor-du-roy',** *n.* a thick, cotton stuff, corded or ribbed on the surface. [F. *corde du roi*, the king's cord.]

**core,** *n.* the heart; the inmost part (*esp.* of the apple and other fruits); the centre of anything; the insulated wires (generally copper) of an electric cable; the soft iron central part of an electro-magnet. [O.F.<L. *cor*, the heart.]

**co-rel'-a-tive.** *See* **correlative.**

**co–re-spond'-ent,** *n.* one who is charged along with another in a divorce case. [L. *co-*+**respond.**]

**cor-i-an'-der,** *n.* a plant whose *seeds* are much used in medicine and for flavouring. [F.<L. *coriandrum*<Gr. *kŏrion.*]

**cork,** *n.* the outer bark of the cork-tree; a stopper (*esp.* for bottles) of cork: *v.* **(corked, cork'-ing),** to stop with a —. **cork'-screw,** *n.* an instrument for taking out a —. [Sp.<L. *cortex*, bark.]

**corm,** *n.* a solid bulb-shaped root, as of a crocus. [Gr.]

**cor'-mo-rant,** *n.* a large sea-bird of prey; a greedy person; a glutton. [F.<L. *corvus marīnus*, sea raven.]

**corn,** *n.* grain (as wheat, barley, maize, etc.). **corn'-crake,** or **land'-rail,** *n.* a bird which frequents fields of growing corn. **corn'-field,** *n.* **corn'–flour,** *n.* the finely ground meal of maize or Indian corn. **Corn Laws,** several laws passed to regulate the exportation and

importation of corn (repealed 1846). **corned (beef)**, (beef or other flesh meat) preserved in brine and cooked by boiling. [A.S. *corn*.]

**corn**, *n.* a horny growth (*esp.* on the toes). **cor'-ne-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* horny. [F.< L. *cornu*, a horn.]

**cor'-ne-a**, *n.* the horny, transparent part of the eye (through which the light passes). [L.<*cornu*, a horn.]

**cor'-ner**, *n.* an angle; a nook or recess: *v.* (**-nered, -ner-ing**), to put into a —, or difficult place or state; to buy up (all the stock of a commodity) in order to sell at an advanced price. **corner-stone**, *n.* a stone uniting two sides of a building; the chief stone; something of very great weight or importance. **cor'-ner-wise**, *adv.* diagonally. **to turn the —**, to get over a difficulty. [O.F.<L. *cornu*, a horn.]

**cor'-net**, *n.* a little horn; a kind of trumpet; a cornet-player; formerly an officer in the cavalry (now sub-lieutenant). [F.<L. *cornu*, a horn.]

**cor'-nice** (*-nis*), *n.* the upper moulding (of a column, wall, etc.). [F. (?)]

**cor-nu-co'-pi-a** (*-pī-ă*), *n.* (*pl.* **-as** or **-æ**), the horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance. [L. *cornu copiae*.]

**co-rol'-la**, *n.* (*pl.* **-las**), the inner part of a flower, next the calyx, usually bright-coloured, and consisting of one or more petals. [L. *corolla*, *dim.* of *corōna*, a crown.]

**co-rol'-la-ry** (or *cor'-ol-*), *n.* an inference drawn from proved facts; a consequence. [L., *see* **corolla.**]

**co-ro'-na**, *n.* (*pl.* **-næ** or **-nas**), a name given to various objects resembling a crown; the circle of florets (as in a daisy); a luminous circle or halo seen round the sun during a total eclipse of that body. **co-ro'-nal, cor'-o-nate**, *adjs.* of or belonging to a crown. **cor-o-na'-tion**, *n.* the ceremony of crowning the sovereign. **cor'-o-ner**, *n.* an officer of the Crown appointed to enquire into causes of suspicious death, suicide, etc. **cor'-o-net**, *n.* a small crown. [L. *corōna*, a crown.]

**cor'-o-nach**, *n.* a Highland dirge or lamentation for the dead. [Ga.]

**cor'-po-ral**, *n.* a non-commissioned officer of a company or troop, next below a sergeant. [F.<L. *corpus*, the body.]

**cor'-po-ral**, *adj.* belonging to the body; having a body or substance; not spiritual. **cor-po'-re-al**, *adj.* having a body or substance. **corporal punishment**, punishment inflicted on the body, as flogging, etc. [F.<L. *corpus*, the body.]

**cor'-po-rate**, *adj.* united in a body and acting as an individual; united: *v.* (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), to unite into one body. **cor-po-ra'-tion**, *n.* a body or society authorized by law to act as one individual (as the municipal authorities of a town; a trade guild; a city company). [L. *corpus*, a body.]

**corps** (*kōr*), *n.* (*pl.* **corps** (*kōrz*)), a body of soldiers; a division of an army. **corps dip-lo-ma-tique'** (*-teek'*), [F.] the body of ambassadors in a country. [F.<L. *corpus*, a body.]

**corpse** (*korps*), *n.* (*pl.* **corps'-es**), a dead body. [F.<L. *corpus*, a body.]

**cor'-pu-lent**, *adj.* very stout. **cor'-pu-lence**, or **cor'-pu-len-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *corpus*, a body.]

**Cor'-pus Chris'-ti**, *n.* a festival of the R.C. Church, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honour of the Eucharist. [L. the body of Christ.]

**cor'-pus-cle** (*-kl*). *n.* a minute particle; a minute animal or vegetable cell. **cor-pus'-cu-lar**, *adj.* [*Dim.* of L. *corpus*, a body.]

**cor'-ral**, *n.* an inclosure (often formed of waggons) for cattle or horses, or for defence, made by emigrants, *esp.* in America: *v.* (**-ralled, -ral-ling**), to surround and enclose. [Sp. *corral*, an inclosure.]

**cor-rect'**, *adj.* right; straight; perfect; true: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to make right or straight; to reprove or punish. **cor-rec'-tion**, *n.* **cor-rec'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* **cor-rect'-ly**, *adv.* **house of correction**, a prison. [L. *corrĭgo*, I correct.]

**cor'-re-late** (**-la'-ted, -la'-ting**), *v.* to have *relation* to each other, as parent and child; to connect or bring together (ideas which have a mutual relationship). **cor-re-la'-tion**, *n.* **cor-rel'-a-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* [L. *co-*+**relate.**]

**cor-res-pond'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to answer; to agree; to communicate (*esp.* by letter); to be like something else. **cor-res-pond'-ence**, *n.* **cor-res-pond'-ent**, *adj.* agreeing: *n.* one who communicates by letter. [F.<L. *cor-*+**respond.**]

**cor'-ri-dor** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a covered passage in

a building. **corridor–carriage,** or **–train,** *n.* one in which there is a passage from end to end. [F.<I.<L. *curro,* I run.]

**cor-ri-gen'-dum** (*pl.* **-da**), [L.] something [thing to be corrected.

**cor-rob'-o-rate** (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to make more certain; to confirm. **cor-rob-o-ra'-tion,** *n.* **cor-rob'-o-ra-tive** (*-ră-tiv*), **cor-rob'-o-ra-to-ry,** *adjs.* [L. *co-*+*rōbur,* oak, strength.]

**cor-rode'** (**-ro'-ded, -ro'-ding**), *v.* to gnaw or eat away; to rust. **cor-ro'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* **cor-ro'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* causing corrosion: *n.* [F.<L. *cor-*+*rōdo,* I gnaw.]

**cor'-ru-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to wrinkle; to draw into folds by contraction. **cor-ru-ga'-tion,** *n.* **corrugated metal,** metal bent into a series of ridges and grooves (thus ∿∿∿), to give it greater strength. [L. *cor-*+*rūga,* a wrinkle.]

**cor-rupt'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make rotten or bad; to infect; to bribe; to become rotten, etc.: *adj.* tainted; made bad or foul; full of errors. **cor-rupt'-er,** *n.* one who —. **cor-rup'-ti-ble** (*-tĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be corrupted. **cor-rup'-tion,** *n.* the state or process of being or becoming corrupt. [F.<L. *corrumpo* <*rumpo,* I break.]

**cor'-sage** (*-sāj*), *n.* the body part of a lady's dress. [F., *see* **corset.**]

**cor'-sair,** *n.* a pirate; a sea-robber; a pirate's vessel. [F.<I.<L. *cursus,* a running<*curro,* I run.]

**corse,** *n.* *See* **corpse.**

**corse'-let,** or **cors'-let,** *n.* armour to cover the breast. [F.<L. *corpus,* the body.]

**cor'-set,** *n.* a dress bodice; a pair of stays. [F.<L. *corpus,* the body.]

**cor-tège'** (*-tāzh'*), *n.* a train of attendants; a procession. [F.<I.<root of **court.**]

**Cor'-tes** (*kŏr'-tās*), *n.* the parliamentary bodies of Spain and Portugal. [Sp.< root of **court.**]

**cor'-tex,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ti-ces**), the bark (of a plant); a covering. **cor'-ti-cal,** *adj.* [L. *cortex.*]

**cor'-us-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to flash with light; to sparkle; to gleam. **cor-us-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *corusco,* I glitter.]

**cor-vette'** (*-vet'*), *n.* formerly, a small ship of war with one tier of guns. [F.<Po. <L. *corbis,* a basket.]

**C.O.S.,** Charity Organisation Society.

**cos-met'-ic,** *adj.* relating to personal adornment: *n.* or **cos-mé-tique'** (*-mā-teek'*), [F.] a preparation used for the purpose of beautifying the skin or hair. [Gr. *kosmos,* order, embellishment.]

**cos'-mic,** or **cos'-mi-cal.** *See* **cosmos.**

**cos-mo-pol'-i-tan,** or **cos-mop'-o-lite,** *n.* a citizen of the universe; one who is at home everywhere: *adj.* common everywhere; widely spread; free from prejudice; not provincial. [Gr. *kosmos,* the universe; *pŏlis,* a city.]

**cos'-mos** (*koz'-*), *n.* the world, or universe, as a system of order. **cos'-mic,** or **cos'-mi-cal,** *adj.* relating to the universe. [Gr. *kosmos,* order; the universe.]

**Cos'-sack,** *n.* the name of a Russian warlike tribe; a light-armed Russian cavalry soldier. [Rus. *kozak*<T. *quzzāq.*]

**cost** (**cost, cost'-ing**), *v.* to be of a certain price; to cause to be suffered: *n.* amount paid (or to be paid) for something; expense; any labour, self-denial, suffering, etc., necessary to secure a benefit. **cost'-ly,** *adj.* of high price; valuable; expensive. [O.F.<L. *consto,* I stand together.]

**cos'-tal,** *adj.* relating to the ribs or the side of the body. [L. *costa,* a rib.]

**cos'-tard,** *n.* a kind of apple; the head. [F.<L. *costa,* a rib; *i.e.,* a ribbed apple.]

**cos'-ter** or **cos'-ter-mon-ger,** *n.* a hawker of fruit and vegetables. [<**costard**+A.S. *mangere,* a trader.]

**cos'-tive,** *adj.* constipated; bound or confined in the bowels. [F.<**constipate.**]

**cos'-tume,** *n.* dress; mode of dressing; a lady's dress consisting of coat and skirt. **cos-tu'-mer** (or **-mi-er**), *n.* one who makes or deals in ladies' dresses, jackets, etc. [<root of **custom.**]

**co'-sy** (*-zĭ*), *adj.* snug; comfortable: *n.* a cloth cover to keep food warm, as a **tea–cosy,** an **egg–cosy.** **co'-si-ly,** *adv.* [?]

**cot,** *n.* a small house or *cottage*; a small bed. [A.S. *cot,* a cottage; a den.]

**cote,** *n.* a shelter for small animals, etc., as **sheep–cote, dove–cote.** [A.S.]

**co-te-line'** (*-lēn'*), *n.* a kind of white muslin generally ribbed. [F.<L. *costa,* a rib.]

**co'-te-rie** (*-rē*), *n.* a circle or set of friends who meet together for familiar talk; a social society; a clique. [F.<root of **cot.**]

**co-til'-lion** (*-til'-yŭn*), or **co-til-lon'** (*-tĭ-yoń'*), *n.* a dance for eight persons;

the music for such a dance. [F.]

**cot'-tage,** *n.* a small dwelling-house. **cot'-ta-ger,** *n.* one who dwells in a —. [*See* **cot.**]

**cot'-tar** or **cot'-ter,** *n.* a cottager, often cultivating a small plot of land. **cot'-ti-er,** *n.* an Irish cottager. [*See* **cot.**]

**cot'-ton,** *n.* a soft, downy substance got from the seed-pod of the cotton-plant; cloth made from it: *adj.* **cot'-ton-y,** *adj.* **cotton—wool,** — in its raw or woolly state. [F. *coton* < Ar. *qutun.*]

**cot-y-le'-don** (*kot-i-lē'-*), *n.* the seed-leaf of a plant. [Gr. < *kotŭlē*, a cup.]

**couch,** *n.* a place of rest; a bed: *v.* **(couched, couch'-ing),** to lay oneself down; to lay (a lance) in position; to lie down or recline; to stoop down; to put into phrases. **couch'-ant,** *adj.* (of a beast) lying down with head erect. [F. *coucher* < L. *collŏco*, I place together.]

**cough** (*kof*), *n.* a sudden, noisy, and violent expulsion of air from the lungs, *usu.* resulting from a cold: *v.* **(coughed, cough'-ing).** [Imitative.]

***cou-leur' de rose*** (*koo-lur' duh*), [F.] rose-coloured; fair in appearance.

**cou'-lomb** (*koo'-lom*), *n.* the unit of *quantity* in measuring *elec.* [< *C. A. de Coulomb*, a French scientist (1736-1806)]

**coul'-ter** (less correctly **colter**), *n.* the front or cutting part of a plough. [L. *culter*, a knife.]

**coun'-cil,** *n.* an assembly met for consultation, deliberation, or advice; a body of men elected to direct the affairs of a corporate town or city, etc. **coun'-cil-lor,** *n.* a member of a —. **council of war,** a conference of officers consulting with the commanding-officer on a matter of emergency; any meeting of officials to discuss a plan of action. [F. < L. *concilium*, a council.]

**coun'-sel,** *n.* advice given; deliberation; consultation; a barrister (as a **K.C.** or **Q.C.,** *q.v.*): *v.* **(-selled, -sel-ling),** to advise. **coun'-sel-lor,** *n.* one who gives advice; a barrister. **counsel of perfection,** good advice which it is impossible to carry out. **King's** (or **Queen's**) **—,** a barrister officially appointed as — to the Crown (he wears a silk robe and ranks before ordinary barristers). **to keep one's own —,** to keep a secret or plan to oneself. **to take —,** to consult (with). [L. *consilium*, counsel.]

**count,** *n.* a foreign title of nobility equivalent to the English *earl.* **count'-ess,** *f.* of **count**; the wife of an earl. [F. *comte* < L. *cŏmes*, a companion.]

**count (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to number (one by one); to reckon; to esteem; to consider: *n.* the act of numbering; a statement of a plaintiff's case in court; a particular charge in an indictment. **count'-less,** *adj.* innumerable. **count'-ing—house,** *n.* the room or office where a merchant keeps accounts and transacts business. **to count out,** to adjourn a meeting on finding, by counting, that a quorum (*q.v.*) is not present. [F. < L. *compŭto*, I reckon.]

**coun'-ten-ance,** *n.* the face; appearance: *v.* **(-anced, -an-cing),** to favour or approve. **in —,** in a composed manner; in favour. **out of —,** abashed; ashamed. **to keep one's —,** to keep a calm look. [F. < L. *continentia*, self-restraint; demeanour.]

**coun'-ter,** *n.* one who counts; a table in a shop for money or goods: *adv.* in opposition. [L. *contra*, against.]

**coun-ter-act'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to act in opposition; to hinder; to defeat. **coun-ter-ac'-tion,** *n.* **coun-ter-act'-ive,** *adj.* [F. *contre* < L. *contra*, against + **act.**]

**coun-ter-bal'-ance** (**-anced, -an-cing**), *v.* to oppose with equal weight, power, or force: *n.* [F. *contre* < L. *contra*, against + **balance.**]

**coun'-ter-blast,** *n.* a contrary blast; a strong opposition (*esp.* by speech or writing). [F. *contre* < L. *contra*, against + **blast.**]

**coun'-ter-check** (**-checked, -check-ing**), *v.* to check by force; to stop entirely; to rebuke. [F. *contre* < L. *contra* + **check.**]

**coun'-ter—cur'-rent,** *n.* a current flowing in an opposite direction. [F. *contre* < L. *contra*, against + **current.**]

**coun'-ter-feit** (*-fēt*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to imitate; to forge (as a coin, or a signature): *n.* a fraudulent imitation. [F. *contre* < L. *contra*, against + *făcio*, I do.]

**coun'-ter-foil,** *n.* that portion of a cheque, receipt, or other document, retained by the sender as a record of the particulars contained on the portion which is parted with. [F. *contre* < L. *contra*, against + *folium*, a leaf.]

**coun-ter-mand'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to give an order contrary to a previous one: *n.*

[F. *contre*<L. *contra*, against+*mando*, I command.]

**coun'-ter-march (-marched, march-ing)**, *v.* to march in the opposite direction to a previous one. [F. *contre*<L. *contra*, against+**march.**]

**coun'-ter-mine**, *n.* a gallery under ground constructed to oppose, surprise, and destroy the value of the mines of an enemy; any scheme to upset the plan of an opponent: *v.* **(-mined, -mi-ning)**, [F. *contre*<L. *contra*, against+**mine.**]

**coun'-ter-pane**, *n.* a coverlet for a bed. [F. *contre*<L. *contra*, against+*pannus*, cloth.]

**coun'-ter-part**, *n.* a thing (or person) exactly resembling, fitting, or agreeing with another; a copy; a duplicate. [F. *contre*<L. *contra*, against+**part.**]

**coun'-ter-poise** (*-poiz*), **(-poised, pois-ing)**, *v.* to weigh against; to act in opposition to; to balance. [F. *contre*<L. *contra*, against+**poise.**]

**coun'-ter-scarp**, *n.* (in fortification) the outer wall, or slope of the ditch. [F. *contre*<L. *contra*, against+**scarp.**]

**coun'-ter-shaft**, *n.* (in machinery) an intermediate shaft conveying motion. [F. *contre*<L. *contra*, against+**shaft.**]

**coun'-ter-sign (-signed, -sign-ing)**, *v.* to sign again as a check: *n.* a private sign; a pass-word, or watch-word. [F. *contre*<L. *contra*, against+**sign.**]

**coun-ter-vail' (-vailed', -vail'-ing)**, *v.* to act against with equal force or effect: *n.* equal weight, strength, or value; compensation. **countervailing duties,** taxes put on goods imported from a country as a set-off against taxes imposed on other goods by that country. [F. *contre*<L. *contra*, against+*văleo*, I am strong.]

**coun'-try**, *n.* a rural part (as opposed to *town*); land under the same government; a state; one's birth-land or residence: *adj.* **coun'-tri-fied**, *adj.* having the manners or appearance of a rustic. **coun'-try-man**, *n.* one living in the —; one of those born in the same country. **country cousin,** a relative or friend from the — unused to the town. **to go (or appeal) to the —,** to ascertain the opinions of the electors throughout the country by a general election for members of parliament. [F.<L.L. *contrāta*, (a region lying) opposite to (the observer)]

**coun'-try-dance**, *n.* sometimes corrupted into **con'-tra-dance,** one in which the partners are disposed in lines opposite to each other. [L. *contra.*]

**coun'-ty**, *n.* a division of a country in the British Isles. **county borough,** a borough of over 50,000 inhabitants which has certain rights and privileges of local government. **county council,** the elected body which manages the affairs of a county or a division of a county. **county court,** a court in which county business is transacted and justice is administered in certain cases. **county town,** (formerly) an important town in every county (and still so in many cases) where county business is transacted and assizes are held. [Properly a province ruled by a *Count*, *q.v.*]

**coup** (*koo*), [F.] *n.* a sudden stroke or blow; a successful hit. ***coup d'état*** (*koo dā-tä'*), [F.] a sudden stroke of state policy. ***coup de grâce*** (*dĕ grâs'*), [F.] a finishing stroke.

**coup'-le** (*cup'-pl*), *n.* two; a pair; a man and his wife: *v.* **(-led, -ling),** to unite. **coup'-let** (*kup'-*), *n.* two lines of verse rhyming with each other. **coup'-ling,** *n.* that which couples; a band. [F.<L. *cōpŭla*, a band, a tie.]

**cou'-pon** (*koo'-poń*), *n.* an interest note intended to be cut or torn off when presented for payment; one of a series of tickets which are vouchers for certain payments to be made or services rendered; a ticket. [F. *couper*, to cut.]

**cour'-age** (*kŭr'-āj*), *n.* bravery; fearlessness. **cour-a'-geous** (*-jus*), *adj.* [O.F.<L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

**cou'-ri-er** (*koo'-*), *n.* a runner; a messenger; a travelling attendant. [F.<L. *curro*, I run.]

**course** (*kōrs*), *n.* a running; a road or track; way of life; a career; a regular method of proceeding; a series (as lectures); the food served in each of the successive parts of a meal: *v.* **(coursed, cours'-ing),** to chase (*esp.* hare or rabbit). **cour'-ser,** *n.* a swift or spirited horse. [F.<L. *cursus*<*curro*, I run.]

**court** (*kōrt*), *n.* an enclosed space; a yard; a king's palace; the persons forming the retinue of a sovereign; a meeting of these persons; a hall for the administration of justice, and the judges or magistrates who preside there: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to pay marked attention to; to woo; to attract. **cour'-te-ous** (*kur'-*

*tĭ-us*), *adj.* polite; well-bred; affable. **cour'-te-sy** (*kur'-*), *n.* politeness. **by courtesy,** by favour rather than by right. **Court of Common Pleas,** formerly a court for the trial of actions brought by one subject against another, but merged, in 1880, into the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. **Court of St. James,** the Court of the British Sovereign, so called from being formerly held at St. James's Palace, London. **court'-i-er** (*kōrt'-*), *n.* one who frequents a king's —. **court-mar'-tial** (*-shal*), *n.* (*pl.* **courts-martial**), a court held by military (or naval) officers for breaches of military (or naval) law, or discipline. **court'-ship,** *n.* wooing. **court-yard',** *n.* a small yard or enclosure adjoining a house. **courtesy title,** a title to which one has no right, but which is allowed by the usages of society, as *Esq.* to any gentleman, *Lord* or *Honourable* to the son of a peer. [F.<L. *cohors*, an enclosure.]

**cous'-in** (*kuz'-n*), *n.* a child of an uncle or aunt; a term used by a sovereign in addressing another sovereign, or one of his own noblemen. **cous'-in-ger'-man,** *n.* (*pl.* **cous'-ins-ger'-man**), a true or *first* cousin (by blood, not by marriage). [F.<L. *consobrīnus*, a cousin.]

**cou-til'** (*koo-*), or **-telle',** or **-tille',** *n.* a close-woven cotton canvas. [F.]

**cov'-e-nant** (*kuv'-*), *n.* an agreement (*esp.* in writing); a bargain: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to make an agreement or bargain. **cov'-e-nant-er,** *n.* one who makes a —; one who agreed to, and defended, *The National Covenant*, 1638. [L. *con-* + *vĕnio*, I come.]

**cov'-er** (*kuv'-*), **(-ered, -er-ing),** *v.* to hide; to clothe; to shelter; to protect: *n.* that which covers. **cov'-er-ing,** *n.* something which covers. **cov'-er-let,** *n.* a bed-cover. **cov'-ert,** *n.* a thicket; a place of protection (for game): *adj.* secret. **covert coat,** a short, light overcoat. **under cover,** enclosed in an envelope with a letter; under shelter. [F.<L. *coopĕrio*, I cover.]

**cov'-et** (*kuv'-*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to have a very strong wish for something; to wish for what is unreasonable, unlawful, or forbidden. **cov'-e-tous** (*-tus*), *adj.* **cov'-e-tous-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *cŭpio*, I wish, desire.]

**cov'-ey** (*kŭv'-ĭ*), *n.* a brood (of birds). [O.F. *couvée*<L. *cŭbo*, I lie down.]

**cow (cowed, cow'-ing),** *v.* to subdue; to dishearten. [Scand.]

**cow'-ard,** *n.* a person lacking courage. **cow'-ard-ice** (*-ĭss*), *n.* want of courage; timidity. **cow'-ard-ly,** *adj.* **cow'-ard-li-ness,** *n.* [O.F.<L. *cauda*, a tail.]

**cow'-er (-ered, -er-ing),** *v.* to crouch (or shrink from) *esp.* through fear; to stoop. [Scand.<Dan. *kure*, to doze.]

**cowl,** *n.* a monk's hood; the top of a chimney. [A.S. *cugle*, a cowl (L. *cucullus*).]

**Cowper-Temple Clause,** a provision made in the Education Act (1870) by which parents may, if they wish, withdraw their children from religious instruction in Elementary Schools. [< the name of the proposer.]

**cow'-rie** (or **-ry**) (*-rĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), a small shell, used as money in parts of Africa and Asia. [Hindustani *kauri*.]

**cow'-slip,** *n.* a kind of wild primrose. [A.S. *cu'-slyppe*.]

**cox'-comb** (*-kōm*), *n.* a vain, conceited fellow (so called from the crest, like a *cock's comb*, worn by jesters).

**cox'-swain** (*kŏk'-swān* or *kŏk'-s'n*), *n.* a sailor who has charge of the boats on a ship; the steersman of a boat. [< *cock*, a boat + **swain.**]

**coy,** *adj.* bashful; shy. **coy'-ness,** *n.* [F. *coi*<L. *quiētus*, quiet.]

**coz'-en** (*kuz'-n*), **(-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to cheat; to deceive. **coz'-en-age,** *n.* [F. *cousiner*, to play the cousin; to live on others. *See* **cousin.**]

**cr.,** credit; creditor.

**crab,** *n.* a kind of shell-fish; a kind of crane or windlass. **to catch a** —, to miss a stroke in rowing and fall backwards. [A.S. *crabba*.]

**crab,** *n.* a sour wild apple. **crab'-bed,** *adj.* sour; ill-tempered. [?]

**crack (cracked, crack'-ing),** *v.* to split; to make a splitting noise: *n.* a chink; a short, sharp, splitting noise: *adj.* very superior; first-rate. **crack'-er,** *n.* a small fire-work. **crack'-le (-led, -ling),** *v.* to make a splitting noise. **crack'-ling,** *n.* the well-browned, crisp rind of roast pork. **crack'-nel,** *n.* a hard, dry biscuit. [A.S. *cracian*, to resound.]

**cra'-dle** (*-dl*), *n.* a baby's bed or crib; the place of nurture or origin; a frame in which anything rests; a framework under a ship for launching it; a case

for a broken limb : *v.* **(-dled, -dling)**, to lay or rock in a cradle ; to nurse. [A.S. *cradol.*]

**craft,** *n.* skill ; trade ; deceit ; cunning ; a small ship ; ships collectively. **craf'-ty,** *adj.* cunning. **craf'-ti-ly,** *adv.* **craf-ti'-ness,** *n.* **crafts'-man,** *n.* an artificer ; a workman in a trade. [A.S. *cræft*, skill, power.]

**crag,** *n.* a steep, rugged rock. **crag'-gy,** *adj.* [W. *craig*, a rock.]

**cram (crammed, cram'-ming),** *v.* to stuff full ; to squeeze in ; to prepare hurriedly for an examination : *n.* the process of cramming. **cram'-mer,** *n.* one who crams (*esp.* knowledge into students' heads for examinations). **cram-full,** *adj.* [A.S. *crammian.*]

**cramp,** *n.* a convulsive and painful contraction of the muscles ; anything which confines or contracts : *v.* **(cramped, cramp'-ing),** to confine in too small space. **cram'-pons,** *n. pl.* pieces of iron fixed to the shoes to assist in climbing. [D. *kramp.*]

**cran'-ber-ry,** *n.* a sour red berry much used for sauces, preserves, etc. [< *crane-berry* ; origin unknown.]

**crane,** *n.* a large wading-bird ; a machine for raising heavy weights : *v.* **(craned, cra'-ning),** to stretch out the neck ; to hoist with a crane. **crane'-fly,** *n.* a kind of gnat with long legs ; the daddy-long-legs. [A S. *cran.*]

**cra'-ni-um,** *n.* the skull. **cra'-ni-al,** *adj.* **cra-ni-ol'-o-gy** (*-ji*), *n.* the science relating to the skull. **cra-ni-ol'-o-gist,** *n.* [L. < Gr. *krānion*, the skull.]

**crank,** *n.* an angle or bend (as on an axle or machine shaft) ; a peculiarity or whim. **crank'-y,** *adj.* given to cranks ; crooked ; infirm ; shaky ; loose. [O.E. and D. *krank*, sick, weak.]

**cran'-ny,** *n.* a chink ; a crevice. **cran'-nied,** *adj.* [F. *cran*, a notch < L. *crēna*, a notch.]

**crape,** *n.* a thin, crimped stuff made of raw silk (*usu.* black, and worn in mourning). [F. *crêpe* < L. *crispus*, crisp, wrinkled.]

**crash,** *n.* a noise of breaking, *esp.* through falling ; ruin ; failure : *v.* **(crashed, crash'-ing).** [Imitative.]

**crash,** *n.* a kind of coarse linen towelling. [A form of **crass,** L. *crassus*, thick.]

**crass,** *adj.* coarse ; dense ; gross, as **crass ignorance.** [L. *crassus*, thick.]

**crate,** *n.* a case with open sides (wicker-work, or wooden laths) for packing. [L. *crātes*, a hurdle.]

**cra'-ter** (*krā'-* not *krá'-*), *n.* the mouth of a volcano. [L. < Gr. *kratēr*, a bowl.]

**cra-vat',** *n.* a neck-cloth or tie (*esp.* for men). [F. *cravate.*]

**crave (craved, cra'-ving),** *v.* to beg earnestly ; to long for ; to desire. **cra'-ving,** *n.* a strong desire or longing. [A.S. *crafian*, to demand.]

**cra'-ven,** *n.* a coward : *adj.* cowardly ; spiritless. [< *crave* ; a 'craven' is one who *craves* for mercy.]

**craw,** *n.* the crop, throat, or first stomach of fowls ; the stomach of an animal. [(?) D. *kraag.*]

**crawl (crawled, crawl'-ing),** *v.* to creep along ; to move slowly : *n.* [Dan. *kravle.*]

**cray'-fish** (less correctly **craw'-fish**), *n.* a small kind of fresh-water lobster. [< O.F. *crevisse*, a crab.]

**cray'-on,** *n.* a pencil of black or coloured chalk ; a drawing made with such a pencil : *v.* **(-oned, -on-ing),** to draw with a crayon. [F. < L. *crēta*, Cretan earth, chalk.]

**craze (crazed, cra'-zing),** *v.* to put (the mind) out of order ; to become insane : *n.* an infatuation ; a strong habitual desire or fancy. **cra'-zy,** *adj.* weak (*esp.* in mind) ; idiotic ; unsound. **cra'-zi-ness,** *n.* [Sc. *krasa*, to crackle.]

**creak (creaked, creak'-ing),** *v.* to make a harsh, grating sound : *n.* **creak'-y,** *adj.* [Imitative.]

**cream,** *n.* the thick, oily part of milk from which butter is made ; the best of anything : *v.* **(creamed, cream'-ing),** to skim, as cream from the surface of milk ; to become thick like cream. **cream'-er-y,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), a factory where butter and cheese are made from cream, or a shop where they are sold. **cream'-y,** *adj.* full of cream. **cream-laid paper,** cream-coloured writing-paper with parallel water-marks (**wove paper** has no such marks). [O F. *cresme* < L. *chrisma.*]

**crease,** *n.* a mark made by folding ; a line in cricket used to mark the boundary near the wicket : *v.* **(creased, creas'-ing),** to make creases. [?]

**cre-ate'** (**-a'-ted, -a'-ting**), *v.* to bring into being ; to cause to exist ; to form ; to invent. **cre-a'-tion,** *n.* the act of creating ; that which is created or made. **cre-a'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* having power to

create; belonging to creation. **cre-a'-tor,** *n.* one who creates. **The Creator,** God. [L. *creo*, I create.]

**crea'-ture** (*kree'-tshur*), *n.* any living thing created; a servile dependant; a tool; a human being (used in contempt or pity). **creature comforts,** things which help to make life comfortable, as good food, clothing, shelter, and luxuries. [*See* **create.**]

**crèche** (*krāsh* or *krĕsh*), *n.* [F.] a day-nursery for young children whose mothers are out at work.

**cre'-dence,** *n.* belief; trust; a small table beside the altar or communion table on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated. [*See next word*]

**cre-den'-tial** (*-shal*), *n.* that which enables a thing to be believed or credited. **cre-den'-tials,** *n. pl.* testimonials as to truth, genuineness, or character. [L. *crēdo*, I believe.]

**cred'-i-ble,** *adj.* capable of being believed; worthy of belief; probable. **cred-i-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* **cred'-i-bly,** *adv.* [*See* **credit.**]

**cred'-it,** *n.* belief; faith; trust; confidence; good name; reputation: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to give trust to; to believe; to sell on trust; (in book-keeping) to enter into an account book or ledger money or other value received from a customer. **cred'-i-ta-ble,** *adj.* bringing credit or honour to; praiseworthy. **cred'-i-tor,** *n.* one to whom a debt is owing. [F. < L. *crēdo*, I believe.]

**cred'-u-lous,** *adj.* believing too readily; simple-minded; easily imposed upon. **cre-du'-li-ty,** *n.* [L. *crēdo*, I believe.]

**cree (creed, cree'-ing),** *v.* to soften grain by boiling or steaming. [F. *crever*, to burst.]

**creed,** *n.* a summary of the essential articles of religious belief (as in the Apostles' Creed); any system of principles professed or believed. [L. *crēdo*, I believe.]

**creek,** *n.* a small inlet. [D. *kreek.*]

**creel,** *n.* a basket, *esp.* for fishing. [Ga. (?)]

**creep (crept, creep'-ing),** *v.* to move slowly along the ground like a worm; to move slowly and stealthily. **creep'-er,** *n.* one who creeps; a creeping plant. **creep'-y,** *adj.* chilled with fear. [A.S. *crēopan*, to creep.]

**cre-mate'** (**-ma'-ted, -ma'-ting**), *v.* to burn (*esp.* dead bodies). **cre-ma'-tion,** *n.* the act of cremating. **cre-ma-to'-ri-um,** *n.* or **cre'-ma-to-ry,** *n.* a place where bodies are cremated: *adj.* [F. < L. *crēmo*, I burn.]

**cre-na'-ted,** *adj.* notched at the edges. [L. *crēna*, a notch.]

**cre'-ole,** *n.* (in the West Indies and other parts of the New World) a descendant of European ancestors but born and naturalized in the country. [F. through Sp. < L. *crĕo*, I create.]

**cre'-o-sote,** or **cre'-a-sote** (*-sōt*), *n.* a thick, oily liquid obtained from wood-tar, having the power of preserving meat, wood, etc., from decay. [Gr. *kreas*, flesh, *sōtēr*, preserving.]

**crêpe,** *n.* same as **crape.** ***crêpe de chine*** (*krāp dĕ sheen'*) [F.] a kind of crape (thicker than ordinary and not so much crinkled) used for ladies' blouses, dresses, etc. **cré'-pon** (*crā'-poń* or *crep'-on*), *n.* a fabric of silk or wool, or both mixed, woven like crape, but thicker. [*See* **crape.**]

**crep'-o-line** (*-lēn*), *n.* a thin crape-like material (for ladies' dresses). [*See* **crape**]

***cre-scen'-do*** (*-shen'-*), [I. < L. *cresco*, I increase] a term (in *mus.*) denoting increasing in sound or loudness.

**cres'-cent** (*kres'-ent*), *n.* a figure the shape of the new moon; a row of houses arranged on a curve: *adj.* —; increasing. [L. *cresco*, I increase.]

**cress,** *n.* edible garden and water-plants. [A.S. *cærse.*]

**crest,** *n.* the comb or tuft on a bird's head; the top or summit; a plume of feathers, etc., on a helmet; the ornament above the shield in a coat-of-arms. **crest'-fallen,** *adj.* in a low or depressed state, dejected; cowed. [L. *crista*, a crest or plume of feathers.]

**cre-ta'-ceous** (*-shus*), *adj.* consisting of or like chalk. [L. *creta*, chalk.]

**cre-tonne'** (*-ton'*), *n.* a kind of strong cotton cloth (originally white) now printed and often glazed. [F.]

**cre-vasse',** *n.* a rent or fissure (*esp.* in a glacier). [F. < L. *crĕpo*, I crackle.]

**crev'-ice** (*-iss*), *n.* a crack; a rent; a narrow opening. [*See* **crevasse.**]

**crew** (*croo*), *n.* a company (*esp.* of the men who work a ship); a company, squad, or gang (often in a bad sense). [F. < L. *accresco*, I grow to.]

**crew'-el,** *n.* fine worsted yarn used for embroidery. [(?)]

**crib,** *n.* a manger or rack in a stable; a

stall (for oxen); a child's bed; a cabin; a confined place; a translation or key used dishonestly: *v.* **(cribbed, crib'-bing)**, to confine; to pilfer. **crib'-bage,** *n.* a game at cards. [A.S. *crib*, a crib, stall.]

**crick** (*krik*), *n.* a spasm or cramp of the muscles (*esp.* in the neck). [<crack.]

**crick'-et** (*krik'-*), *n.* a small insect of the grasshopper family known by the chirping sound it makes by rubbing its wing-covers together. [F. *criquet*. Imit.]

**crick'-et** (*krik'-*), *n.* a well-known game played with bats and a ball. **crick'-et-er,** *n.* [F. *criquet*. <(?)]

**crime,** *n.* an offence against the law; any outrage or great wrong. **crim'-i-nal,** *adj.* guilty of —; of the nature of —; depraved: *n.* one who has committed —. **crim-in-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being criminal; guiltiness. **crim'-i-nate (-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to accuse of crime. [F.<L. *crīmen*, an accusation; crime.]

**crimp,** *adj.* crisp and brittle: *v.* **(crimped, crimp'-ing),** to make crisp; to curl or frill; to decoy sailors or soldiers: *n.* one who decoys. [<cramp.]

**crim'-son** (*-zn*), *adj.* of a deep-red colour: *n.* [F. *cramoisin* < Ar. *qironiz*, the cochineal insect (from which the colour was obtained).]

**cringe (cringed, cring'-ing),** *v.* to bow very low; to be servile; to flatter; to shrink with fear. [A.S. *cringan*.]

**crin'-kle** (*-kl*), **(-kled, -kling),** *v.* to wrinkle up; to curl; to make a rustling sound. [<root of crank.]

**crin'-o-line** (*-lēn* or *-lĭn*), *n.* a stiffened petticoat. [F.<L. *crīnis*, hair+*linum*, flax.]

**crip'-ple** (*-pl*), *n.* a lame person: *v.* **(-pled, -pling),** to make lame; to disable; to weaken the power or efficiency of; to lessen the resources of. [A.S. *crypel*.]

**cri'-sis,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**) (*-sēz*), a turning point; a decisive moment; the stage in an illness which decides whether or not a patient is likely to recover; any critical state in life or public affairs. [L. <Gr. *krisis*<*krīno*, I judge.]

**crisp.** *adj.* curling closely; brittle; fresh (as air): *v.* **(crisped, crisp'-ing),** to curl; to make wavy; to ripple. [L. *crispus*, curly, wrinkled.]

**cri-te'-ri-on,** *n.* (*pl.* **-a**), a test (for judging); a standard; a rule. [Gr.]

**crit'-ic,** *n.* one who is skilled in estimating and judging the quality of a thing; an adept; a fault-finder. **crit'-i-cal,** *adj.* decisive; discerning; fastidious; fault-finding; dangerous. **crit'-i-cize** (*-sīz*), **(-cized, -ci-zing),** *v.* to judge; to find fault with or praise. **crit'-i-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* ***cri-tique'*** (*-tēk'*), *n.* [F.] a critical judgement (*esp.* in a newspaper or other periodical publication); a review. [Gr. *krīno*, I judge.]

**croak** (*krōk*), *n.* the hoarse noise made by a frog or a raven: *v.* **(croaked, croak'-ing),** to make such noise; to grumble; to forebode evil. **croak'-er,** *n.* [Imit.]

**cro'-chet** (*-shā*), *n.* fancy-work done with thread, etc., and a hooked needle: *v.* **(-cheted** (*-shād*), **-chet-ing** (*-shā-ing*)). [F. *croc*, a hook]

**crock,** *n.* a pitcher; a pot. **crock'-er-y,** *n.* earthenware. [A.S. *crocca*.]

**croc'-o-dile,** *n.* a large amphibious lizard-like reptile. — **tears,** pretended sorrow. [F.<L.<Gr. *krokodeilos*.]

**cro'-cus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-cus-es**), a bulbous plant with light-yellow or purple flowers. [L. *crŏcus*.]

**croft,** *n.* a small field; a small farm. **croft'-er,** *n.* a dweller on and cultivator of a croft (*esp.* in Scotland). [A.S. *croft*, a small field.]

**crom'-lech** (*-lēk*), *n.* (in Eng.) an ancient monument consisting of a large, flat stone resting on the top of two or more upright stones; a Druidical circle (perhaps a sepulchre). [W.]

**crone,** *n.* an old woman. **cro'-ny,** *n.* (*pl.* **-nies**), a familiar companion. [?]

**crook,** *n.* a bend; a staff bent at one end. **crook'-ed,** *adj.* bent; deformed; perverse; dishonourable. [Dan. *krog*, a hook.]

**croon (crooned, croon'-ing),** *v.* to make a low, singing, humming sound: *n.* —; a murmur. [Imitative.]

**crop,** *n.* the stomach or *craw* of a bird; produce (*esp.* of a field or garden); a riding-whip with a loop instead of a lash: *v.* **(cropped, crop'-ping),** to cut short off; to cause to bear a crop. **crop out,** to come to light; to appear above the surface. **crop up,** to come up, or appear, unexpectedly. **come a cropper,** to fail badly in some undertaking or effort; to receive a decided check. [A.S. *cropp*, a bunch.]

**cro'-quet** (*-kā*), *n.* a game played on the grass with wooden balls and mallets. **cro-quette'** (*-kĕt'*), *n.* a fried ball of minced and seasoned meat, fish, rice, etc.; a rissole. [F.]

**cro'-sier,** less correctly **cro'-zier** (*-zhĕr*), *n.* a bishop's pastoral staff. [O.F. *crois.*]

**cross,** *n.* two lines passing over each other at an angle (thus ×, or thus +); an instrument of punishment (in the form of a cross); a monument, model, or ornament in the form of a cross; anything that crosses or thwarts; adversity or affliction: *v.* (**crossed, cross'-ing**), to mark with a cross; to pass over; to intersect; to interlace; to cancel; to thwart; to vex; to interfere with: *adj.* ill-tempered; contrary. **cross'—bill,** *n.* a bird the parts of whose bill cross each other near the points. **cross'-bow** (*-bō*), *n.* a bow in the form of a cross. **cross'—bred,** *adj.* of mixed breed. **cross'—ex-am'-ine** (**-ined, -in-ing**), *v.* to test (a witness) by the opposing party examining him. **cross'—grained,** *adj.* crabbed; perverse. **cross'-ing,** *n.* a passage across. **at — purposes,** having contrary aims. **cross'—ques-tion** (**-tioned, -tion-ing**), *v.* to cross-examine. **cross'—road,** *n.* a by-path. **cross'—wise,** *adv.* in the form of a cross; across. **Southern Cross,** a group of stars in the southern hemisphere in the form of a cross. [O.F. *crois* < L. *crux*, a cross.]

**crotch'-et** (*kroch'-*), *n.* a hook; a note ♩ in music; a whim. **crotch'-e-ty,** *adj.* whimsical. [F. < *croc*, a hook.]

**crosse,** *n.* the long-handled racquet used in the game of lacrosse. [< **cross.**]

**cro'-ton,** *n.* an East Indian plant from the seeds of which a medicinal oil (**cro'-ton—oil**) is obtained. [Gr. *krŏtōn*, a tick (insect), the shape of the seeds.]

**crouch** (**crouched, crouch'-ing**), *v.* to stoop or bend low; to cringe; to fawn. [A variation of **crook.**]

**croup** (*kroop*), *n.* a disease of the throat (*esp.* of children) with a hoarse cough and difficult breathing. [Imitative.]

**croup** (*kroop*), *n.* the hind quarters (*esp.* of horse, or fowl). [F. *croupe.*]

**crou-pi-er'** (*kroo-pĭ-ēr'*), *n.* the one who collects the money staked at a gaming-table; an assistant-chairman at a public dinner. [F.]

***croûte*** (*kroot*), *n.* [F.] crust. ***croû'-tons,*** *n.* pieces of bread cut into shapes and used in cooking for garnishing.

**crow** (**crowed** or **crew, crow'-ing, crowed**), *v.* to cry like a cock; to use boasting language; to utter a sound of joy or pleasure (as an infant): *n.* a large black bird. **as the — flies,** in a straight line. **crow'-bar,** *n.* a bar used as a lever to raise heavy objects. **crow's feet,** wrinkles at the outer corners of the eyes. **crow's nest,** a box or perch near the top of a mast to shelter the look-out man. **to have a crow to pluck,** to require an explanation; to have a grievance to settle. [A.S. *crāwe*, a crow.]

**crowd** (*kroud*), *n.* a large assembly; a throng; a mob: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to press together. [A.S. *crūdan*, to push.]

**crown** (*kroun*), *n.* a state covering for the head of a sovereign; the top (*esp.* of the head); completion; honour; reward; a silver coin value 5*s.*: *v.* (**crowned, crown'-ing**), to deck with a crown; to complete. **Crown colony,** one ruled directly by the Home Government. **crown'—glass,** *n.* very fine window-glass. **crown lands,** real estate heired by the sovereign. **crown living,** a church living in the gift of the sovereign. **Crown—Prince,** *n.* the heir to the throne (in Germany). [O.F. < L. *cŏrōna*, a crown.]

**cro'-zier.** *See* **crosier.**

**cru'-ci-al** (*kroo'-si-al* or *kroosh'-yal*), *adj.* belonging to a cross; searching or decisive (test or experiment). [F. < L. *crux*, a cross.]

**cru'-ci-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *n.* a pot for melting ores, minerals, etc. (often of clay). [< root of **crock.**]

**cru'-ci-fer** (*-si-fĕr*), *n.* a flower having four petals in the shape of a cross; a cross-bearer. **cru-cif'-er-æ,** *n. pl.* the order of flowers (**crucifers**) having four petals in the form of a cross. **cru-cif'-er-ous,** *adj.* [L. *crux*, cross + *fĕro*, I bear.]

**cru'-ci-form,** *adj.* in the form of a cross. [L. *crux*, a cross + **form.**]

**cru'-ci-fy** (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to put to death by nailing on a cross. **cru'-ci-fix,** *n.* a figure or image of Christ upon the cross. **cru-ci-fix'-ion** (*-fik'-shun*), *n.* death on the cross (*esp.* of Jesus Christ). [L. *crux*, a cross + *fīgo*, I fix.]

**crude,** *adj.* raw; immature; unripe; unfinished; ill-considered. **crude'-ness,**

*n.* **cru'-di-ty** (*-dĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being crude. [L. *crūdus*, raw.]

**cru'-el**, *adj.* disposed to give pain; unfeeling; pitiless. **cru'-el-ly**, *adv.* **cru'-el-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* [F. < L. *crudēlis*.]

**cru'-et**, *n.* a small bottle or jar for holding vinegar, etc.; the stand for these vessels; a castor. **cruet-stand**, *n.* [F. < L.L. *cruga*, a pitcher.]

**cruise** (*krooz*), *n.* the sailing (of a ship) here and there: *v.* **(cruised, cruis'-ing)**, to sail hither and thither, *esp.* for pleasure, or in search of an enemy, or for the protection of vessels. **crui'-ser** (*kroo'-zer*), *n.* a war-vessel with a high rate of speed but less fighting power than a man-of-war, used especially for protecting merchant-vessels, for scouting, etc. [D. *kruisen*, to cross the sea, < L. *crux*, a cross.]

**crumb** (*krum*), *n.* a small fragment, *esp.* of bread; the soft part of bread. **crumb'-y**, *adj.* **crum'-ble (-bled, -bling)**, *v.* to break into crumbs or small pieces. **crumb'-cloth**, *n.* a cloth placed over a carpet to protect it, *esp.* under a dining-table. [A.S. *cruma*.]

**crum'-pet**, *n.* a kind of soft, spongy cake for tea, made from batter, unsweetened, and baked on an iron plate. [< **crumb**.]

**crum'-ple (-pled, -pling)**, *v.* to bend into wrinkles or folds; to crease. [< **crimp**.]

**crunch (crunched, crunch'-ing)**, *v.* to crush with the teeth. [Imitative.]

**crup'-per**, *n.* a leather loop passing under a horse's tail and fastened to the saddle to keep it in its place; the hind-quarters (of a horse). [F. *croupière*.]

**cru-sade'**, *n.* a war, under the banner of the Cross, to recover the Holy Land from the Turks; any enterprise carried on with great zeal and enthusiasm, *esp.* one against existing or supposed evils. **cru-sa'-der**, *n.* [F. *croisade* < L. *crux*, cross.]

**cruse** (*krooz*), *n.* an earthen cup, pot, or vessel (for water, oil, etc). [F. < Ic. *krus*.]

**crush (crushed, crush'-ing)**, *v.* to break in pieces; to press down; to subdue; to overwhelm (as with sorrow): *n.* the act of crushing; a pressing crowd of people. **crush'-hat**, a tall hat which is so made as to be collapsible and become flat for easy carrying; an opera-hat. [O.F. *cruisir*.]

**crust**, *n.* the hard outside covering (as of a loaf, a pie, the earth, etc.); a piece of a loaf: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to cover with a —.

**crus'-ty**, *adj.* having a —; ill-tempered; surly. **crus'-ti-ness**, *n.* the state of being crusty. [O.F. < L. *crusta*.]

**crus-ta'-ceous** (*-shus*), *adj.* belonging to the **crus-ta'-ce-a** (*-shĭ-ă*), *n. pl.* an order of animals having a hard outside shell (like the lobster, etc.). **crus-ta'-ce-an**, *n. s.* one of the crustacea: *adj.* [< **crust**.]

**crutch**, *n.* a staff with a top cross-piece for a cripple; a prop or support. [A.S. *cryce*.]

**crux**, *n.* a cross; anything very difficult or puzzling. [L.]

**cry (cried, cry'-ing)**, *v.* to make a loud, shrill sound; to shout; to weep; to proclaim (*esp.* for sale); to pray or implore: *n.* (*pl.* **cries**). **cri'-er**, *n.* one who cries out public notices. **to cry down**, to dispraise or condemn; to silence by loud noises. **to cry off**, to withdraw from. **a far —**, a long distance. **in full —**, in full pursuit (as dogs hunting). **to — quits**, to declare to be even. **to — up**, to praise unduly. [F. *crier* < L. *quĭrĭto*, I call for help.]

**crypt** (*kript*), *n.* the basement or underground part of a church or large building. **cryp'-tic**, *adj.* hidden; secret. **cryp'-to-gram** (or **-graph**), *n.* something written in secret symbols, or characters, or with a hidden meaning. [L. < Gr. *krupto*, I hide.]

**crys'-tal** (*kris'-*), *adj.* like glass; very clear: *n.* a kind of fine glass; a transparent quartz (called **rock crystal**) resembling glass; the regular geometrical form which certain substances tend to assume when solidifying. **crys'-tal-line**, *adj.* **crys'-tal-lize (-lized, -liz-ing)**, *v.* to form, or cause to form, crystals; to assume a definite form or shape. **crys-tal-li-za'-tion**, *n.* **crys'-tal-loid**, *adj.* like a crystal: *n.* [F. < L. *crystallum* < Gr. *krustallos*.]

**C S.**, Civil Service.

**C.S.I.**, Companion of the Star of India.

**C.T.C.**, Cyclists' Touring Club.

**cub**, *n.* the young of some quadrupeds (as lion, bear, fox, etc.); a boy. **cub'-bing** or **cub-hunting**, hunting young foxes at the beginning of the season. [?]

**cube**, *n.* a solid body with six equal square faces; the product of a number multiplied by itself twice. **cu'-bic, cu'-bi-cal**, *adjs.* pertaining to a cube; solid. [F. < L. < Gr. *kŭbos*, a cubical die.]

**cu'-bi-cle**, *n.* a sleeping-room partitioned

off from a large dormitory. [L. *cubicŭlum*, a bed-room.]

**cu'-bit,** *n.* an ancient measure, the length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger (varying from 18 to 22 inches). [L. *cubĭtum*, the elbow.]

**cuck'-oo** (*kŏŏk'-koo*), *n.* a bird well known by, and called after, its note.

**cu'-cum-ber,** *n.* a well-known creeping plant and its fruit. [F.<L. *cucŭmis.*]

**cud,** *n.* food returned to the mouth from the first stomach of a ruminant to be re-chewed (as by the cow, camel, etc.). **to chew the cud,** to perform the above operation; to meditate. [A.S. *cudu*, what is chewed.]

**cud'-gel** (*cuj'-el*), *n.* a heavy, rough stick; a club: *v.* **(-gelled, -gel-ling),** to beat with a —. **to — one's brains,** to exercise one's wits. **to take up the cudgels,** to engage in a contest. [A.S.]

**cue** (*kū*), *n.* the last word in an actor's speech used to guide the next speaker; a hint; a stick used to drive the balls in a game of billiards. **cue'-ist,** *n.* a skilful billiard-player. [F. *queue*, tail <(?) L. *cauda*, a tail.]

**cuff,** *n.* a blow with the open hand: *v.* **(cuffed, cuf'-fing).** [(?) Scand. *kuffa*, to thrust.]

**cuff,** *n.* the end of a sleeve (near the wrist). [(?) F. *coiffe.*]

***cui bo'-no?*** (*kī bō'-nō*), [L.] for what end or purpose is it?; who is the gainer? Often used wrongly to mean, "what good will it do?"

**cui-rass'** (*kwē-*), *n.* a breast-plate (armour) **cui-ras-sier'** (*-sēr'*), *n.* a horse-soldier wearing a —. [F. *cuirasse*<L. *cŏrium*, hide, leather.]

**cui-sine'** (*kwē-zēn'*), *n.* a kitchen; style or manner of cooking; cookery. [F.< L. *cŏquo*, I cook.]

**cul'-de-sac** (*kŭ'-* or *kul'-dĕ-sak*), *n.* (*pl.* **culs-de-sac**), [F.] a blind alley; a road or street open only at one end.

**cu'-li-na-ry,** *adj.* belonging to the kitchen and cooking. [L. *culīna*, a kitchen.]

**cull (culled, cul'-ling),** *v.* to gather; to select. [F.<L. *colligo*, I collect.]

**cul'-mi-nate (-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to rise to the highest point. **cul'-mi-na-ting,** *adj.* **cul-mi-na'-tion,** *n.* [L. *culmen*, summit.]

**cul'-pa-ble** (*-pă-bl*), *adj.* deserving blame; faulty. **cul-pa-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* **cul'-pa-bly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *culpa*, a fault.]

**cul'-prit,** *n.* one who has done wrong; a criminal; a prisoner accused but not yet tried. [F.<L. *culpa*, a fault.]

**cult,** or **cul'-tus,** *n.* worship; rites employed in religion; homage; something to which great attention or devotion is given. [L. *cultus*, worship<*cŏlo*, I cultivate.]

**cul'-ti-vate (-va-ted, -va-ting),** *v.* to prepare (ground) for crops; to till; to train or improve (as the mind); to devote time and thought to; to seek the society of; to civilize; to refine. **cul-ti-va'-tion,** *n.* **cul'-ti-va-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *cŏlo*, I till.]

**cul'-ture,** *n.* cultivation; refinement (of mind or taste); the cultivation of bacteria for experimental purposes. **cul'-tured,** *adj.* cultivated; refined. [L. *cŏlo*, I till.]

**cul'-ver-in,** *n.* a long, slender cannon. [F.<L. *colŭbĕr*, a snake; a serpent.]

**cul'-vert,** *n.* an arched watercourse or drain. [O.F. (?)<L. *cŏlo*, I drain.]

**cum'-ber (-bered, -ber-ing),** *v.* to hinder; to burden; to occupy uselessly. **cum'-ber-some, cum'-brous** (*-brus*), *adjs.* [O.F. <L. *cŭmŭlus*, a heap.]

***cum gra'-no sal'-is,*** [L.] with a grain of salt, that is, with allowance for exaggeration.

**cum'-mer-bund,** *n.* a sash, girdle, or belt worn round the waist by men. [P.= loin-band.]

**cu'-mu-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to accumulate; to heap together. **cu-mu-la'-tion,** *n.* **cu'-mu-la-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* accumulating. [L. *cŭmŭlus*, a heap.]

**cu'-mu-lus,** *n.* a cloud which takes a heaped-up form. **cu'-mu-lo-stra'-tus,** *n.* cumulus mingled with cloud of a stratified form. [L. *cŭmŭlus*, a heap.]

**cu'-ne-al, cu-ne'-i-form,** or **cu'-ni-form,** *adj.* wedge-shaped (usually applied to the wedge-shaped letters of old Babylonian and Assyrian inscriptions). [L. *cŭneus*, a wedge.]

**cun'-ning,** *adj.* knowing; sly; crafty: *n.* skill; deceit. [A.S. *cunnan*, to know.]

**cup,** *n.* a small drinking-vessel: *v.* **(cupped, cup'-ping),** to draw blood (in surgery) in a special manner. **cup'-bearer,** *n.* an attendant at a feast who serves out wine, etc. **cup'-board** (*kŭb'-ŭrd*), *n.* a place for keeping cups, dishes, provisions, etc. **cup'-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **cup'-fuls**). **cup'-tie,** *n.* (in football, cricket,

etc.), a match for a prize (often a silver cup) between teams that have won in previous matches. [A.S. *cuppe* < L. *cūpa*, a cup.]

**Cu'-pid,** *n.* the Roman god of love. **cu-pid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* strong desire to possess (*esp.* wealth); avarice. [L. *cupĭdus* < *cupio*, I desire.]

**cu'-po-la,** *n.* a round, cup-shaped vault or dome on the top of a building. [I. < L. *cūpa*, a cup.]

**cu'-pre-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* of copper. [L. *cuprum*, copper.]

**cur,** *n.* a dog (*esp.* of a low breed); a low, worthless fellow. **cur'-rish,** *adj.* [Scand. *kurre*, a dog.]

**cu-ra-çao'** (wrongly **-çoa'**), (*koo-ra-sō'* or *-sā-ō'*), *n.* a sweetened liqueur flavoured with orange peel. [< *Curaçao*, an island north of Venezuela.]

**cu'-rate,** *n.* an assistant clergyman. **cu'-ra-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the office of a —. **cu-ra'-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **-trix**), one who has care or charge of anything; a superintendent. [L. *cura*, care.]

**curb,** *n.* a part of a bridle; a check; the edge of the pavement; a low fender: *v.* (**curbed, curb'-ing**), to check; to restrain; to guide or manage; to subdue. **curb'-stone,** or **kerb'-stone,** *n.* a stone placed edgeways against earth or other stones as a support or check. [F. *courber*, to bend, < L. *curvus*, bent, crooked.]

**curd,** *n.* the solid or cheese part of milk separated from the whey. **cur'-dle** (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to thicken (as curd). **cur'-dy,** *adj.* [M.E. *crud*, (?) A.S. *crūdan*, to crowd together.]

**cure** (**cured, cu'-ring**), *v.* to heal; to preserve (by salting, etc.); to reform: *n.* healing; care (*esp.* of souls); treatment to improve the health; a place (a spa) where such treatment is undergone. **cu'-ra-ble,** *adj.* able to be —. **cu'-ra-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* relating to healing. [F. < L. *cura*, cure.] [France. [F.]

**cu-ré'** (*kū-rā'*), *n.* a parish priest in

**cur'-few,** *n.* a bell anciently rung as a signal to cover or put out fires, extinguish lights, and retire to rest; an evening bell. [F. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire.]

**cu'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* wishing to know; prying; rare; skilfully made; fanciful. **cu-ri-os'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a desire of knowing; a rare article. **cu'-ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* **cu'-ri-o,** *n.* (*pl.* **-os**), anything rare or curious. [L. *curiōsus* < *cura*, care]

**curl,** *n.* a ringlet (*esp.* of hair): *v.* (**curled, curl'-ing**), to twist; to curve; to raise in waves or undulations; to bend over. **curl'-ing,** *n.* a winter game (*esp.* in Scotland) of sliding large, round stones on the ice towards a mark. **curl'-er,** *n.* [D. *krullen*, to curl.]

**cur'-lew,** *n.* an aquatic wading-bird with a long, curved bill. [F. *corlieu*, imitating its cry.]

**cur'-mud-geon** (*-mŭj-ŭn*), *n.* a mean, avaricious fellow; a miser. [?]

**cur'-rant,** *n.* a small, dried grape; the fruit of certain garden bushes. [< *Corinth*, a well-known city of Greece.]

**cur'-rent,** *n.* a flowing or passing of water, air, electricity, etc.; a stream; a general course: *adj.* running; generally received (*esp.* coin); of the present day. **cur'-ren-cy,** *n.* general acceptance; the money (as coin, notes, etc.) of a country. [F. < L. *curro*, I run.]

**cur-ric'-u-lum** (*-rĭk'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-la**), a course of study (at school, university, etc.). [L. *curriculum* < *curro*, I run.]

**cur'-ry,** *n.* a kind of hot sauce or condiment; a stew cooked with curry: *v.* (**-ried, -ry-ing**), to flavour with curry. [Tamil (Indian) *kari*, sauce.]

**cur'-ry** (**-ried, -ry-ing**), *v.* to dress leather; to comb (a horse, etc.); to try to gain (favour). **cur'-ri-er,** *n.* a leather-dresser. **curry-comb,** *n.* an instrument for currying a horse. [O.F. *correier*.]

**curse** (**cursed, cur'-sing**), *v.* to swear; to call down evil on: *n.* an oath; an imprecation of evil; an affliction; the cause of great harm, evil, or misfortune. **cur'-sed** or **curst,** *adj.* under or subject to a curse; doomed; accursed; hateful. **cur'-sed-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *cursian*, to curse.]

**cur'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* running (of handwriting); flowing. [L. *curro*, I run.]

**cur'-so-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* running; hasty; rapid. **cur'-so-ri-ly** (*-rĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* [L. *curro*, I run.]

**curt,** *adj.* short; concise; short and sharp in manner, tending to rudeness. **curt'-ness,** *n.* [L. *curtus*, shortened.]

**cur-tail'** (**-tailed', -tail'-ing**), *v.* to cut short; to shorten. **cur-tail'-ment,** *n.* [O.F. *courtault* < L, *curtus*, shortened.]

**cur'-tain** (*-tĭn*), *n.* hanging drapery, as for a bed, window, etc.; part of a fortifica-

tion : *v.* **(-tained, -tain-ing)**, to screen with a curtain. [F.<L. *cortīna*, a curtain.]

**curt'-sy** or **curt'-sey**, *n.* (*pl.* **-sies**), a downward movement of the body by bending the knees, to denote respect : *v.* **(-sied, -sy-ing)**. [*See* **courtesy.**]

**curve**, *n.* a bent line ; an arch ; anything bent : *v.* **(curved, curv'-ing)**. **cur'-va-ture**, *n.* a bending ; the amount or degree of bending. [L. *curvus*, crooked, arched.]

**cur'-vet**, *n.* a low leap of a horse in which all the four feet are off the ground together : *v.* **(-vet-ted, -vet-ting** or **-vet-ed, -vet-ing)**. [*See* **curve.**]

**cush'-ion** (*kush'-un*), *n.* a soft, padded case ; a pillow ; the elastic edge of a billiard-table. [F. *coussin.*]

**cusp**, *n.* a point or sharp horn (as of the moon, a tooth, etc.). **cus'-pi-dal**, *adj.* **cus'-pi-dor**, *n.* a spittoon. [L. *cuspis*, a point.]

†**cus'-sed**, *adj.* mean and perverse ; deliberately and wilfully contrary. †**cus'-sed-ness**, *n.* [<**curse.**]

**cus'-tard**, *n.* a dish (food) made of milk, eggs, sugar, etc. [O.F. *croustade*, a pasty<L. *crustātus*, crusted.]

**cus'-to-dy**, *n.* care ; charge ; confinement ; a keeping or guarding ; imprisonment. **cus-to'-di-an**, *n.* one who has charge, custody, or care (*esp.* of a public building). [L. *custōs*, a watchman, guard.]

**cus'-tom**, *n.* what is usual ; fashion ; habit ; usual practice ; the buying of goods. **cus'-toms**, *n. pl.* or **customs-duties**, taxes on goods imported (and sometimes on those exported). **cus'-tom-a-ry**, *adj.* **cus'-tom-ar-i-ly**, *adv.* **cus'-tom-er**, *n.* a buyer ; a person (*esp.* one with some peculiarity). **custom-house**, *n.* the place (building) where customs-duties are paid. [O.F. *custume* <L. *consuetūdo*, custom.]

**cut (cut, cut'-ting)**, *v.* to make a gash ; to cleave ; to divide ; to intersect or cross ; to ignore or refuse to recognize ; to hurt or wound the feelings of : *n.* a stroke or blow given to the ball (at cricket, tennis, etc.) ; a cutting ; a ditch ; style ; fashion ; an engraving. **cut and dried**, (a scheme) all ready prepared. **a short —**, a short way, road, or path. **cut'-ting**, *n.* a piece cut off ; an excavation ; a paragraph from a newspaper or book. **cut-off**, *n.* an automatic switch which stops the flow of an electric current when it rises above a certain number of amperes. **cut-out**, *n.* a safety-piece in an electric circuit that fuses when the current becomes too strong. **cut-throat**, *n.* a ruffian ; an assassin. **to — a dash** or **figure**, to make a great show. **to — according to the cloth**, to adapt oneself to circumstances. **to — off**, to stop supplies. **to — off with a shilling**, to disinherit. **to — out**, to supplant ; to step in and take the place of. **to — down**, to lessen (as expenses). [(?) C. as in W. *cwtt*, a small piece.]

**cu-ta'-ne-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* relating to the skin. [L. *cūtis*, the skin.]

**cute**, *adj.* acute ; sharp ; cunning. **cute'-ness**, *n.* [L. *acūtus*, sharp.]

**cu'-ti-cle** (*-tĭ-kl*), *n.* the outside skin. [L. *cūtis*, the skin.]

**cut'-lass**, *n.* a short, broad, curved sword. [F. *coutelas*<L *cultellus*, a small knife.]

**cut'-ler**, *n.* a maker or seller of knives and other cutting instruments. **cut'-ler-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* cutting instruments. [F.<L. *culte·lus*, a small knife.]

**cut'-let**, *n.* a small slice of meat (*esp.* of mutton or veal) cut, for cooking, from the rib or side. [F. *côtelette*<L. *costa*, rib.]

**cut'-ter**, *n.* one who cuts ; a small vessel with one mast ; a man-of-war's boat. [<**cut.**]

**cut'-tle-fish**, *n.* a species of mollusc which has the power of emitting a black, inky liquid. [A.S. *cudele.*]

**cut'-wa-ter**, *n.* the front part of the prow of a ship or boat. [*See* **cut** and **water.**]

**C.V.O.**, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

**c.w.o.**, cash with order.

**cwt.**, hundred-weight [*c.* for *centum* (L., hundred), *wt.* for weight].

**cy-an'-ic** (*sī-*), *adj.* of the colour blue. **cy'-an-ide**, *n.* a compound formed with cyanogen. **cy'-an-i-ding**, *n.* the process, now used very largely, of extracting gold and silver from their ores by means of cyanide of potassium. [Gr. *kuănos*, a dark-blue substance.]

**cy-an'-o-gen** (*sī- -jen*) *n.* a poisonous gas composed of carbon and nitrogen, forming a component part of Prussian blue, prussic acid, etc. [Gr. *kuănos*, a dark-blue substance + *gennaō*, I produce.]

**cyc'-la-men** (*sik'-*), *n.* a genus of bulbous flowering plants of the primrose family. [Gr. *kŭklos*, a circle.]

**cy'-cle** (*sī'-kl*), *n.* a period of time; a series; a vehicle (bicycle or tricycle) driven by the feet of the rider, or by a motor: *v.* **(-cled, -cling).** **cy'-clic,** *adj.* moving in a certain cycle or order. **cy'-clist,** *n.* the rider of a cycle. [F.<L. <Gr. *kŭklos,* a circle.]

**cy'-clone** (*sī'-*), *n.* a storm moving in a circle; a whirlwind. **cy-clon'-ic,** *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *kŭklos,* a circle.]

**cy-clo-pæ'-di-a** (*-pē'-dĭ-ă*), (or **-pe'-**), *n.* a guide to knowledge arranged alphabetically. [Gr. *kŭklos,* a circle+*paideia,* education.]

**Cy'-clops** (*sī'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **Cy'-clops,** or **Cy-clo'-pes,** or **Cy'-clop-ses),** one of a fabled race of one-eyed giants. **cy-clo-pe'-an,** *adj.* of the Cyclops; gigantic. [Gr. *kŭklos,* a circle+*ōps,* an eye.]

**cy'-clo-style,** *n.* an apparatus for readily obtaining a large number of copies of a writing, drawing, etc., made with a pen having a tiny toothed-wheel for its point, which cuts a stencil: *v.* **(-styled, -sty-ling).** [Gr. *kŭklos,* a circle+L. *stylus,* a writing instrument]

**cyg'-net** (*sig'-*), *n.* a young swan. [F.< L. *cygnus,* a swan+*-et.*]

**cyl'-in-der** (*sil'-*), *n.* a solid, roll-like figure; any hollow vessel of the same shape. **cyl-in'-dric (-al),** *adj.* [F.< L.<Gr. *kulindros*<*kulindo,* I roll.]

**cym'-bal** (*sim'-*), *n.* a brass dish-like musical instrument struck together in pairs. [F.<L.<Gr. *kumbălon,* cymbal.]

**Cym'-ric** (*kim'-*), *adj.* of the Cymri, an ancient Welsh people; Welsh: *n.* the Welsh language.

**cyn'-ic** (*sin'-*), *n.* a surly, sneering, or captious person; one who believes that people act chiefly from motives of self-interest: *adj.* **cyn'-i-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* **cyn'-i-cal,** *adj.* [L.<Gr. *kunĭkos,* dog-like<*kuōn,* a dog.]

**cy'-no-sure** (*sī'-no-shoor* or *sĭn'-*), *n.* the constellation of the Little Bear, containing the pole-star; a centre of attraction. [L.<Gr. *kŭnosoura,* dog's tail.]

**cy'-press** (*sī'-*), *n.* a large, gloomy, coniferous, evergreen tree, branches of which were carried at funerals. [F.<L.< Gr. *kŭparissos.*]

**cy-pri-pe'-di-um** (*sī-prĭ-*), *n.* a genus of orchids including the lady's slipper. [<Gr.=lady's (or Venus's) slipper.]

**cyst** (*sist*), *n.* a bladder like bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter; one of the air-vessels of certain sea-weeds. **cys'-tic,** *adj.* [L.<Gr. *kustis,* a bladder]

**Czar** or **Tsar** (*zär*), *n.* (in Russia) the title of the Emperor. **Czar-i'-na** (*-ē'-*), or **Tsar-it'-sa,** *n.* the title of the Empress. **Ce-sar'-e-witch** (*-vich*), *n.* the title of the Czar's eldest son; **Ce-sar-ev'-na,** his wife. **Czar-ev'-na,** *n.* a daughter of a Czar. **Czar'-e-witch** (*-vich*), *n.* a son of a —. [Polish<R. *tsare*<root of *Cæsar.*]

**Czech** (*chĕk*), *n.* the native name of the Slavs of Bohemia; also their language: *adj.*

## D

**d.,** *de-nā'-ri-us,* [L.] often translated a penny (its real value was about 8½*d.* of our money); died. **D.,** 500.

**dab'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to splash water about; to meddle; to trifle. **dab'-bler,** *n.* one who —; one who works in an uncertain or trifling manner. **dab'-chick,** *n.* a small water-fowl that dives and splashes in the water. [?]

***da capo*** (*dä kä'-pō*), [I.] (in *mus.*) repeat from the beginning.

**dachs'-hund** (*datsh'-hund,* more correctly *dăks'-hoont*), *n.* one of a breed of small dogs with long body and short, crooked legs. [G.=badger-dog.]

**da-coit',** or **da-koit',** *n.* one of a gang of robbers in India and Burma. [Hind. *dākāit,* a robber.]

**dad, dad'-dy,** *n.* a familiar, childish name for **father. daddy-long-legs,** *n.* a well-known, long-legged insect, the crane-fly. [Sa. *tata,* father.]

**da'-do,** *n.* (*pl.* **-dos**), an ornamental border round the lower part of the walls of a room. [I.<L. *datus, p. part.* of *do,* I give]

**daf'-fo-dil,** *n.* a yellow flower of the lily kind; a kind of narcissus. [O.F.<L. <Gr. *asphŏdelos,* a plant of the lily kind.]

**dag'-ger,** *n.* a short sword for thrusting. **at daggers drawn,** in a state of open hostility. **to look daggers,** to look fiercely or angrily. [F. *dague.*]

**da-guerre'-o-type** (*da-ger'-o-tīp*), *n.* a method (now obsolete) of taking photographic pictures on a plate of copper covered with silver. [<*Louis Daguerre* (1789-1851), a Frenchman, the inventor]

**da-ha-bee'-yah** (*dä-hä-*), (also **-bi'-eh,** or **-bei'-ah**), *n.* a large sailing-boat on the Nile. [Ar. *dahabīyah.*]

**dahl'-ia** (*däl'-yă*), *n.* a garden-plant (from

Mexico) with large flowers. [<*Andrew Dahl*, a Swedish botanist (18th cent.).]

**dai'-ly.** *See* **day.**

**Dai'-mio** (*dī'-myo*), *n.* the title of the chief feudal lords (acting as petty princes) of Japan, vassals of the Mikado. [Japan.]

**dain'-ty** (*dān'-tĭ*), *adj.* pleasing to the taste; delicious; of affected taste; fastidious; elegant: *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), something dainty. **dain'-ti-ly,** *adv.* **dain'-ti-ness,** *n.* [O.F.<L. *dignĭtas*, worth; dignity.]

**dai'-ry** (*dā'-rĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), a place where milk is kept and butter and cheese are made from it. **dairy-maid,** *n.* a girl or woman employed in dairy-work. [Scand. *deja*, a dairy-maid.]

**da'-is,** *n.* a raised floor at one end of an ancient dining-hall, where the high table was placed; a slightly raised platform; a chair of state. [O.F.<L. *discus*, a quoit, a dish.]

**dai'-sy** (*dā'-zĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-sies**), a very common flower. **a daisy-cutter,** a cricket-ball which skims the ground; a fast-going horse that does not lift its feet. [A.S. *dæges ēage*, day's eye.]

**da-koit',** *see* **dacoit.**

**Dal'-ai La'-ma** (*dal'-ī lá'-mâ*), *n.* the supreme ruler in Tibet. [Tibetan.]

**dale,** *n.* a long valley. **dales'-man,** *n.* a dweller in a dale, *esp.* a small farmer in the dales of the English Lake District. [A.S. *dæl*, a dale.]

**dal'-ly (-lied, -ly-ing),** *v.* to trifle; to sport; to delay; to fondle. **dal'-li-ance,** *n.* **dal'-li-er,** *n.* one who —. [O.F. *dalier*, to chat.]

**dal-ma'-tian** (*-shun*), *n.* the spotted coach-dog shaped like a pointer. [<*Dalmatia* on the Adriatic Sea.]

**dal-mat'-ic,** *n.* an embroidered robe of silk or stuff with wide sleeves, worn by deacons, and sometimes by bishops; one of the coronation robes of a king. [<*Dalmatia*, where the people wear a similar robe.]

***dal seg'-no*** (*dal sā'-nyō*), *n.* [I.] (in *mus.*) repeat from the sign 𝄋.

**dam,** *n.* a mother (of beasts). [<root of **dame.**]

**dam,** *n.* a barrier to keep back flowing water; an embankment (*esp.* of earth, stones, etc.): *v.* (**dammed, dam'-ming**), to keep back water by a bank. [Scand. *damm.*]

**dam'-age,** *n.* hurt; injury; loss; cost; compensation: *v.* (**-aged, -a-ging**). **dam'-age-a-ble,** *adj.* liable to be damaged. [O.F.<L. *damnum*, loss, injury.]

**dam'-ask,** *n.* a figured, woven stuff, originally silk, but now often of wool, linen, or cotton: *adj.* a red colour like that of a **damask rose.** [<*Damascus*, in Syria, where first made.]

**dame,** *n.* a lady; a mistress; a noble lady. **dame-school,** *n.* a private school kept by a woman. [F.<L. *domĭna*, a mistress (*f.* of *dominus*, a lord, master).]

**damn** (*dam*), (**damned, damn'-ing**), *v.* to condemn; to censure. **dam-na'-tion,** *n.* condemnation. **dam'-na-ble,** *adj.* hateful; detestable; abominable. [L. *damno*<*damnum*, loss.]

**dam'-o-sel** (*-zel*), same as **damsel,** *q.v.*

**damp,** *adj.* rather wet; moist: *n.* vapour; mist; fog: *v.* (**damped, damp'-ing**), to make damp or moist; to check the action of; to deject; to discourage. **damp'-er,** *n.* a sliding plate in a furnace to lessen the draught; that which depresses or checks; a large, thin cake, made of flour and water only, and baked in ashes. **damp'-ness,** *n.* [D. *damp.*]

**dam'-sel** (*-zel*), *n.* a young unmarried woman. [F. *demoiselle*, *dim.* of L. *domĭna*, a mistress.]

**dam'-son** (*-zn*), *n.* a small dark-bluish plum. [<*Damascene*, of *Damascus*, where first grown.]

**dance (danced, dan'-cing),** *v.* to move with measured steps to music; to move nimbly or merrily; to caper; to frisk: *n.* —; a tune to dance to; a meeting for dancing. **dan'-cer,** *n.* one who dances. **to — attendance on,** to pay marked and almost servile attention to (some one). **to lead one a —,** to give one trouble in pursuit of an object. **round —,** one performed by two persons, as a waltz. **square —,** one in which the couples form sets in squares. [F.< O.G. *danson*, to drag along.]

**dan-de-li'-on,** *n.* a common wild plant with yellow flowers. [F. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth, from the notched leaves.]

**dan'-der,** *n.* a form of **dandruff**; angry passion. [?]

**dan'-dle (-dled, -dling),** *v.* to toss (a baby) fondly in the arms or on the knee. [<root of G. *Tand*, a toy.] [[? W.]

**dand'-ruff** or **-riff,** *n.* scurf on the head.

**dan'-dy,** *n.* (*pl.* **-dies**), a man too fond of dress; a fop; a kind of yacht. **dan'-**

**dy-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* **dandy–cart,** *n.* a kind of spring-cart, used by milkmen. **dandy–fever,** *n.* dengue, *q.v.* [<root of **dandle.**]

**dan'-ger** (*dān'-jer*), *n.* exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil; risk of being hurt; peril; insecurity. **dan'-ger-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* unsafe; risky. [O.F. *dangier* <L. *dominĭum*, rule, <*dŏmĭnus*, a lord.]

**dan'-gle** (**-gled, -gling**), *v.* to hang loosely; to swing; to follow about. **dan'-gler,** *n.* —; a trifler. [Ic. *dingla*, to swing.]

**dank,** *adj.* damp; wet. [Scand. *dagg*, dew.]

**dan-seuse'** (*dañ-suhz'*), *n.* a professional female dancer. [*See* **dance.**]

**dap'-per,** *adj.* quick; neat; spruce. [D. *dapper*, brave.]

**dap'-ple,** or **dap'-pled,** *adj.* marked with spots. [Ic. *depill*, a spot.]

**dare** (**dared** or **durst, da'-ring**), *v.* to be bold; to venture; to defy; to challenge. **da'-ring,** *n.* boldness: *adj.* bold; courageous; fearless. **daren't** (*dārnt*), dare not. [A.S. *dearr*, I dare.]

**dark,** *adj.* without light; gloomy; obscure; mysterious; ignorant: *n.* —; the time between sunset and sunrise. **dark'-ness,** *n.* **dark'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to make dark. **dark'-ey,** *n.* a negro. **dark'-ling,** *adj.* and *adv.* in the dark. **dark'-some,** *adj.* rather dark; gloomy. **Dark Ages,** the period from about 500 to 1500 A.D., during which learning made little progress in Europe. **a — horse,** a person or thing about whose powers and capabilities little is known beforehand. **a — room** (in photography), a room in which certain operations are performed, but from which all ordinary light is excluded. [A.S. *deorc.*]

**dar'-ling,** *n.* a beloved one; a favourite: *adj.* [A.S. *dēorling* <*dēor*, dear.]

**dart,** *n.* a pointed weapon for throwing; anything that pierces; (in *dress-making*) a seam which joins the two edges of a material left after cutting away a small shaped piece (triangular or lenticular), to secure close fitting: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to shoot forth. [O.F. *dart.*]

**Dar'-win-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the scientific teachings of Charles Darwin (1809—1882), in which he explains the "origin of species," *i.e.*, the manner and causes of the development of living things from certain original forms or elements. **Dar-win'-i-an,** *n.* a believer in —: *adj.*

**dash** (**dashed, dash'-ing**), *v.* to come, rush, or strike with swiftness and violence; to frustrate; to ruin; to mix; to execute rapidly: *n.* a violent movement; the mark (—). **dash'-ing,** *adj.* spirited; lively; hasty; impetuous. **dash'–board,** *n.* a board or leathern apron in front of a carriage to keep off splashes of mud. [Dan. *daske*, to slap.]

**das'-tard,** *n.* one who basely or meanly shrinks from danger; one who does base actions in a mean, underhand fashion. **das'-tard-ly,** *adj.* [Sc. *dæstr*, exhausted.]

**da'-ta,** *n.* (*pl.* of **da'-tum**), facts *given* or admitted, *esp.* such as give a basis for reasoning or calculation. [L. *datum*, *pl. data*, given <*do*, I give.]

**date,** *n.* the time when an event happened; time generally: *v.* (**da'-ted, da'-ting**), to put a date to. **da'-ta-ble,** *adj.* **date'–line,** *n.* a meridian line, 180° E. or W. of Greenwich, on which the day is supposed to begin or end. E. of this line the day is dated one day earlier than on the W. of it. **out–of–date,** *adj.* old-fashioned. **up–to–date,** *adj.* on a level with (or quite according to) the times; modern. [F. <L. *datum*, something given.]

**date,** *n.* the fruit of the date-palm. [F. *datte* <L. <Gr. *daktŭlos*, a finger.]

**daub** (**daubed, daub'-ing**), *v.* to smear; to paint coarsely: *n.* a smearing; an inferior painting. **daub'-er,** *n.* one who daubs; an inferior painter. [O.F. <L. *dealbo*, I whitewash <*albus*, white.]

**daugh'-ter** (*daw'-*), *n.* a female child. **daughter–in–law,** *n.* a son's wife. [A.S. *dohtor.*]

**daunt** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make afraid; to discourage; to dishearten. **daunt'-less,** *adj.* fearless; intrepid. [O.F. < L. *domĭto*, I tame.]

**dau'-phin** (*-fin*), *n.* formerly the title of the eldest son of the King of France; **-ess,** *n. f.* the Dauphin's wife. [F. < L. *delphīnus*, a dolphin (his crest).]

**dav'-en-port,** *n.* a small writing-table. [< *a Countess of Devonport*, the inventor.]

**da'-vit** (less correctly *dav'-*), *n.* a spar used as a crane on board ship; in *pl.* a pair of cranes on a ship's side with tackling for raising or lowering a boat. [?]

**Da'-vy–lamp,** *n.* a safety-lamp for use in mines, invented by Sir Humphrey *Davy* (1778—1829).

**daw'-dle** (*-dl*), (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to waste time; to dally; to idle about. **daw'-dler,** *n.* one who —. [Imitative.]

**dawn,** *n.* daybreak; first appearance; beginning: *v.* (**dawned, dawn'-ing**), to become day; to become clear (to the mind). [A.S. *dagian* < *dæg*, day.]

**day** (*dā*), *n.* the time from morning to night; a time or period. **dai'-ly,** *adj.*: *adv.*: *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), a newspaper published every day. **day'-break,** *n.* the beginning of day. **day'-light,** *n.* **day'-star,** *n.* the morning star. **day'-time,** *n.* **day'-book,** *n.* (in book-keeping) a book in which money transactions are entered (during the day) as they occur. **day'-dream,** *n.* a vain fancy; a reverie; a castle in the air. **days of grace,** three days allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange, etc., after it becomes due. **days of obligation,** festival days upon which Rom. Caths. are bound to attend mass. **name —,** the festival of a saint after whom a person is called; a day named on which certain transactions (on the Stock Exchange) are to be completed. **to gain** (or **win**) **the —,** to be victorious. **a rainy —,** a time of hardship, necessity, or misfortune. [A.S. *dæg*, day.]

**daze** (**dazed, da'-zing**), *v.* to stupefy; to stun; to bewilder. [Scand. *dasa*, to lie idle.]

**daz'-zle** (**-zled, -zling**), *v.* to overpower with light; to confound with brilliancy, beauty, or cleverness. [*See* **daze.**]

**D.C.L.,** Doctor of Civil (or of Canon) Law.

**D.D.,** *Doc'-tor Di-vin-i-ta'-tis* [L.] = Doctor of Divinity.

**de-,** *pref.* [L.] down; from.

**dea'-con,** *n.* an assistant clergyman ranking below a priest; (in some chapels) one who attends to the business affairs of the place of worship and to the wants of the poor, and advises the minister. **dea'-con-ess,** *n. f.* a woman who assists the clergy, *esp.* in attending to the poor and sick. [L. < Gr. *diakŏnos*, a server.]

**dead** (*ded*), *adj.* without life; useless; inactive; cold and cheerless; sure and complete. **the dead,** *n.* those who have ceased to live. **dead'-ly,** *adj.* causing death; like death. **dead'-li-ness,** *n.* **dead'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to make dead; to dull. **dead—alive,** *adj.* dull; uneventful. **dead—beat,** *adj.* quite overcome. **dead'-head,** *n.* one who obtains privileges (as admission to a theatre, etc.), without paying for them; a "sponge." **dead-heat',** *n.* a race in which several arrive together, so that no one wins. **dead—let'-ter,** *n.* one that cannot be delivered owing to defective address; anything which has lost its force or authority. **dead—letter office,** a department of the Post-office which deals with dead-letters. **dead'—lock,** *n.* such a confused state of things that no progress can be made. **dead men's shoes,** an advantage to be derived from the death of some one. **dead—slow,** *adj.* (of a ship) nearly motionless. **dead weight,** a heavy or oppressive burden. **dead—wind,** *n.* a wind directly opposed to a ship's course. **a — language,** a language not now spoken (as Latin). **a — level,** anything perfectly level or equal; monotony. **a — march,** solemn march music played at a funeral. [A.S. *dēad.*]

**deaf** (*dĕf*), *adj.* unable or unwilling to hear. **deaf'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to make deaf. **deaf'-ness,** *n.* **deaf—mute,** *n.* one — and dumb. [A.S. *dēaf.*]

**deal** (**dealt** (*delt*) **deal'-ing**), *v.* to distribute; to do business: *n.* a part; a distribution; a fir or pine board; (in business) a secret bargain made by parties for their mutual benefit. **deal'-er,** *n.* one who deals; a trader. **deal'-ing,** *n.* distribution; act of business. [A.S. *dǽl*, a part.]

**dean** (*dēn*), *n.* the clergyman in charge of a cathedral. **dean'-er-y,** *n.* the residence of a —, or the district under his care. **rural dean,** one who, under the bishop, has the supervision of certain parishes in a deanery. **dean and chapter,** the governing body of a cathedral. [O.F. < L. *decānus* < *decem*, ten. A dean is, etymologically, one who is set over *ten* others.]

**dear** (*dēr*), *adj.* beloved; of high price; costly: *n.* **dearth** (*derth*), *n.* a state of *dearness* (high prices), scarcity, or famine. [A.S. *dēore*, beloved.]

**death** (*deth*), *n.* the state of being dead; manner of dying; decease; demise. **death'—duty,** *n.* a duty or tax payable to the government by the heir on the property left by a person at his death, if more than £100. **death'-less,** *adj.* not subject to death; immortal. **death'-ly,** *adj.* **death'—rate,** *n.* the proportion of persons in every 1,000 who die in one year. **death'—roll,** *n.* a list of persons

who have died. **death'-trap,** *n.* a building so unsafe, or a condition so serious, that escape from — is almost impossible. **in at the —,** (in hunting) to be up to the animal before it is killed by the dogs. [A. S. *dēath.*]

***de-ba'-cle*** (*dā-bâ' kl*) *n.* a sudden breaking up (*esp.* of ice in a river); a hasty flight or stampede: a sudden downfall. [F. *débâcle*<*débâcler*, to unbar,<L. *bacŭlum*, a staff]

**de-bar'** (**-barred', -bar'-ring**), *v.* to exclude; to shut out (from). [F.<L. *de-*+**bar.**]

**de-base'** (**-based', -ba'-sing**), *v.* to lower; to degrade; to adulterate. **de-base'-ment,** *n.* [L. *de-*+**base.**]

**de-bate'** (**-ba'-ted, -ba'-ting**), *v.* to discuss; to argue; to reason out: *n.* **de-ba'-ta-ble,** *adj.* liable to be disputed. **de-ba'-ter,** *n.* one who —. [F. *débattre*]

**de-bauch'** (**-bauched', -bauch'-ing**), *v.* to corrupt in mind, manners, or morals; to be intemperate: *n.* a fit of intemperance, etc. **deb-au-chee'** (*-shē'*), *n.* one given to debauchery. **de-bauch'-er-y,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), drunkenness; excess. [F. *débaucher.*]

**de-ben'-ture,** *n.* a document acknowledging a *debt*, or borrowed money, upon which a certain amount of interest is agreed to be paid; a written security, of the nature of a mortgage, given by a joint-stock company for money raised in addition to the capital subscribed by the shareholders, and bearing a fixed rate of interest, the payment of which is a first charge on the undertaking. The persons holding these bonds, or **debenture-stock,** are called **debenture-holders.** [L. *dēbeo*, I owe.]

**de-bil'-i-ty** (*-i-tī*), *n.* weakness (of health and body); loss of energy or of power. **de-bil'-i-tate** (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to make weak. [L. *dēbĭlis*, weak.]

**deb'-it,** *n.* a sum put down as debt: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to charge with debt; to enter on the debtor side of an account. [L. *dēbeo*, I owe.]

**deb-o-nair'** (*-nār'*), *adj.* elegant; of easy manners and appearance. [F. *de bon air*, of good air (appearance).]

**de-bouch'** (**-bouched', -bouch'-ing**), *v.* to march or issue forth from a narrow pass (often said of troops). [F. *déboucher.*]

**de'-bris** (*dā'-brē*), *n. s.* and *pl.* remains; ruins; rubbish; the result of ruin. [F. *débris.*]

**debt** (*det*), *n.* what is owing, either money, goods, or services; an obligation or duty. **debt'-or,** *n.* one who owes. **debt of honour,** a debt not recognized by law, but binding in honour, *esp.* betting and gambling debts. **debt of nature,** death. **National Debt,** money borrowed by the government of a country from private individuals and not yet repaid. [L. *dēbeo*, I owe.]

**de-but'** (*dā-bū'*), *n.* a first appearance, or attempt, in public. **de-bu-tant',** *n. m.*, **-tante',** *n. f.* one who makes his (or her) *debut.* [F. *début.*]

**Dec.,** December.

**dec'-a-** (*dek'-ă-*), a *pref.* in the Metric System = ten. [Gr. *dĕka*, ten.]

**dec'-ade,** *n.* a period of ten years. [F.< L.<Gr. *dĕka*, ten.]

**de-ca'-dence,** *n.* a falling away; decay. **de-ca'-dent,** *adj.* decaying; deteriorating. [L. *de-*+**cadence.**]

**dec'-a-gon** (*dek'-ă-*), *n.* a plane figure with ten equal sides and angles. [Gr. *dĕka*, ten+*gōnia*, an angle.]

**dec'-a-gram** or **-gramme,** *n.* a weight (in the Metric System) of 10 grams = 0·355 oz. (about ⅓ oz.). [Gr. *dĕka*, ten +**gram.**]

**dec'-a-li-tre** (*-lē-*), *n.* a measure (in the Metric System) of 10 litres (about 2¾ gallons). [Gr. *dĕka*, ten+**litre.**]

**dec'-a-logue** (*dek'-a-log*), *n.* the Ten Commandments. [Gr. *dĕka*, ten+*lŏgos*, a word.]

**dec'-a-me-tre,** *n.* a measure (in the Metric System) of 10 metres (about 32⅘ feet). [Gr. *dĕka*, ten+**metre.**]

**de-camp'** (**-camped', -camp'-ing**), *v.* to hurry off; to go away (quickly and secretly). **de-camp'-ment,** *n.* [F.< L. *de-*+**camp.**]

**dec'-a-nal** (*dĕk'-ă-* or *dē-kā'-*), *n.* belonging to a *dean* or *deanery.* **de-ca'-ni,** *adj.* pertaining to a dean. **decani side,** the south side of choir stalls, opposed to *cantoris*, *q.v.* [<**dean.**]

**de-cant'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to pour gently from one vessel to another (*esp.* wine, etc., from a bottle) and leave the sediment behind. **de-can'-ter,** *n.* a vessel to hold decanted liquor (*esp.* wine). [F. *décanter.*]

**de-cap'-i-tate** (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to behead. **de-cap-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* [L. *de-*+*caput*, the head.]

**dec'-a-pod,** *n* a shell-fish with ten feet (as the crab). [Gr. *děka*, ten, *pous* (*pŏdos*), a foot.]

**de-cay'** (**-cayed'**, **-cay'-ing**), *v.* to fall away; to waste away; to decline; to rot; to perish: *n.* gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, etc. [F.<L. *de-*+*cădo*, I fall.]

**de-cease'** (**-ceased'**, **-ceas'-ing**), *v.* to cease to live; to die: *n.* death. [F.< L. *decessus*, departure.]

**de-ceive'** (*-sēv'*), (**-ceived'**, **-ceiv'-ing**), *v.* to mislead intentionally; to cheat; to impose upon. **de-ceit'** (*-sēt'*), *n.* that which deceives. **de-ceit'-ful,** *adj.* **de-ceit'-ful-ness,** *n.* **de-ceiv'-er,** *n.* one who —; an impostor. **de-cep'-tion** (*-sep'-shun*), *n.* cheating. [O.F.<L. *decĭpio*, I deceive.]

**De-cem'-ber** (*-sem'-*), *n.* the last (twelfth) month of the year (formerly the *tenth*). [L. *děcem*, ten.]

**de'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* becoming; proper; modest; respectable. **de'-cen-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* **de'-cent-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *děcens*, becoming.]

**de-cen'-tral-ize** (**-ized**, **-i-zing**), *v.* to withdraw from direct connection with a central authority. **de-cen-tral-i-za'-tion,** *n.* [L. *de-*+**centralize.**]

**de-cep'-tion.** *See* **deceive.**

**dec'-i-** (*des'-ĭ-*), a *pref.* in the Metric System=one-tenth. [L. *decĭmus*, tenth.]

**de-cide'** (*-sīd'*), (**-ci'-ded**, **-ci'-ding**), *v.* to determine; to resolve; to settle; to end; to form a definite opinion on; to judge. **de-ci'-ded,** *adj.* settled; clear; unmistakable. **de-ci'-ded-ly,** *adv.* **de-ci'-sion** (*-sizh'-un*), *n.* a settling; an opinion. **de-ci'-sive** (*-sī'-sĭv*), *adj.* deciding; final. [F <L. *decīdo*, I decide]

**de-cid'-u-ous** (*-sid'-ū-ŭs*), *adj.* falling; (tree or plant) whose leaves fall in the autumn. [F.<L. *deciduus*<*de-*+*cădo*, I fall.]

**dec'-i-mal** (*des'-ĭ-*), *adj.* by tens: *n.* a fraction reckoned by tenths; a tenth part. **dec'-i-mal-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *děcem*, ten]

**dec'-i-mate** (*des'-i-*), (**-ma-ted**, **-ma-ting**), *v.* to destroy a large number or part (as though one in ten). [L. *děcem*, ten.]

**de-ci'-pher** (*-sī'-fĕr*), (**-phered**, **-pher-ing**), *v.* to find the key to; to unravel; to explain. [L. *de-*+**cipher.**]

**deck** (*dek*), (**decked**, **deck'-ing**), *v.* to cover; to clothe; to adorn; to embellish: *n.* the flooring of a ship. **three,** etc.**-decker,** *n.* a ship with three, etc. decks. **quarter-deck,** *n.* the part of the deck of a ship abaft the main-mast (*i.e.*, towards the stern). **main'-deck,** *n.* the uppermost of the decks reaching from stem to stern. **poop'-deck,** *n.* a — forming the roof of a cabin at the stern end of a ship. **to clear the decks,** to get ready for action. **to sweep the —,** to brush aside all opposition. [D. *dekken*, to cover.]

**deck'-le,** *n.* (in paper-making) a contrivance for determining the size of the sheet. **deckle'-edge,** *n.* the raw, uncut edge of the paper shaped by the deckle. [G. *Decke*, a cover.]

**de-claim'** (**-claimed'**, **-claim'-ing**), *v.* to make a set speech; to cry down. **de-claim'-er,** *n.* one who —. **dec-la-ma'-tion,** *n.* **de-clam'-a-to-ry** (*-ă-to-rĭ*), *adj.* [L. *de-*+*clāmo*, I cry out.]

**de-clare'** (**-clared'**, **-cla'-ring**), *v.* to make known; to assert; to decide in favour of. **dec-la-ra'-tion** (*-lă-rā'-shun*), *n.* a statement. [F.<L. *declāro*<*de-*+*clārus*, clear.]

**de-clen'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* a *declining*; a falling away from excellence; a slope; a descent; a class of nouns (*esp.* in G., L., and Gr.). [*See* **decline.**]

**de-cline'** (**-clined'**, **-cli'-ning**), *v.* to bend or fall away; to refuse (politely); to lessen; to waste away: *n.* a falling away; decay; (in disease) consumption. **dec-li-na'-tion** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* a falling away; the distance (in degrees) of a heavenly body from the celestial equator. [F.< L. *de-*+*clīno*, I bend.]

**de-cliv'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a slope downwards. [F.<L. *de-*+*clīvus*, a slope.]

**de-coct'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to prepare by boiling **de-coc'-tion,** *n.* an extract got by boiling. [L. *decŏquo*<*de-*+*cŏquo*, I cook.]

**de-co-he'-rer,** *n.* (in wireless telegraphy) a vibrating contrivance for restoring the coherer (*q.v.*) to its normal state after a current has passed through it. [L. *de-*+**coherer.**]

***dé-col-le-té'*** (*dā-kol-lŭh-tā'* or *dā-kol-tā'*), *adj.* (of a dress) low-necked. ***dé-col-le-tage'*** (*-tázh'*), *n.* [F.]

**de-com-pose'** (**-posed'**, **-po'-sing**), *v.* to separate (a compound) into its component parts; to decay; to rot. **de-com-po-si'-tion,** *n.* —; putrefaction. [F.<L. *de-*+**compose.**]

**dec'-o-rate** (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to beautify; to adorn; to honour with a badge or medal. **dec-o-ra'-tion,** *n.* ornamentation; a mark of honour. **dec'-o-ra-tive,** *adj.* **dec'-o-ra-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *dĕcŏro*, I adorn.]

**de-co'-rous** (*-rus* or *dek'-or-us*), *adj.* becoming; decent; proper. **de-co'-rum,** *n.* what is becoming or proper in behaviour or speech. [L. *decōrus*, becoming, proper.]

**de-cor'-ti-cate** (*-tĭ-*), (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to take the bark off; to peel. [L. *de-* + *cortex*, bark.]

**de-coy'** (*-koy'*), (**-coyed', -coy'-ing**), *v.* to lead into a trap; to ensnare: *n.* that which, or one who, ensnares. **decoy'-duck,** *n.* a wild duck, or other bird, tamed and trained to entice others into a snare; one who decoys. [F. < L. *de-* + **coy.**]

**de-crease'** (**-creased', -creas'-ing**), *v.* to become or make less; to impair; to lower; to diminish gradually: *n.* [F. < L. *de-* + *cresco*, I increase.]

**de-cree'**, *n.* an order; an edict; a law; a sentence: *v.* (**-creed', -cree'-ing**), to determine. ***de-cree ni'-si*** (*nī'-sī*), *n.* a legal judgement (*esp.* one dissolving a marriage) which becomes *absolute* (that is, has force) after so long *unless* cause is shown to the contrary. **de-cre'-tal,** *n.* an order or decree (*esp.* of the Pope). [F < L. *decerno*, I decide; decree.]

**de-crep'-it,** *adj.* worn out; wasted by age. **de-crep'-i-tude,** *n.* [L. *decrepĭtus*, very old, infirm.]

**de-cre-scen'-do** (*-shen'-*), [I. < L. *de-* + **crescendo**], a musical term denoting decreasing in sound or loudness.

**de-cry'** (**-cried', -cry'-ing**), *v.* to cry down; to try to lessen the value of; to censure. [L. *de-* + **cry.**]

**ded'-i-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to set apart (*esp.* for sacred purposes); to devote; to inscribe. **ded-i-ca'-tion,** *n.* **ded'-i-ca-tor,** *n.* [L. *dēdico* < *de-* + *dīco*, I speak, declare.]

***de di'-e in di'-em,*** [L.] from day to day.

**de-duce'** (**-duced', -du'-cing**), *v.* to draw from; to infer; to obtain or arrive at as the result of reasoning. **de-du'-ci-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be deduced. **de-duct'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to take from; to subtract. **de-duc'-tion,** *n.* an inference or conclusion; what is taken away. [L. *de-* + *dūco*, I lead.]

**deed,** *n.* something done; an act; a written agreement or undertaking. **in deed,** in reality. [A.S. *dǣd*, deed < *dōn*, to do.]

**deem** (**deemed, deem'-ing**), *v.* to think; to judge; to suppose. **deem'-ster** or **demp'-ster,** *n.* a judge (one of two) in the Isle of Man. [A.S. *dēman*, to judge.]

**deep,** *adj.* going far down; difficult to understand; secret; artful: *n.* the sea; something not easily perceived or understood. **deep'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to make deep or deeper; to intensify. **deep'-laid,** *adj.* deeply laid; very artful. **deep-seated,** *adj.* firmly rooted; having a strong hold. [A.S. *dēop*, deep.]

**deer,** *n.* a quadruped of the stag kind. **deer'-stalk-ing** (*-stăk-*), *n.* the hunting of deer (*see* **stalk**). [A.S. *dēor*, a deer.]

**de-face'** (**-faced', -fa'-cing**), *v.* to disfigure; to destroy the surface of; to obliterate. **de-face'-a-ble,** *adj.* **de-face'-ment,** *n.* [F. < L. *de-* + **face.**]

***de fac'-to*** [L.] really; in actual fact.

**de-fal'-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to take away (*esp.* money, dishonestly). **de-fal-ca'-tion,** *n.* —; the amount embezzled. **def'-al-ca-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *de-* + *falx*, a sickle.]

**de-fame'** (**-famed', -fa'-ming**), *v.* to take, or try to take, away the good name of; to speak evil of; to slander. **def-a-ma'-tion,** *n.* **de-fam'-a-to-ry** (*-fam'-ă-to-rĭ*), *adj.* slanderous. [F. < L. *de-* + **fame.**]

**de-fault',** *n.* omitting to do what duty or law requires (*esp.* in money matters); neglect; omission. **de-fault'-er,** *n.* one who is in default (*esp.* on the Stock Exchange, or in a Court of Justice); one who fails to appear in court. **judgement by —,** judgement given against a person who fails to plead or to attend the court. [F. < L. *de-* + **fault.**]

**de-feat'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to overcome; to cause to fail; to subdue: *n.* [F. < L. *dis-* + *făcio*, I do.]

**de-fect',** *n.* a deficiency; a failing; a want; a blemish; a fault. **de-fec'-tion,** *n.* a falling away or abandoning (a person or cause); a failure in duty. **de-fec'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* incomplete; imperfect. [L. *defectus* < *de-* + *făcio*, I do.]

**de-fence',** *n.* the act of defending, or the state of being defended; protection; that which defends; justification; the reply of a defendant to a charge. **first**

**line of —**, the royal navy. **second line of —**, the army. [*See* **defend.**]

**de-fend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to guard; to protect; to keep off anything hurtful; (in law) to resist a claim; to uphold against argument. **de-fend'-ant**, *n.* one sued at law. **de-fend'-er**, *n.* **de-fen'-sive** (*-sĭv*), *adj.* used for protection: *n.* **Defender of the Faith,** a title of the Sovereign of Great Britain, abbreviated to **F.D.** or **Fid. Def.**, *q.v.* **on the defensive,** in a state or position of defending oneself. [F.<L. *defendo*, I defend.]

**de-fer'** (**-ferred', -fer'-ring**), *v.* to put off; to delay. **de-fer'-rer,** *n.* one who —. **deferred annuity,** one to be paid after a certain time has elapsed. **deferred pay,** an allowance to a soldier on his discharge, or to his relatives on his death. **deferred share,** one upon which interest is not paid until a specified time. [F.<L. *dis-+fĕro*, I bear.]

**de-fer'** (**-ferred', -fer'-ring**), *v.* to give way (to the feelings, wishes, or judgement) of another. **def'-er-ence,** *n.* regard; respect. **def-er-en'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* respectful in manners or bearing. [F.<L. *de-+fĕro*, I bear.]

**de-fi'-cient** (*-fish'-ent*), *adj.* wanting (in); imperfect. **de-fi'-cien-cy,** *n.* a lack; a defect. **def'-ic-it** (*-iss-*), *n.* a falling short; shortness of income as compared with expenditure. [L. *deficio*, I fail or fall short.]

**de-file'** (**-filed', -fi'-ling**), *v.* to pollute. **de-file'-ment,** *n.* pollution; uncleanness. **de-fi'-ler,** *n.* [F.<L. *de-+*A.S. *fȳ'-lan*, to defile.]

**de-file'** (**-filed', -fi'-ling**), *v.* to march in *file* or line: *n.* a long, narrow pass. [F. *défiler*<L. *dis-+fīlum*, a thread.]

**de-fine'** (**-fined', -fi'-ning**), *v.* to bound; to limit; to name; to explain accurately. **de-fi'-na-ble** (*-nă-*), *adj.* able to be defined. **def'-in-ite** (*-it*), *adj.* well defined; exact; certain. **def'-in-ite-ly,** *adv.* **def-i-ni'-tion** (*-nish'-un*), *n.* an exact description (in words). **de-fin'-i-tive** (*-ĭ-tiv*), *adj.* limiting; exact; positive. [F.<L. *de-+fīnis*, end.]

**def'-la-grate** (**-gra-ted, -gra-ting**), *v.* to burn down (with sudden flame); to consume. **def-la-gra'-tion,** *n.* **def'-la-gra-tor,** *n.* [L. *deflagro*, I burn down.]

**de-flect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to turn or bend aside; to divert. **de-flec'-tion** (better **de-flex'-ion**), *n.* [L *de-+flecto*, I bend.]

**de-fo-li-a'-tion,** *n.* the falling off of leaves. [L. *de-+folium*, a leaf.]

**de-for'-est** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to clear away forests. **de-for-es-ta'-tion,** *n.* [L. *de-+*forest.]

**de-form'** (**-formed', -form'-ing**), *v.* to disfigure; to damage. **de-for-ma'-tion,** *n.* **de-formed',** *adj.* misshapen. **de-for'-mi-ty** (*-mĭ-tĭ*), *n.* defect; ugliness. [F.<L. *de-+forma*, shape, beauty.]

**de-fraud'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cheat; to withhold wrongfully. **de-fraud'-er,** *n.* [F.<L. *de-+fraus*, fraud.]

**de-fray'** (**-frayed', -fray'-ing**), *v.* to pay (expenses). **de-fray'-al,** *n.* **de-fray'-ment,** *n.* [O.F. *desfrayer*<L.L. *fredum*, a fine.]

**deft,** *adj.* handy; skilful; clever. **deft'-ly,** *adv.* cleverly. **deft'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *gedæfte*, mild, gentle.]

**de-funct',** *adj.* dead; deceased: *n.* a dead person. [L.<*de-+fungor*, I perform.]

**de-fy'** (**-fied', -fy'-ing**), *v.* to challenge; to brave; to dare; to treat with contempt. **de-fi'-ance,** *n.* a challenge; a state of opposition; a setting at nought of rule and authority. **de-fi'-ant,** *adj.* **de-fi'-er,** *n.* [F. *défier*<L. *dis-+fīdo*, I trust.]

**deg.,** degree.

**de-gen'-er-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to fall off in quality (*esp.* of race, kind); to be or grow worse: *adj.* low; mean; unworthy; base: *n.* a person or thing that has degenerated. **de-gen'-er-a-cy** (*-ă-sĭ*), *n.* state of being —. **de-gen-er-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *de-+gĕnus*, race.]

**de-glu-ti'-tion** (*-tish'-un*), *n.* the act or power of swallowing. [F.<L. *de-+glūtio*, I swallow.]

**de-grade'** (**-gra'-ded, -gra'-ding**), *v.* to lower in grade, rank, character, or position; to dishonour; to disgrace. **de-gra'-ded,** *adj.* **deg-ra-da'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *de-+grădus*, rank.]

**de-gree',** *n.* a step; rank; grade; proportion; a title of proficiency gained by examination at a university; the 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles; the intervals on the scale of a thermometer (indicating units of temperature), and on a barometer (indicating units of atmospheric pressure). [F. *degré*<L. *de-+grădus*, a step.]

**de-hu'-man-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to

deprive of feelings of pity, tenderness, or love, for humanity in general. [L. *de-*+**human.**]

**de-hy'-drate** (**-dra-ted, -dra-ting**), *v.* (in *chem.*) to remove the water from a compound. **de-hy-dra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *de-*+Gr. *hudōr*, water.]

**de'-i-fy** (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to make a god of. **de-if-i-ca'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *deus*, God+*făcio*, I make.]

**deign** (*dān*), (**deigned, deign'-ing**), *v.* to condescend; to esteem worthy; to grant. [F.<L. *dignor*<*dignus*, worthy.]

***De'-i gra'-ti-a,*** or **D.G.,** [L.]=by the grace of God.

**de'-ist,** *n.* one who believes in the existence of God, but rejects religion as revealed in the Bible. **de'-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the belief of a deist. **de-is'-tic,** or **-tic-al,** *adj.* [L. *deus*, God.]

**de'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), a god. **the Deity,** God, the Supreme Being. [F.< L. *deus*, God.]

**de-ject'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cast down (*esp.* the spirits of some one); to discourage; to dishearten. **de-ject'-ed,** *adj.* in low spirits; sorrowful. **de-jec'-tion,** *n.* state of being dejected. [L. *de-*+*jăcio*, I throw.]

**de-jec'-ta,** *n. pl.* things cast off (as feathers in moulting). [L. *de-*+*jăcio*, I throw.]

***dé-jeu-ner'*** (*dā-zhuh-nā'*), [F.] breakfast; sometimes an early luncheon.

***de ju'-re,*** [L.] by right.

**Del.,** Delaware, U.S.A.

**de-laine',** *n.* a fine kind of muslin formerly made of wool, now of wool and cotton, used for ladies' dresses. [F.<L. *de lana*, from wool.]

**de-lay'** (**-layed', -lay'-ing**), *v.* to put off (for a time); to prolong; to defer; to stop; to hinder: *n.* procrastination; lingering; inactivity. **de-lay'-er,** *n.* [F.<L. *dilātus*<*differo*, I put off, postpone.]

**de-lec'-ta-ble** (*-tă-bl*), *adj.* delightful; very enjoyable. **de-lec-ta'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *delecto*, I delight.]

**del'-e-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to send as a representative; to entrust: *n.* a person so delegated; an agent; a representative. **del'-e-ga-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* a committee; (in Oxford University) a permanent committee appointed to manage some special branch of University business. **del-e-ga'-tion,** *n.* [L. *de-*+*lēgo*, I send as representative.]

**de-lete'** (**-le'-ted, -le'-ting**), *v.* to blot out; to erase. **de-le'-tion,** *n.* [L. *dēleo*, I efface, destroy.]

**del-e-te'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* injurious; harmful; poisonous. [Gr.<*dēlĕŏmai*, I injure.]

**delf,** or **delft,** *n.* a kind of earthenware. [Originally made at *Delft*, formerly *Delf*, a town in Holland.]

**de-lib'-er-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to weigh well in the mind; to consider carefully; to hesitate in deciding: *adj.* carefully considered; slow in deciding; well-advised; not sudden or rash. **de-lib'-er-ate-ly,** *adv.* **de-lib-er-a'-tion,** *n.* **de-lib'-er-a-tive,** *adj.* for deliberating. [L. *dēlībĕro*<*de-*+*lībro*, I weigh.]

**del'-i-cate,** *adj.* pleasing; fine; slender; tender; scrupulous; frail (in health). **del'-i-ca-cy,** *n.* (*pl.*-**cies**), something refined or pleasing; a luxury (*esp.* food). [L. *dēlicātus*, delightful.]

**de-li'-cious** (*-lish'-us*), *adj.* very pleasing to the taste or feelings. **de-li'-cious-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *dēlĭciæ*, pleasure.]

**de-light'** (*-līt'*), *n.* great joy; extreme satisfaction; that which gives pleasure or satisfaction: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cause or give great pleasure to. **de-light'-ed,** *adj.* **de-light'-ful, de-light'-some,** *adjs.* causing delight. [O.F.<L. *delecto*, I delight.]

**de-lim'-it** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to set bounds or limits to. **de-lim-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* [L. *de-*+*līmes*, a boundary.]

**de-lin'-e-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to describe by lines; to draw, paint, or sketch; to explain in words. **de-lin-e-a'-tion,** *n.* **de-lin'-e-a-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *delīneo*<*de-*+*līnea*, a line.]

**de-lin'-quent,** *n.* a wrong-doer; a culprit: *adj.* failing in duty. **de-lin'-quen-cy,** *n.* wrong-doing. [L. *delinquo*<*de-*+*linquo*, I leave.]

**del-i-quesce'** (*-kwes'*), (**-quesced', -ques'-cing**), *v.* to absorb moisture from the air and become liquid. **del-i-ques'-cence,** *n.* **del-i-ques'-cent,** *adj.* [L. *delīquesco*, I melt away.]

**de-lir'-i-um,** *n.* a fever of the brain, causing wandering of the mind; mental disorder; great mental excitement; wild enthusiasm. **de-lir'-i-ous** (*-ĭ-us*), *adj.* wandering in mind. **de-lir'-i-um tre'-mens,** a brain disorder brought on by the long and excessive use of strong drinks. [L. *dēlīro*, I am crazy, mad.]

**de-liv'-er (-ered, -er-ing)**, *v.* to set free; to rescue; to release; to hand over; to speak (an address). **de-liv'-er-ance**, *n.* —; the manner of speaking; a judgement delivered; a verdict. **de-liv'-er-er**, *n.* one who —. **de-liv'-er-y**, *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), the act of releasing, liberating, or rescuing; surrendering; distribution (as of letters); manner of speaking; utterance; the act or manner of delivering a ball at cricket. [F.<L. *dēlīběro*, I set free.]

**dell**, *n.* a dale; a short, narrow valley. [From the root of **dale.**]

**Del'-phi-an** (*-fĭ-*), **Del'-phic**, *adjs.* of or belonging to the famous ancient Greek oracle at Delphi, in Greece; oracular.

**del'-ta**, *n.* the 4th letter of the ancient Greek alphabet (Δ); the space enclosed by the mouths of a river, and in shape like that letter. **del'-toid**, *adj.* of triangular shape, like a delta. **deltoid muscle**, the large triangular muscle of the shoulder.

**de-lude'** (**-lu'-ded, -lu'-ding**), *v.* to deceive; to mislead; to trick; to flatter. **de-lu'-der**, *n.* **de-lu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* deception; an error (of the mind). **de-lu'-sive**, *adj.* [L. *delūdo*, I mock at.]

**del'-uge**, *n.* a great flood of waters (*esp.* that described in *Genesis* vii., viii.); a very heavy downpour of rain; an exceedingly large quantity (as if a flood): *v.* **(-uged, -u-ging)**, to overwhelm with water; to inundate. [F.<L. *dīlŭvium*, a flood.]

***de luxe*** (*dĕ lŭks*), luxurious; exceedingly comfortable; of high quality. [F.]

**delve (delved, del'-ving)**, *v.* to dig; to labour (as a drudge). **del'-ver**, *n.* [A.S. *delfan*, to dig.]

**de-mag'-ne-tize (-tized, -ti-zing)**, *v.* to deprive of, or free from, magnetic power or influence. **de-mag-ne-ti-za'-tion**, *n.* [L. *de-*+**magnetize.**]

**dem'-a-gogue** (*-gog*), *n.* a leader of the people; a political agitator who sways or influences people by plausible words in order to obtain power for himself or his party. [F.<Gr. *dēmagōgos*<*dēmos*, the people+*ăgo*, I lead.]

**de-mand'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to ask earnestly; to claim; to require; to call for: *n.* **de-mand'-er**, *n.* [F.<L. *demando*<*de-*+*mando*, I entrust.]

**de-mar-ca'-tion**, or **-ka'-**, *n.* a boundary or fixed limit; separation. [Sp.<L.]

**de-mean'** (**-meaned', -mean'-ing**), *v.* to behave or conduct oneself; to lower (oneself). **de-mean'-our** (*-ur*), *n.* behaviour; conduct; bearing. [F.<L. *de-*+*mĭnor*, I threaten.]

**de-ment'-ed**, *adj.* afflicted with loss of memory, reason, or will (partial or complete), or with mental derangement. ***dé-men'-ti*** (*-tī*), or **de-men'-tie** (*-tē*), *n.* a denial. **de-men'-ti-a** (*-shĭ-ă*), *n.* state of being —. [L. *de-*+*mens*, mind.]

**de-mer'-it**, *n.* ill-desert; fault. [L. *de-*+**merit.**]

**de-mesne'** (*-mēn'*), *n.* an estate in land (*esp.* that attached to a manor-house); any estate. [*See* **domain.**] [*q.v.*

**demi-**, *pref.* [L.] half, as in **dem'-i-god, dem'-i-god**, *n.* a half-god, or an inferior deity; a fabulous hero. [L. *demi-*+**god.**]

**dem'-i-john**, *n.* a glass bottle with large body and small neck enclosed in wickerwork. [F. *dame-jeanne.*]

**de-mise'** (*-mīz'*), *n.* death; transfer (of an estate, *esp.* by will): *v.* **(-mised', -mi'-sing)**, to bequeath. [O.F. *demise*<L. *dis-*+*mitto*, I send.]

**de-mo'-bil-ize** (*-īz*), **(-ized, -i-zing)**, *v.* to break up and disarm a body of troops. [L. *de-*+**mobilize.**]

**de-moc'-ra-cy** (*-ră-sĭ*), *n.* a government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people, but exercised through their representatives; the common people. **dem'-o-crat**, *n.* a supporter of democracy. **dem-o-crat'-ic**, *adj.* [Gr. *dēmocratia*<*dēmos*, the people+*krătos*, strength, rule.]

***dé-mo-dé*** (*dā-*), *adj.* [F.] out of fashion.

**de-moi-selle'** (*dĕ-mwah-zĕl'*), *n.* a young lady; a kind of dragon-fly. [F.]

**de-mol'-ish (-ished, -ish-ing)**, *v.* to pull down; to destroy; to lay in ruins. **dem-o-li'-tion** (*-lish'-un*), *n.* [F. *démolir*<L. *de-*+*mōles*, a mass, a heap.]

**de'-mon**, *n.* an evil spirit. **de-mo'-ni-ac**, *n.* one possessed by an evil spirit: *adj.* **de-mo-ni'-ac-al**, *adj.* **de-mon-ol'-a-try**, *n.* the worship of evil spirits. **de-mon-ol'-o-gy**, *n.* a book or knowledge concerning evil spirits. [L. *dæmon*< Gr. *daimōn*, a spirit.]

**de-mon'-strate** (or *dem'-on-*), **(-strated, -stra-ting)**, *v.* to show, prove, or point out clearly. **dem-on-stra'-tion**, *n.* a proof; an exhibition. **de-mon'-stra-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* making evident;

proving with certainty; showing one's feelings strongly. **dem'-on-stra-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *demonstro* < *de-* + *monstro*, I shew.]

**de-mor'-a-lize (-lized, -li-zing),** *v.* to corrupt (morals); to deprive of confidence (as troops); to throw into confusion. **de-mor-a-li-za'-tion,** *n.* [F. < L. *de-* + *mōres*, manners, morals.]

**de'-mos,** *n.* the people (regarded as a whole); the democracy. **de-mot'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to the people. [Gr. *dēmos*, the people.]

**demp'-ster.** *See* **deemster.**

**de-mul'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* soothing; softening: *n.* a soothing medicine. [L. *de-* + *mulceo*, I caress, soothe.]

**de-mur'** (**-murred', -mur'-ring**), *v.* to hesitate; to object; to take exception: *n.* stop; objection. **de-mur'-rage,** *n.* damages paid for undue delay (*esp.* of a ship in port, railway-waggons in a siding, etc.). **de-mur'-rer,** *n.* one who —; a motion for delay on a point of law. [F. < L. *de-* + *mŏror*, I delay.]

**de-mure',** *adj.* reserved; modest; staid; grave. **de-mure'-ly,** *adv.* [O.F. < L. *de-* + *mōres*, manners.]

**de-my',** *n.* (*pl.* **-mies'**) (*-mīz'*), a size of paper (about 22½ by 17½ inches); a foundation scholar (*pro.* *dē-mī'*) at Magdalen (*pro.* *mŏ'-dlin*) College, Oxford. [L. *demi-* < *dimidium*, half.]

**de-nat'-u-ral-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make unnatural; to deprive of the acquired rights of citizenship in a country. [L. *de-* + **natural.**]

**de-na-tu'-rent,** *n.* something used to adulterate a substance so as to render it unfit for use as food (as wood-naphtha added to alcohol to form 'methylated spirits'). [L. *de-* (= *dis-*) + **nature.**]

**den'-gue** (*-gā*), *n.* an infectious, epidemic fever in warm countries. [Sp. < an E. African word.]

**de-ni'-a-ble, de-ni'-al.** *See* **deny.**

**den'-i-zen,** *n.* a dweller; an inhabitant (human or animal). [O.F. < L. *de intus*, from within.]

**de-nom'-i-nate (-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to give a name to; to call; to designate. **de-nom-i-na'-tion,** *n.* a name; a title; a class or society of individuals called by the same name. **de-nom-i-na'-tion-al,** *adj.* **de-nom'-i-na-tive,** *adj.* **de-nom'-i-na-tor,** *n.* the lower number in a vulgar fraction, which tells into how many parts the unit is divided. [L. *de-* + *nōmen*, a name.]

**de-note'** (**-no'-ted, -no'-ting**), *v.* to mark; to point out; to signify; to stand for. **de-no-ta'-tion,** *n.* [F. < L. *denŏto* < *de-* + *nŏta*, a mark.]

***dénouement*** (*dā-noo'-maṅ*), *n.* the winding-up of a plot (*esp.* in a drama or tale); conclusion. [F. *dénouer*, to untie a knot, < L. *de-* + *nōdus*, a knot.]

**de-nounce'** (**-nounced', -noun'-cing**), *v.* to speak against (*esp.* publicly); to accuse strongly. **de-nounce'-ment,** *n.* **de-noun'-cer,** *n.* **de-nun-ci-a'-tion,** *n.* act of —. **de-nun'-ci-a-to-ry,** *adj.* [F. < L. *de-* + *nuncio*, I announce.]

***de nou-veau*** (*dĕ noo-vō'*), [F.] anew; again.

***de no'-vo,*** [L.] anew; again.

**dense,** *adj.* thick; close; compact; firm; solid; dull (of intellect). **dense'-ness,** *n.* **den'-si-ty** (*-sĭ-tĭ*), *n.* —; the proportion which the quantity of matter in a body bears to its bulk or volume, when compared with some standard unit. [L. *densus*, thick.]

**dent,** *n.* a mark or notch (*usu.* made by a blow): *v.* (**-ed, -ing**). [*See* **dint.**]

**dent'-al,** *adj.* belonging to the teeth. **den'-tate,** or **den'-ta-ted,** *adj.* toothed or notched (said of leaves). **den'-ti-cle,** *n.* a small tooth. **den-tic'-u-la-ted,** *adj.* toothed or notched (small). **den'-ti-frice** (*-tĭ-frĭs*), *n.* a powder or other substance used for cleansing the teeth. **den'-tine** (or **-tin**), *n.* the substance, under the enamel, of which the teeth are formed. **den'-tist,** *n.* one who attends to the teeth; a tooth-doctor. **den'-tist-ry,** *n.* the art of the dentist. **den-ti'-tion** (*-tish'-un*), *n.* the cutting or growing of teeth (*esp.* in infancy). [F. < L. *dens*, a tooth.] [F.]

**den-telle'** (*den-tel'* or *daṅ-tel'*), *n.* lace.

**de-nude'** (**-nu'-ded, -nu'-ding**), *v.* to strip; to lay bare. **de-nu-da'-tion,** *n.* laying bare (*esp.* the wearing away of rocks by water and atmospheric action). [L. *de-* + *nūdus*, naked.]

**de-nun-ci-a'-tion.** *See* **denounce.**

**de-ny'** (**-nied', -ny'-ing**), *v.* to say "no"; to refuse to grant; to disown; to contradict; to withhold. **de-ni'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be denied. **de-ni'-al,** *n.* the act of denying. **de-ni'-er,** *n.* one who —. [F. < L. *de-* + *nĕgo*, I deny.]

**de'-o-dand,** *n.* an animal (as a horse) or

an object which had accidentally caused the death of a human being, and was thenceforth forfeited to the king to be devoted to God, *i.e.*, put to some pious use, *e.g.*, sold, and the money given to the poor. [L. *Deo dandus*, to be given to God.]

**de'-o-dar,** *n.* a kind of Indian cedar. [Sa. *deva-dāru*, divine tree.]

**de-o'-dor-ize** (-ized, -i-zing), *v.* to take the odour or smell from. **de-o'-dor-i-zer,** *n.* [L. *de-*+odour.]

***De'-o gra'-ti-as,*** [L.] thanks (be) to God.

***De'-o vo-len'-te,*** [L.] God willing.

**de-part'** (-ed, -ing), *v.* to go away; to quit or leave; to die. **de-part'-ed,** *adj.* gone away; dead. **de-par'-ture,** *n.* the act of going away; deviation; death. **a new departure,** a change of purpose, method, or course of action. [F. *départir* <L. *dis-*+*partior*, I divide, distribute.]

**de-part'-ment,** *n.* a part or portion; a division; a branch; a separate part of a business; one of the principal divisions of executive government (as the War —). **de-part-men'-tal,** *adj.* of, from, or pertaining to a —. **de-part-men'-tal-ize** (-ized, -i-zing), *v.* to divide into departments. [*See* **depart.**]

**de-pend'** (-ed, -ing), *v.* to hang down or from; to be connected with; to rely upon or trust in. **de-pend'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be relied on. **de-pen'-dant,** *n.* one who relies on another; a follower or servant. **de-pen'-dence,** *n.* reliance; trust. **de-pen'-den-cy,** *n.* a country or district subject to another. **de-pen'-dent,** *adj.* relying upon. [F.<L. *de-*+*pendeo*, I hang.]

**de-pict'** (-ed, -ing), *v.* to picture out; to describe carefully. [L. *de-*+*pingo*, I paint.]

**de-pil'-a-to-ry,** *adj.* removing hair: *n.* an application for removing hairs that grow in undesirable places, without injuring the skin. **de-pil-a'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *de-*+*pĭlus*, a hair.]

**de-plete'** (-ple'-ted, -ple'-ting), *v.* to empty; to exhaust; to reduce. **de-ple'-tion,** *n.* the act of depleting (*esp.* taking blood from the body [blood-letting], or money from the treasury). **de-ple'-to-ry,** *adj.* [L. *de-*+*pleo*, I fill.]

**de-plore'** (-plored', -plo'-ring), *v.* to weep over; to grieve for; to lament. **de-plo'-ra-ble,** *adj.* lamentable. **de-plo'-ra-bly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *de-*+*plōro*, I weep.]

**de-ploy'** (-ployed', -ploy'-ing), *v.* to unfold; to open out or extend (as lines of soldiers). **de-ploy'-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *dis-*+*plĭco*, I fold.]

**de-pone'** (-poned', -po'-ning), *v.* to give testimony on oath (*esp.* in a Scotch court); to bear witness. **de-po'-nent,** *n.* one who gives such testimony. [L. *depōno*, I place down.]

**de-pop'-u-late** (-la-ted, -la-ting), *v.* to deprive of inhabitants. **de-pop-u-la'-tion,** *n.* [L. *de-*+*popŭlus*, people.]

**de-port'** (-ed, -ing), *v.* to carry down or away; to exile; to behave. **de-por-ta'-tion,** *n.* carrying away; banishment; exile. **de-port'-ment,** *n.* bearing; behaviour. [F.<L. *deporto*, I carry down, I remove.]

**de-pose'** (*-pōz'*), (-posed', -po'-sing), *v.* to put down; to deprive (of throne); to testify; to witness. **de-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* —; in *pl.* statements made by a person under oath. [L. *de-*+F. *poser*, to place.]

**de-pos'-it** (*-poz'-*), (-ed, -ing), *v.* to lay down; to place (as money in a bank); to entrust: *n.* something deposited; money left with a banker; something left as a pledge or security. **de-pos'-i-ta-ry,** *n.* a person with whom anything is deposited; a guardian. **de-pos'-i-to-ry,** *n.* a place where something is deposited. [L. *depōno*, I place down.]

**dep'-ot** (*dep'-ō*), *n.* a store-house; the head-quarters of a regiment; a goods-station. [F. *dépôt*<L. *depōno*, I place down.]

**de-prave'** (-praved', -pra'-ving), *v.* to make bad; to corrupt. **dep-ra-va'-tion,** *n.* the act of depraving. **de-praved',** *adj.* made bad; corrupt. **de-prav'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —. [L. *de-*+*prāvus*, crooked, bad.]

**dep'-re-cate** (-ca-ted, -ca-ting), *v.* to pray against, or to pray that something may not happen; to express strong disapproval of. **dep-re-ca'-tion,** *n.* strong expression of feeling against. **dep-re-ca'-to-ry,** *adj.* apologetic; expressing disapproval. [L. *deprĕcor*, I pray earnestly; I pray against.]

**de-pre'-ci-ate** (*-shĭ-*), (-a-ted, -a-ting), *v.* to lower the value of; to fall in value; to undervalue. **de-pre-ci-a'-tion,** *n.* **de-pre'-ci-a-tive,** *adj.* **de-pre'-ci-a-to-ry,** *adj.* [L. *de-*+*pretium*, price.]

**dep'-re-date** (**-da-ted, -da-ting**), *v.* to plunder; to lay waste; to despoil. **dep-re-da'-tion,** *n.* **dep'-re-da-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *de-*+*præda*, prey, booty.]

**de-press'** (**-pressed', -press'-ing**), *v.* to press down; to deject; to cast a gloom upon; to dispirit; to make dull (as trade); to lessen the price of. **de-pres'-sant,** *n.* a medicine which lowers the action of the heart: *adj.* soothing. **de-pressed',** *adj.* pressed down; low (in spirits). **de-pres'-sion,** *n.* state of being —. **de-pres'-sor,** *n.* [L. *de-*+**press.**]

**de-prive'** (**-prived', -pri'-ving**), *v.* to take away from; to rob; to strip (of). **de-pri-va'-tion,** *n.* the act of depriving or being deprived (*esp.* a clergyman of his living); loss; want. [L. *de*+*prīvo*, I deprive.]

**depth,** *n.* how **deep** (*q.v.*) anything is; an abyss; mystery; profoundness. **beyond** (or **out of**) **one's depth,** in too deep water; beyond one's capacity, ability, or understanding. [*See* **deep.**]

***de pro-fun'-dis,*** [L.] out of the depths [of sorrow or trouble] (have I cried); a cry from the heart expressing deep sorrow or misery; the name given to *Psalm* cxxx., from the first words (*de profundis*) of the Latin version.

**de-pute'** (**-pu'-ted, -pu'-ting**), *v.* to appoint or send as a substitute, an agent, or a representative; to delegate. **dep-u-ta'-tion,** *n.* a person (or persons) sent to speak, act, or report on behalf of others. **dep'-u-ty,** *n.* one appointed to act for another (or others); a representative; a manager in a coal mine. [L. *depŭto*, I cut off (and so select).]

**de-rail'** (**-raĭled', -rail'-ing**), *v.* to cause to run off the rails (as a train, car, etc.). **de-rail'-ment,** *n.* [L. *de-*+**rail.**]

**de-range'** (**-ranged', -ran'-ging**), *v.* to put out of place, order, or rank; to throw into confusion. **de-ranged',** *n.* disordered; insane. **de-range'-ment,** *n.* [F. < L. *de-* (= *dis-*)+**range.**]

**der'-e-lict,** *adj.* left; forsaken; abandoned (*esp.* of a ship wrecked at sea): *n.* the thing abandoned. **der-e-lic'-tion,** *n.* abandonment (as of ship, or of any duty). [L. *de-*+*relinquo*, I leave.]

**de-ride'** (**-ri'-ded, -ri'-ding**), *v.* to laugh to scorn; to mock; to make fun of. **de-ri'-sion** (*-rizh'-un*), *n.* **de-ri'-sive,** *adj.* [L. *de-*+*rīdeo*, I laugh.]

***de ri-gueur'*** (*duh rĕ-gher'*), [F.] indispensable; absolutely necessary; according to etiquette.

**de-rive'** (**-rived', -ri'-ving**), *v.* to draw or get (from); to deduce; to trace the origin, descent, or derivation of. **der-i-va'-tion,** *n.* origin; cause. **de-riv'-a-tive,** *adj.* derived from; secondary: *n.* what is derived; a word derived from another. [L. *de-*+*rīvus*, a stream.]

**der'-mis,** *n.* the skin. **der'-mal,** *adj.* of the skin. [Gr. *derma*, the skin.]

**der'-o-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to lessen by detracting or taking away; to annul in part; to disparage. **der-o-ga'-tion,** *n.* **de-rog'-a-to-ry,** *adj.* detracting; injurious; disrespectful. [L. *de-*+*rŏgo*, I ask.]

**der'-rick,** *n.* a kind of crane; a form of scaffolding. [< *Derrick*, a London hangman who lived about 1600; the word was first applied to *the gallows.*]

**der'-ring—do,** *n.* daring actions; desperate courage. [*daring to do.*]

**der'-vish,** or **der'-vis,** *n.* a poor, solitary, Mohammedan monk. [P. *darwish*, poor]

**des'-cant,** *n.* a song in parts; a discourse: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**). [L. *dis-*+*cantus*, a song.]

**de-scend'** (*-send'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to climb down; to come lower; to be derived (from one generation to another); to alight; to fall upon or invade. **de-scend'-ant,** *n.* an heir; offspring. **de-scent',** *n.* act of descending; slope; birth; lineage; derivation. [F. < L. *de-*+*scando*, I climb.]

**de-scribe'** (**-scribed', -scri'-bing**), *v.* to write about; to give an account of; to sketch. **de-scrip'-tion,** *n.* —; sort, class, or kind. **de-scrip'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* [L. *de-*+*scrībo*, I write.]

**de-scry'** (**-scried', -scry'-ing**), *v.* to discover by the eye; to see (*esp.* from a distance). [< **describe.**]

**des'-e-crate** (**-cra-ted, -cra-ting**), *v.* to divert from a sacred purpose or use; to profane; to put to an unworthy use. **des-e-cra'-tion,** *n.* **des'-e-cra-tor,** *n.* [L. *de-*+*săcer*, sacred.]

**de-sert'** (*-zert'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to leave; to forsake; to run away (*esp.* from the army or navy). **des'-ert** (*dez'-*), *n.* a desolate, lonely, or barren place; a wilderness. **de-sert'-ed** (*-zert'-*), *adj.* forsaken; empty. **de-sert'-er** (*-zert'-*), *n.* one who *deserts* or quits a service without permission (as a soldier or

sailor). **de-ser'-tion** (*-zer'-shun*), *n.* act of deserting; wilful abandonment of any moral or legal duty or obligation. [F.<L. *desĕro*, I forsake<*de-*+*sĕro*, I bind together.]

**de-serve'** (*-zerv'*), (**-served'**, **-ser'-ving**), *v.* to be worthy of; to merit; to earn by service. **de-serts'** (*-zerts'*), *n. pl.* what one deserves. [F.<L. *de-*+*servio*, I serve.]

***des-ha-bille'*** (*dāz-ă-bēl'*), (commonly **dis'-ha-bille**, *q.v.*), *n.* condition of being in undress, or of not being fully or properly dressed; careless or untidy state of dress; a loose morning dress. [F.]

**des'-ic-cate** (or *dē-sic'-*), (**-ca-ted**, **-ca-ting**), *v.* to dry; to dry up; to exhaust of moisture. **de-sic'-cant**, or **de-sic'-ca-tive**, *adj.*: *n.* an application that tends to dry up sores. **des-ic-ca'-tion**, *n.* [L. *dēsicco*<*de-*+*siccus*, dry.]

**de-sid'-er-ate** (**-a-ted**, **-a-ting**), *v.* to be in want; to desire earnestly. **de-sid'-er-a-tive**, *adj.* **de-sid-er-a'-tum**, *n.* (*pl.* **-ta**), something very much desired, or wanted, or required. [L. *desīdĕro*, I desire earnestly.]

**de-sign'** (*-zīn'*), (**-signed'**, **-sign'-ing**), *v.* to plan out; to draw; to intend: *n.* a drawing or sketch; a plan in outline; a scheme formed in the mind; a plot; an intention. **de-sign'-ed-ly**, *adv.* on purpose. **de-sign'-er**, *n.* one who —. **de-sign'-ing**, *adj.* artful; scheming (often in a bad sense). [F.<L. *designo*<*de-*+*signum*, a mark.]

**des'-ig-nate** (*dez'-*), (**-na-ted**, **-na-ting**), *v.* to point out; to name: *adj.* named. **des-ig-na'-tion**, *n.* [*See* **design.**]

**de-sire'** (*-zīr'*), (**-sired'**, **-si'-ring**), *v.* to long for; to wish for; to request; to ask: *n.* **de-si'-ra-ble**, *adj.* able or fit to be desired. **de-si-ra-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality of being desirable. **de-si'-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* desiring (of); wishful (for). [F.<L. *desīdĕro*, I long for, regret, or miss.]

**de-sist'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to leave off; to stop. **de-sis'-tance** (or **-tence**), *n.* [L. *de-*+*sisto*, I stand still.]

**des'-o-late**, *adj.* lonely; dreary; deserted; laid waste; gloomy; comfortless: *v.* (**-la-ted**, **-la-ting**), to lay waste. **des-o-la'-tion**, *n.* **des'-o-la-tor**, *n.* [L. *de-*+*sōlus*, alone.]

**des-pair'** (**-paired'**, **-pair'-ing**), *v.* to be without, or to give up, hope: *n.* state of being without hope. **des'-per-ate**, *adj.* without hope; reckless. **des-per-a'-tion**, *n.* [L. *de-*+*spĕro*, I hope.]

**des-patch'** (*-pach'*), more correctly **dis-patch'** (**-patched'**, **-patch'-ing**), *v.* to send away; to perform speedily; to finish; to put to death: *n.* a message; speed; a sending away in haste; the sending off of the mails. **despatches**, *n. pl.* official messages. **des-patch'-er**, *n.* **despatch-boat**, *n.* a swift government vessel for carrying despatches. **despatch-box**, *n.* a box or case for containing official messages and letters (often sent by a special messenger). **pneumatic despatch-tube**, a tube through which letters, telegrams, and parcels are sent by means of a current of compressed air. **happy despatch**, a jesting name for the Japanese *hara-kiri*, *q.v.* [O.F.<L. *dis-*+*pĕdica*, a fetter.]

**des-per-a'-do** (*-ā'- not -ă'-*). *n.* (*pl.* **-dos** or **-does**), a desperate fellow; one fearless of the consequences of mad or foolish actions. [Sp.<root of **desperate.**]

**des-pise'** (*-pīz'*), (**-pised'**, **-pi'-sing**), *v.* to have contempt for or low opinion of; to scorn. **des'-pi-ca-ble** (not *de-spik'-*) *adj.* deserving to be despised; worthless; mean. [F.<L. *despicio*<*de-*+*spĕcio*, I see.]

**de-spite'**, *n.* great contempt, malice, or *spite*: *v.* (**-spi'-ted**, **-spi'-ting**), to show despite to; to treat with despite. **de-spite'-ful**, *adj.* **de-spite'-ful-ly**, *adv.* **in despite of**, in spite or defiance of. [*See* **despise.**]

**de-spoil'** (**-spoiled'**, **-spoil'-ing**), *v.* to take from by force; to spoil completely; to rob. **de-spoil'-er**, *n.* one who —. **de-spo-li-a'-tion**, *n.* [F.<L. *de-*+*spŏlium*, plunder.]

**de-spond'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to lose hope or courage; to be cast down by failure; to despair. **de-spond'-ence**, or **-en-cy**, *n.* **de-spond'-ent**, *adj.* hopeless. [L. *despondeo*<*de-*+*spondeo*, I promise.]

**des'-pot**, *n.* an absolute ruler; a tyrant. **des-pot'-ic**, or **-ic-al**, *adj.* possessing (and often abusing) unlimited power; tyrannical; arbitrary; overbearing. **des'-pot-ism**, *n.* the rule of a *despot*. [F.<L.L. *despŏtus*<Gr. *despŏtēs*, a master]

**des-sert'** (*de-zert'*), *n.* fruit, pastry, or sweetmeats served at the end of a meal. **dessert-knife**, **-spoon**, **-plate**, *ns.* medium-sized articles for table use.

**des-sert'-spoon-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**). [F. <*desservir*, to clear the table <L. *dis-*+*servio*, I serve.]

**des'-tine** (*-tĭn*, not *-tīn*), (**-tined, -tin-ing**), *v.* to fix (by fate); to doom; to intend; to purpose. **des-ti-na'-tion,** *n.* a place or object to be reached, or for which any one is *bound*. **des'-ti-ny,** *n.* unavoidable fate; lot; doom; necessity; what is fated to happen. [F.< L. *destĭno*<*de-*+*sto*, I stand.]

**des'-ti-tute,** *adj.* left quite alone; outcast; in utter want. **des-ti-tu'-tion,** *n.* [L. *de-*+*stătuo*, I place.]

**de-stroy'** (**-stroyed', -stroy'-ing**), *v.* to make an end of; to ruin; to lay waste. **de-stroy'-er,** *n.* one who destroys; short for **torpedo-boat destroyer,** a vessel of high speed, specially designed and armed for the pursuit and destruction of *torpedo-boats*. **de-struc'-ti-ble,** *adj.* able to be destroyed. **de-struc'-tion,** *n.* the act of destroying. **de-struc'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* causing destruction; mischievous; ruinous; deadly. **de-struc'-tor,** *n.* an apparatus for destroying refuse by burning. [F.<L. *de-*+*struo*, I build.]

**des'-ue-tude** (*-we-*), *n.* being no longer used; disuse. [L. *dēsuētūdo*<*de-*+*suesco*, I am accustomed.]

**des'-ul-to-ry,** *adj.* by fits and starts; without method; careless; aimless. **des'-ul-to-ri-ly,** *adv.* [L. *de-*+*sălio*, I leap.]

**de-tach'** (**-tached', -tach'-ing**), *v.* to undo; to separate; to send off on special service. **de-tach'-a-ble,** *adj.* capable of being detached; easily taken off (or put on again). **de-tach'-ment,** *n.* a separation; a separated part (*esp.* of troops or of a fleet). [F. *détacher*.]

**de-tail'** (**-tailed', -tail'-ing**), *v.* to describe minutely; to appoint for a particular service (*esp.* in the army or navy). **de'-tail,** *n.* a small part; one point of a description; an item. **de-tailed',** *adj.* giving full particulars; minute. **in detail,** item by item; minutely. [F. *détailler*<*tailler*, to cut.]

**de-tain'** (**-tained', -tain'-ing**), *v.* to hold or keep back; to stop; to keep in custody. **de-tain'-er,** *n.* one who —. **de-ten'-tion,** *n.* the act of detaining; confinement; delay. [F.<L. *de-*+*tĕneo*, I hold.]

**de-tect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to discover; to find out; to bring to light. **de-tec'-tion,** *n.* **de-tec'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* discovering: *n.* one whose special occupation is the detection of criminals. **de-tec'-tor,** *n.* one who —; (in wireless telegraphy) the same as "coherer," *q.v.* [L. *de-*+*tĕgo*, I cover.]

**de-tent',** *n.* a catch for locking or unlocking; something to check motion. [*See* **detain.**]

**de-ten'-tion.** *See* **detain.**

**de-ter'** (**-terred', -ter'-ring**), *v.* to hinder; to prevent; to discourage (*esp.* by fear of consequences, risk, etc.). **de-ter'-rent,** *adj.* and *n.* [L. *deterreo*<*de-*+*terreo*, I frighten.]

**de-ter'-gent** (*-jent*), *adj.* cleansing; purifying: *n.* a substance (as soap) or a medicine having a strong, *cleansing* property. [L. *de-*+*tergo*, I wipe.]

**de-te'-ri-o-rate** (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to become worse in quality (said of character, goods, etc.). **de-te-ri-o-ra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *detĕrior*, worse.]

**de-ter'-mine** (*-min*), (**-mined, -min-ing**), *v.* to resolve; to fix; to settle (in the mind); to bring to a close; to ascertain definitely; to influence. **de-ter-mi-na'-tion,** *n.* end; resolution; fixedness of purpose. **de-ter'-mined** (*-mĭnd*), *adj.* resolved; resolute. [L. *de-*+*terminus*, a boundary.]

**de-test'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to hate very much; to abhor. **de-tes'-ta-ble,** *adj.* extremely hateful; abominable. **de-tes-ta'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *de-*+*testor*, I bear witness.]

**de-throne'** (**-throned', -thro'-ning**), *v.* to remove from a throne; to depose. **de-throne'-ment,** *n.* [L. *de-*+**throne.**]

**det'-o-nate** (**-na-ted, -na-ting**), *v.* to explode (with loud noise). **det'-o-na-ting,** *adj.* (said *esp.* of certain powders). **det-o-na'-tion,** *n.* **det'-o-na-tor,** *n.* that which detonates. [L. *de-*+*tŏno*, I thunder.]

**de-tour'** (*de-toor'*), *n.* a going round; a roundabout or circuitous way or course. [F. *détour*.]

**de-tract'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to draw or take away (*esp.* merit, credit, or value); to defame. **de-trac'-tion,** *n.* **de-trac'-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **-tress**), one who —. [F.<L. *de-*+*trăho*, I draw.]

**de-train'** (**-trained', -train'-ing**), *v.* to alight (or cause to alight) from a railway-train (said *esp.* of troops) [L. *de-*+**train**]

**det'-ri-ment,** *n.* loss; damage; injury.

**det-ri-men'-tal,** *adj.* causing detriment; mischievous; hurtful. [F.<L. *de-*+*tĕro*, I rub.]

**de-tri'-tus,** *n.* matter washed or worn off from solid substances (*esp.* rocks). [L. *de-*+*tĕro*, I rub.]

***de trop*** (*duh trō'*), [F.] superfluous; not wanted; better away than present.

**deuce** (*dūs*), *n.* a playing card, or a die, with two spots. [F.<L. *duo*, two.]

**Deu-ter-on'-o-my,** *n.* the fifth book of the Old Testament, containing an account of the second delivery of the Law. [Gr. *deutĕros*, second+*nŏmos*, law.]

**dev'-as-tate (-ta-ted, -ta-ting),** *v.* to lay waste; to plunder. **dev-as-ta'-tion,** *n.* [L. *de-*+*vasto*, I lay waste.]

**de-vel'-op (-oped, -op-ing),** *v.* to unfold gradually; to open up; to promote the growth or progress of; (in photography) to cause the picture to become visible; to produce or give forth. **de-vel'-op-er,** *n.* one who —; any chemical used to bring out the image on a photographic plate. **de-vel'-op-ment,** *n.* [?]

**de'-vi-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to wander from the right course; to err; to vary. **de-vi-a'-tion,** *n.* **de'-vi-ous** (*-vĕ-ŭs*), *adj.* out of the right course. [L. *de-*+*via*, a way, road.]

**de-vice'.** *See* **devise.**

**dev'-il,** *n.* the enemy of mankind; a very wild or mischievous person; a machine for tearing up rags; one who does work for another (*esp.* for an artist or a lawyer) for little pay, which work the employer passes off as solely his own. **devil-may-care,** *adj.* reckless; heedless. **dev'-il-ry,** *n.* very wicked or reckless course of action. **devil's advocate,** one who brings forth accusations against personal character; one who pleads a cause that he knows is wrong. [L.< Gr. *diabŏlos*, the slanderer.]

**de-vise'** (*-vīz'*), **(-vised', -vi'-sing),** *v.* to plan; to contrive; to invent; to leave by will (to). **de-vice',** *n.* something devised; an emblem; a motto. [F.< L. *divĭdo*, I divide.]

**de-void',** *adj.* empty (of); destitute; free from. [F.<L. *dis-*+**void.**]

**de-voir'** (*duh-vwŏr'*), *n.* duty; obligation; an act of civility or respect. [F. *devoir* <L. *dēbeo*, I owe.]

**de-volve'** (**-volved', -vol'-ving**), *v.* to hand down; to deliver over; to pass over to any one (as a duty). **dev-o-lu'-tion,** *n.* the act of rolling or passing down; the delivering or passing over to another; the handing over of executive powers by a central authority to a local one. [L. *de-*+*volvo*, I roll.]

**de-vote' (-vo'-ted, -vo'-ting),** *v.* to set apart or dedicate; to give up wholly. **de-vo'-ted,** *adj.* given up, as by a vow; strongly attached; zealous. **de-vo'-tion,** *n.* consecration; giving up the mind to the worship and service of God; piety; strong affection or attachment; zealousness. **dev-o-tee',** *n.* a very devout person; an earnest follower. **de-vo'-tion-al,** *adj.* relating to devotion [L. *de-*+*vŏveo*, I vow.]

**de-vour' (-voured', -vour'-ing),** *v.* to eat greedily; to enjoy intensely; to consume or waste; to destroy. **de-vour'-er,** *n.* [F.<L. *de-*+*vŏro*, I gulp down.]

**de-vout',** *adj.* devoted to religion; pious; earnest. **de-vout'-ly,** *adv.* **de-vout'-ness,** *n.* [*See* **devote.**]

**dew,** *n.* moisture deposited from the air on cool surfaces, *esp.* at night: *v.* **dew'-lap,** *n.* the loose fold of skin falling over the throat (*esp.* of oxen). **dew'-point,** *n.* the degree of temperature at which dew begins to form. **dew'-y,** *adj.* [A.S. *dēaw.*]

**dex'-ter,** *adj.* of the right hand. **dex-ter'-i-ty,** *n.* skill and ease in using the hands; expertness; readiness and skill; adroitness, either mental or manual. **dex'-ter-ous,** *adj.* skilful; expert; clever. [L. *dexter*, the right hand.]

**dex'-trin** (less correctly **-trine**), (*-trĭn*, not *-trīn*), *n.* a soluble, gummy substance into which starch is converted by the action of heat, acids, or diastase; British gum. [F.<L. *dexter.*]

**dey** (*dā*), *n.* the title given to the former governors of Algiers. [F.<T. *dāi.*]

**D.F.** *See* **F.D.**

**D.G.,** *De-i' gra'-ti-a,* [L.] by the Grace of God. *De-o' gra'-ti-as,* thanks (be) to God.

**dho'-bi** (*dō'-bē*), *n.* an Indian washerwoman. [Hind. *dhobī.*]

**dhoo'-ley,** or **-lie,** or **-ly** (*doo'-lĭ*), *n.* a covered litter. [Hind. *doli.*] [[Ar.]

**dhow** (*dow*), *n.* an Arab sailing-vessel.

**dhur'-ra.** *See* **dur'-ra.**

**di-, dis-,** *pref.* [Gr.] two; double.

**dia-, di-,** *pref.* [Gr.] through.

**di-a-be'-tes** (*-tēz*), *n.* a serious internal

disease. **di-a-bet'-ic** (or *-bē'-tic*), *adj.* [Gr. *dia-*+*baino*, I go.]

**di-a-bol'-ic, -ic-al,** *adj.* of the devil; very wicked. [*See* **devil.**]

**diab'-o-lo** (*dyăb'-*), *n.* a very ancient Japanese game of skill, in which a small spool, formed of two cones joined at their apexes like an hour-glass, is made to rotate on (or is jerked from) a string held between two short sticks, one in each hand. **diab'-o-list,** *n.* [F.<I.<(?) Gr. *diaballo*, I throw over.]

**di-ach'-y-lon** (*-ak'-ĭ-*), or **-lum,** *n.* a plaster, commonly called **sticking-plaster,** used in medicine. [Gr. *dia-*+*chūlos*, juice.]

**di-ac'-on-al,** *adj.* of a deacon, *q.v.* **di-ac'-o-nate,** *n.* the office of a deacon. [*See* **deacon.**]

**di'-a-dem,** *n.* an ornamental fillet worn as a symbol of royalty; a crown. [F.<L.<Gr. *diadēma*, a fillet.]

**di-ær'-e-sis** (*dī-ĕr'-e-* or *dī-ē'-re-*), *n.* the division of one syllable into two; a mark (··) placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that each is to be pronounced separately (as, aëriform). [F.<L.<Gr. *di-*+*haireo*, I take.]

**di-ag-no'-sis,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**), distinguishing a disease by its symptoms. **di-ag-nose' (-nosed', -no'-sing),** *v.* **di-ag-nos'-tic,** *adj.* [Gr. *dia-*+*gnōsis*, enquiry.]

**di-ag'-o-nal,** *n.* a straight line joining opposite angles (as of a square, or of a parallelogram): *adj.* crossing at an angle. [F.<L.<Gr. *dia-*+*gōnia*, an angle.]

**di'-a-gram,** *n.* a figure; a plan; a drawing in outline. **di-a-gram-mat'-ic,** *adj.* in the nature of a diagram; showing by a diagram. [Gr. *dia-*+*grapho*, I write]

**di'-al,** *n.* an instrument for telling the hour of the day; the face of a clock, watch, etc. (also called the **dial-plate**). [L. *dies*, a day.]

**di'-a-lect,** *n.* a variety or form of a language; a form of speech of a district having local peculiarities of words or pronunciation. **di-a-lec'-tics,** *n.pl.* the art of reasoning, discussing, or arguing. [F.<L.<Gr. *dia-*+*lĕgo*, I speak.]

**di'-a-logue** (*-log*), *n.* a conversation between two or more persons. [F.<L.<Gr. *dia-*+*lŏgos*, a word, speech.]

**diam.,** diameter.

**di-am'-e-ter,** *n.* the measure through or across (*esp.* of a circle). **di-a-met'-ri-cal,** *adj.* as remote as possible (as if at the opposite end of a diameter); as different as possible; directly adverse or opposed to. **di-a-met'-ri-cal-ly** (with "opposed"), *adv.* [F.<L.<Gr. *dia-*+*mĕtron*, a measure.]

**di'-a-mond,** *n.* the most valuable of all precious stones; a figure with four equal sides, but with two acute and two obtuse angles; a suit of playing cards; a pure form of carbon, crystalline and transparent. **black diamond,** *n.* a name sometimes given to coal. **rough diamond,** *n.* a diamond in its natural state before it is cut and polished; a person of good qualities and character, but of unpolished manners. **diamond cut —,** an equal match in sharpness, wit, cunning, etc. **glazier's —,** *n.* a small splinter of diamond (not cut and polished) fixed in a handle, for cutting glass. [F.<L.<Gr. *adămas*, adamant (*q.v.*).]

**di-a-pa'-son** (*-zun*), *n.* a whole octave (of musical notes); harmony of notes; the two foundation-stops of an organ. [L.<Gr. *dia pasōn*, through all.]

**di'-a-per,** *n.* a linen fabric with a woven pattern repeated; any similar pattern. [F. *diapré.*]

**di-aph'-an-ous** (*-af'-an-us*), *adj.* allowing light to pass through; transparent; clear. [Gr. *dia-*+*phaino*, I shew.]

**di'-a-phragm** (*-fram*). (not *dī-af'-*), *n.* the muscle which divides the chest from the abdomen; the midriff; the vibrating disc in a telephone receiver which transmits the sound to the ear; a thin metal plate, with a hole in the centre, used in cameras, microscopes, telescopes, etc., to cut off side-rays of light in order to get a clear focus. [F.<L.<Gr. *dia-*+*phragma*, a fence.]

**di-ar-rhœ'-a** (*-rē'-*), *n.* looseness of the bowels. [L.<Gr. *dia-*+*rheo*, I flow.]

**di'-ar-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), a daily record of events; a journal. **di'-ar-ist,** *n.* one who keeps a —; one who keeps records. [L. *dies*, a day.]

**di'-as-tase** (*-tās*), *n.* a peculiar ferment found in germinating grain and saliva, having the power of turning starch into dextrin and sugar. [Gr. *diastăsis*, separation.]

**di-as'-to-le** (not *dī'-a-stōl*), *n.* the dilation of the heart (opposed to **systole**). [Gr. *dia-*+*stello*, I send.]

**di'-a-tom,** *n.* one of the lowest order of plant-life (algæ) living in fresh and salt

water. [Gr. *diatŏmos*, cut in two.]

**di-a-ton'-ic,** *adj.* applied to the natural scale of music, containing tones and semi-tones. [Gr. *dia-*+*tŏnos*, a tone.]

**di'-a-tribe,** *n.* a long speech as part of a disputation; a bitter and violent attack or criticism upon some person or work. [F.<L.<Gr. *dia-*+*trībo*, I rub, wear.]

**dice,** *n. pl.* of **die,** *q.v.*

**dick'-y,** *n.* a leather apron for a gig, etc.; the driver's seat in a carriage; a seat for a servant at the back of a carriage; a false shirt-front. [? D. **dek,** a cover.]

**di-cot-y-le'-don** (*-ĭ-lē'-*), *n.* a plant whose seeds divide into two seed-lobes or **cot-y-le'-dons,** in sprouting. [Gr. *di-*+*kotūlē*, a cup.]

**dict.,** dictionary.

**dic'-ta.** *See* **dictum.**

**dic-tate'** (**-ta'-ted, -ta'-ting**), *v.* to tell another what to say or write; to speak as a superior; to order. **dic'-tate,** *n.* an order, rule, or direction; a principle or maxim; an impulse (as of the mind). **dic-ta'-tion,** *n.* **dic-ta'-tor,** *n.* —; one invested for a time with absolute authority. **dic-ta-to'-ri-al,** *adj.* like a dictator; overbearing. [L. *dīco*, I speak.]

**dic'-tion,** *n.* manner of speaking; choice of words and expressions. [F.<L. *dīco*, I speak.]

**dic'-tion-a-ry,** *n.* a book containing the words of a language arranged alphabetically, with meanings. [F.<L. *dīco*, I speak.]

**dic'-to-graph,** *n.* a kind of loud-speaking telephone, so arranged that the listener's hands are free to write down what is spoken. [L. *dīco*, I speak+Gr. *grapho*, I write.]

**dic'-tum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ta**), a saying (implying authority); a command; an opinion; in *pl.* things said; common sayings. **obiter dicta,** casual sayings; things said by the way. [L. *dictum*<*dīco*, I say.]

**di-dac'-tic,** *adj.* relating to teaching (*esp.* of moral lessons); instructive. [Gr. *didasko*, I teach.]

**didn't,** short for **did not.**

**didst,** not **did'st.**

**die** (**died, dy'-ing**), *v.* to cease to live; to perish; to become lost or extinct; to vanish. **to — away,** or **down,** to disappear gradually. **to — hard,** to struggle hard against death or difficulties. **to — out,** to become extinct. **to — game,** to maintain a bold, resolute spirit to the last. **to — in the last ditch,** to die rather than surrender. [Ic. *deyja.*]

**die,** *n.* (*pl.* **dice**), a small cube used (thrown) in games of chance. **the — is cast,** the last chance is taken; there is no opportunity for drawing back. **die,** *n.* (*pl.* **dies**), a stamp for impressing coins, etc. [F. *dé*<L. *dătum*, given.]

***dī'-es i'-ræ*** (*dī'-ēz ī'-rē*, or *dē'-āz ē'-rā*), [L.] day of wrath; the Judgement-day; the two first words of a Latin hymn.

***dī'-es non,*** [L.] (in law) a day on which no business is done (as Sunday).

**dī'-et,** *n.* food; course of feeding: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to feed (or cause to feed) by rule. **dī'-e-ta-ry,** *n.* a fixed allowance of food; a system of feeding. **di-e-tet'-ics,** *n. pl.* that department of medicine which relates to feeding. [F.<L.<Gr. *diaita*, mode of living.]

**dī'-et,** *n.* an imperial (German) assembly. [(?) L. *dies*, a day.]

***Dieu et mon droit*** (*dyuh ā moñ drwă*), [F.] God and my right.

**dif'-fer** (**-fered, -fer-ing**), *v.* to be unlike; to disagree. **dif'-fer-ence,** *n.* not being the same; disagreement; variation. **dif'-fer-ent,** *adj.* not the same (used with *from*, not *to*). [F.<L. *dis-*+*fĕro*, I bear.]

**dif-fer-en'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* making, or marking, a difference; special. **differential duties,** duties, unequal in amount, levied upon the same product imported from different countries. **dif-fer-en'-ti-ate** (*-shi-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to mark the difference between; to distinguish by a difference. [*See* **differ.**]

**dif'-fi-cult,** *adj.* not easy; hard to perform, manage, or please. **dif'-fi-cul-ty,** *n.* —; disagreement. [F.<L. *difficĭlis*, difficult.]

**dif'-fi-dent,** *adj.* wanting confidence in oneself (and sometimes in others); bashful; shy. **dif'-fi-dence,** *n.* lack of confidence. [L *diffīdo*, I distrust.]

**dif-fuse'** (*-fūz'*), (**-fused', -fu'-sing**), *v.* to pour out; to spread out in all directions; to spread abroad. **dif-fuse'** (*-fūs'*), *adj.* spread out; scattered; copious; wordy. **dif-fu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* [L. *diffundo*, I pour out or forth.]

**di-gest'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to dissolve in the stomach; to think over; to arrange methodically; to soften by heat and moisture (*chem.*). **dī'-gest** (*dī'-*), *n.* a col-

lection (*esp.* of laws); an arranged summary. **di-gest'-i-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* easily digested. **di-gest'-ion** (*-yun*), *n.* **di-gest'-ive** (*-iv*), *adj.* relating to or assisting digestion. [L. *dīgĕro*, I carry asunder, sēparate.]

**dight** (*dīt*), *adj.* arranged; adorned. [A.S. *dihtan*, to compose, arrange.]

**dig'-it** (*dij'-*), *n.* one of the fingers or toes; one of the figures 0 to 9 by means of which all numbers are expressed. **dig'-i-tal,** *adj.* [L. *digĭtus*, a finger.]

**dig'-ni-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make noble; to honour; to exalt. **dig'-ni-ty,** *n.* honour; rank. **dig'-ni-ta-ry,** *n.* one holding high rank (*esp.* in the Church or a municipality). [L. *dignus*, worthy + *făcio*, I make.]

**di-gress'** (*dĭ-* not *dī-*), **(-gressed', -gress'-ing),** *v.* to wander from a subject; to step or turn aside. **di-gres'-sion** (*-gresh'-un*), *n.* **di-gres'-sive,** *adj.* [L. *dīgrĕdior*, I go aside.]

**dike,** frequently, but less correctly, **dyke,** *n.* a trench; a bank of earth. [A.S. *dīc*, an embankment, a ditch.]

**di-lap'-i-date (-da-ted, -da-ting),** *v.* to throw down (*esp.* stones); to go to ruin; to get out of repair; to fall into partial ruin. **di-lap'-i-da-ted,** *adj.* broken down. **di-lap-i-da'-tion,** *n.* state of ruin. [L. *di-* + *lăpis*, a stone.]

**di-late'** (*dĭ-* or *dī-*), **(-la'-ted, -la'-ting),** *v.* to spread out; to widen; to speak at length. **di-la'-tion,** *n.* **dil-a-ta'-tion,** *n.* an enlarging. [F. < L. *di-* + *lātus*, broad.]

**dil'-a-to-ry,** *adj.* slow; loitering; idling. **dil'-a-to-ri-ness,** *n.* [*See* **dilate.**]

**di-lem'-ma** (*dĭ-* not *dī-*), *n.* a difficult position between two courses; a difficult position generally. **on the horns of a —,** or **landed in a —,** faced with two equally difficult alternatives. [Gr. *dilēmma.*]

**dil-et-tan'-te** (*-tā*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ti**), one who has a showy and superficial knowledge of the fine arts; an amateur. [I. taking delight (in).]

**dil'-i-gent,** *adj.* active and industrious; careful and painstaking. **dil'-i-gence,** *n.* steady application; a stage-coach (in France) [*pro.* *dē-lĭ-zhahs'*]. [F. < L. *dīligens*, careful.]

**di-lute'** (*dĭ-* or *dī-*), **(-lu'-ted, -lu'-ting),** *v.* to thin or weaken by mixing (as with water); to reduce in strength. **di-lu'-tion,** *n.* **dil'-u-ent,** *n.* anything used for diluting. [L. *dīlŭo*, I wash away.]

**dim.,** diminuendo, *q.v.*

**dime** (*dīm*), *n.* an American silver coin of 10 cents (one-tenth dollar) and worth about 5*d.* of our money. [F. < L. *dĕcem*, ten.]

**di-men'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* size; extent; (in *pl.*) measurements. [F. < L. *di-* + *mētior*, I measure.]

**di-min'-ish (-ished, -ish-ing),** *v.* to make less; to lessen; to subside. **dim-i-nu'-tion,** *n.* a growing less. **di-min'-u-tive,** *adj.* undersized; very small: *n.* a word (*usu.* formed from another) denoting smallness. [F. < L. *dīmĭnuo*, to make small.]

**dim-in-u-en'-do,** *n.* (in *mus.*) a direction to let the sound gradually diminish in loudness. [I. < L. *dīminuo*, I lessen.]

**di-mis'-so-ry,** *adj. usu.* in phrase **letters dimissory,** letters given by a bishop, one to a clergyman who is being transferred to another diocese, and the other to the bishop of that diocese. An authorization to another bishop to ordain a candidate for Holy Orders. [L. *dimitto*, I send away.]

**dim'-i-ty,** *n.* a stout, cotton cloth with ribs or figures formed in the loom. [I. < L. < Gr. *di-* + *mĭtos*, a thread.]

**dim'-mer,** *n.* (in *elec.* lighting), a **choking-coil,** that is, an arrangement for lowering lamps without putting them out. [A.S. *dim*, dark.]

**dim'-ple,** *n.* a small hollow (*esp.* in the cheek): *v.* **(-pled, -pling),** to mark with dimples. [< **dip.**]

**dine (dined, di'-ning),** *v.* to have dinner; to take the chief meal of the day. **din'-ner,** *n.* **di'-ner-out,** *n.* one who often dines away from home. [F. *diner.*]

**din'-ghy** (*-gĭ*, "*g*" hard), or **-gy,** or **-gey,** *n.* a small boat used in the E. Indies; a ship's smallest boat. [Hind. *dengi.*]

**din'-gle,** *n.* a small, narrow valley. [< **dip.**] [[Native word.]

**din'-go,** *n.* the wild dog of Australia.

**din'-gy** (*-jĭ*), *adj.* soiled; dark or dull in appearance. **din'-gi-ness,** *n.* [(?) **dung**]

**dint,** *n.* (sometimes spelt **dent**), a mark made by a blow: *v.* **(-ed, -ing).** **by dint of,** by force of. [A.S. *dynt*, a blow.]

**di'-o-cese** (*-sēs*, or *-sis*), *n.* the see of a bishop, *i.e.*, the district he rules over. **di-oc'-e-san** (*-os'-sē-* or *-os'-ĭ-*), *adj.* belonging to a diocese. [F. < L. < Gr.

*dioikēsis*, a keeping house < *oikos*, a house.]

**di-op'-tric** or **-tric-al,** *adj.* assisting vision by the refraction of light. **di-op'-trics,** *n.* that part of optics which treats of the transmission of light. **di-op'-tric system,** a system, adopted in lighthouses, of concentrating (and thus intensifying) the light by transmitting it through a series of lenses or prisms. [Gr. *di-*+*optikos*, of sight.]

**di-phase',** *adj.* having two phases, as an *elec.* current compounded of two alternating currents; also the circuit carrying such a current or the generator producing it. **di-pha'-ser,** *n.* a generator producing such a current. **di-pha'-sic,** *adj.* [Gr. *di-*+*phasis*, appearance.]

**di-o-ra'-ma** (*-rä'-*), *n.* an illuminated scene (a picture) viewed through an opening. **di-o-ram'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *di-oraō*, I see through.]

**dip (dipped, dip'-ping),** *v.* to dive or plunge down; to look into (as a book, etc.); to baptize by immersion: *n.* a slope downwards (of land); a candle made by dipping a wick into melted tallow. **dip'-per,** *n.* one who dips; the name of several water-birds, as the water-ouzel. **dipping the colours,** lowering the ensign (flag) and hoisting it again as a salute, or in reply to a salute. [A.S. *dyppan.*]

**diph-the'-ri-a** (*dif-* not *dip-*), *n.* a very dangerous and infectious disease, in which the air-passages and throat become coated with a tough skin which makes breathing difficult. [Gr. *diphthĕra*, leather.]

**diph'-thong** (*dif'-* not *dip'-*), *n.* two vowel sounds blended, in pronouncing, into one syllable, as "oi" in "noise." [Gr. *diphthongos* < *phthongos*, sound.]

**di-plo'-ma,** *n.* a writing conferring some honour, privilege, or power. **di-plo'-ma-cy,** *n.* the art of negotiation (*esp.* among nations); tact. **dip-lo-mat'-ic,** *adj.* skilful in negotiation; tactful; skilful in managing affairs. **di-plo'-mat-ist** (short form **dip'-lo-mat**), *n.* one employed in negotiation. [L. and Gr. *diplōma*, a folded letter.]

**dip-so-ma'-ni-a,** *n.* an excessive desire for strong drink. **dip-so-ma'-ni-ac,** *n.* a confirmed drunkard. [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst+*mănia*, madness.]

**dip'-ter-a,** *n.* a large class of insects having two wings (as flies). **dip'-ter-al,** or **dip'-ter-ous,** *adj.* having two wings. [Gr. *di-*+*ptĕron*, a wing.]

**dire,** or **dire'-ful,** *adj.* dreadful. [L. *dirus*, fearful.]

**di-rect'** (*dĭ-*, not *dī-*), *adj.* quite straight; right; straight forward; sincere: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to point or aim; to manage or govern; to order; to guide; to put the address on (a letter, etc.). **di-rec'-tion,** *n.* course; address. **di-rect'-ly,** *adv.* in a straight line; immediately. **di-rect'-ness,** *n.* state of being direct. **di-rec'-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **-rec'-tress**), one who directs, *i.e.*, manages, (*esp.* a trading company). **di-rec'-tor-ate,** *n.* a body of directors. **di-rec'-tor-ship,** *n.* state or office of a director; time during which one is a director. **di-rec'-to-ry,** *n.* a list of names and addresses arranged in order. **direct taxation,** that which is levied on the persons who have to pay (as the income-tax), as distinguished from **indirect taxation** (as the tax on tobacco), which is paid directly by the merchant, and then indirectly by the purchaser. [L. *dirĭgo*, I direct, rule.]

**di-rec-toire'** (*dĭ-rek-twahr'*), *adj.* referring to the style of dress of fashionable people (*esp.* of ladies) during the time of the Directory in Paris, 1795-1799. [F.]

**dirge** (*dirj*), *n.* a funeral song, or one expressing sorrow. [L. *dirĭge*, (God) direct (us).]

**dir'-i-gi-ble** (*dĭr'-ĭ-ji-bl*), *adj.* able to be directed or guided (said *esp.* of a balloon). [*See* **direct.**]

**dir'-i-gle,** *n.* a general name for an air-ship of whatever kind. [*See* **direct.**]

**dirk,** *n.* a kind of dagger (used in Highlands of Scotland); a side-arm worn by midshipmen and cadets of the Royal Navy. [(?) Ga. *duirc.*]

**dirt,** *n.* any filthy substance. **dir'-ty,** *adj.* not clean; mean. **dir'-ty (-tied, -ty-ing),** *v.* to make dirty. **dir'-ti-ness,** *n.* **to eat —,** to submit tamely to humiliation or insult. **to throw — at,** to abuse. [Ic. *drit.*]

**dis-, di-,** *pref.* [L.] in two; asunder; apart.

**dis-a'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to take power from; to injure; to weaken. **dis-a-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* want or absence of power, or qualification; unfitness. [L. *dis-*+**able**]

**dis-a-buse'** (*-būz'*), **(-bused', -bu'-sing),** *v.* to undeceive; to set right. [L. *dis-*+**abuse.**]

**dis-ad-van'-tage,** *n.* an unfavourable position or circumstance; loss; injury. **dis-ad-van-ta'-geous** (*-jus*), *adj.* [L. *dis-*+**advantage.**]

**dis-af-fect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make discontented or unfriendly. **dis-af-fect'-ed,** *adj.* unfriendly; hostile (*esp.* to the government). **dis-af-fec'-tion,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**affect.**]

**dis-af-for'-est** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to exempt from forest laws and privileges; to reduce from a forest to common ground. [L. *dis-*+*ad-*+**forest.**]

**dis-a-gree'** (**-greed', -gree'-ing**), *v.* to be of a different opinion; to quarrel (with); to be unsuited (to); to contradict. **dis-a-gree'-a-ble,** *adj.* unpleasant. **dis-a-gree'-ment,** *n.* state of disagreeing; a dispute. [L. *dis-*+**agree.**]

**dis-al-low'** (*-lou'*), (**-lowed', -low'-ing**), *v.* to refuse permission for; to deny the authority of; to reject. **dis-al-low'-ance,** *n.* [L *dis-*+**allow.**]

**dis-an-nul'** (**-nulled', -nul'-ling**), *v.* to annul completely; to render void or of no effect. [L. *dis-* (intensive)+**annul.**]

**dis-ap-pear'** (*-pēr'*), (**-peared', -pear'-ing**), *v.* to withdraw from sight; to vanish. **dis-ap-pear'-ance,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**appear.**]

**dis-ap-point'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to defeat the hope, the wish, the desire, or the intention of; to hinder of result; to frustrate; to foil. **dis-ap-point'-ment,** *n.* —; the vexation following failure. [L. *dis-*+**appoint.**]

**dis-ap-prove'** (**-proved', -prov'-ing**), *v.* not to approve or sanction; to blame; to regard as unsuitable. **dis-ap-pro-ba'-tion,** *n.* **dis-ap-pro'-val,** *n.* the act of —. [L. *dis-*+**approve.**]

**dis-arm'** (**-armed', -arm'-ing**), *v.* to deprive of arms or weapons. **dis-ar'-ma-ment,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**arm.**]

**dis-ar-range'** (**-ranged', -rang'-ing**), *v.* to undo an arrangement (of); to disorder. **dis-ar-range'-ment,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**arrange.**]

**dis-ar-ray'** (**-rayed' -ray'-ing**), *v.* to throw into disorder; to undress: *n.* disorder; confusion. [L. *dis-*+**array.**]

**dis-as'-ter** (*diz-*), *n.* a great or sudden misfortune; a calamity **dis-as'-trous** (*-trus*), *adj.* [F.<L. *dis-* (with a bad sense)+*astrum*, a star<Gr. *astron.*]

**dis-a-vow'** (**-vowed', -vow'-ing**), *v.* to deny the truth of; to refuse to acknowledge. **dis-a-vow'-al,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**avow.**]

**dis-band'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to break up (*esp.* an army); to disperse. [L. *dis-*+**band.**]

**dis-be-lieve'** (*-leev'*), (**-lieved', -liev'-ing**), *v.* not to believe; to doubt the truth of. **dis-be-lief',** *n.* doubt of the truth; unbelief. **dis-be-liev'-er,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**believe.**]

**dis-burse'** (**-bursed', -bur'-sing**), *v.* to pay out (money). **dis-burse'-ment,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+L.L. *bursa*, a purse.]

**disc,** or more correctly **disk,** *n.* the flat face of a round body; the face of a coin, the moon, etc. [L. *discus*<Gr. *diskos*, a quoit.]

**dis-card'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cast off; to reject; to discharge. [L. *dis-*+**card.**]

**dis-cern'** (*diz-ern'*), (**-cerned', -cern'-ing**), *v.* to perceive; to judge. **dis-cern'-er,** *n.* one who —. **dis-cern'-i-ble,** *adj.* **dis-cern'-ment,** *n.* power of judging clearly. [L. *dis-*+*cerno*, I separate.]

**dis-charge'** (**-charged', -char'-ging**), *v.* to unload; to acquit; to fire (as a gun); to dismiss; to perform (as duties); to settle (an account); to set free: *n.* —; a flowing out (as of matter from a sore, water from a tap, etc.). [L. *dis-*+**charge.**]

**dis-ci'-ple** (*-sī'-pl*), *n.* a learner; a follower; a pupil. [F.<L. *discĭpulus*<*disco*, I learn.]

**dis'-ci-pline** (*dis'-sĭ-plĭn*, not *dĭ-sĭp'-*), *n.* a training of the mind or manners; subjection to rule, order, or control; correction; trial; punishment: *v.* (**-plined, -plin-ing**). **dis-ci-plin-a'-ri-an,** *n.* one who enforces strict —. **dis'-cip-lin-a-ry,** *adj.* **Books of Discipline,** two documents (1560 and 1578) embodying the principles of government for the Reformed Church of Scotland. [O.F <L. *disciplīna*, learning.]

**dis-claim'** (**-claimed', -claim'-ing**), *v.* to give up a claim to; to refuse to own; to reject. **dis-claim'-er,** *n.* one who —; the act of —. [L. *dis-*+**claim.**]

**dis-close'** (*-klōz'*), (**-closed', -clo'-sing**), *v.* to bring to light; to reveal or make known. **dis-clo'-sure** (*-zhur*), *n.* [F. <L. *dis-*+**close.**]

**dis-col'-our** (**-oured, -our-ing**), *v.* to take away or change the colour of. **dis-col-our-a'-tion,** or **-or-**), *n.* [L. *dis-*+**colour.**]

**dis-com'-fit** (*-kum'-*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to defeat; to rout or scatter; to break up and frustrate the plans of. **dis-com'-fi-ture**, *n.* [L. *dis-* + **comfit.**]

**dis-com'-fort**, *n.* want of comfort or ease; pain; annoyance: *v.* **(-ed, -ing).** [L. *dis-* + **comfort.**]

**dis-com-pose'** (**-posed'**, **-po'-sing**), *v.* to disorder; to disturb; to agitate. **dis-com-po'-sure** (*-zhur*), *n.* [L. *dis-* + **compose.**]

**dis-con-cert'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to disturb; to throw into disorder; to defeat. [L. *dis-* + **concert.**]

**dis-con-nect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to untie; to separate; to detach. **dis-con-nec'-tion** (or **-nex'-ion**), *n.* [L. *dis-* + **connect.**]

**dis-con'-so-late**, *adj.* mournful; sad; hopeless; filled with grief. [L. *dis-* + **console.**]

**dis-con-tent'**, *n.* want of content. **dis-con-tent'-ed**, *adj.* not contented or satisfied. **dis-con-tent'-ment**, *n.* [L. *dis-* + **content.**]

**dis-con-tin'-ue** (**-ued, -u-ing**), *v.* to leave off; to cease; to stop. **dis-con-tin'-u-ance**, *n.* **dis-con-ti-nu'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of not being continuous or connected. [L. *dis-* + **continue.**]

**dis'-cord**, *n.* want of harmony; disagreement; variance; uproarious noise. **dis-cor'-dance**, *n.* **dis-cor'-dant**, *adj.* harsh; jarring; disagreeable. [F. < L. *dis-* + *cor* (*cordis*), the heart.]

**dis'-count**, *n.* an allowance, or the rate of allowance, made for early payment of a debt: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to deduct such allowance; to make an abatement of price; to give less than full credit (to); to have no faith in. **at a discount**, below the standard price; in disfavour. [F. < L. *dis-* + **count.**]

**dis-coun'-te-nance** (**-nanced, -nan-cing**), *v.* to refuse support to, or approval of; to discourage; to restrain by cold treatment: *n.* unfriendly regard; disapprobation. [O.F. < *dis-* + **countenance**]

**dis-cour'-age** (**-aged, -a-ging**), *v.* to take away courage from; to dishearten; to deprive of confidence. **dis-cour'-age-ment**, *n.* [F. < L. *dis-* + **courage.**]

**dis-course'**, *n.* a speech; a lecture; a conversation: *v.* **(-coursed', -cour'-sing)**, to talk or converse; to treat of in writing in a formal manner; to tell. [F. < L. *dis-* + **course.**]

**dis-cour'-te-ous** (*-kur'-*), *adj.* ill-mannered; rude; uncivil. **dis-cour'-te-sy** (*-kur'-*), *n.* [F. < L. *dis-* + **courteous.**]

**dis-cov'-er** (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* to uncover or expose; to find out; to make known. **dis-cov'-er-er**, *n.* **dis-cov'-er-y**, *n.* [F. < L. *dis-* + **cover.**]

**dis-cred'-it**, *n.* want of credit; distrust; disgrace: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, not to believe; to disgrace. **dis-cred'-it-a-ble**, *adj.* not creditable; disgraceful. [L. *dis-* + **credit.**]

**dis-creet'**, *adj.* prudent; not rash nor heedless; wary; cautious. **dis-creet'-ness**, *n.* [*See* **discern.**]

**dis-crep'-ance**, or **dis-crep'-an-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* want of agreement; variance. **dis-crep'-ant**, *adj.* [F. < L. *discrĕpo*, I differ.]

**dis-cre'-tion** (*-crĕsh'-un*), *n.* sound judgement; caution. **dis-cre'-tion-a-ry** (*-crĕsh'-un-*), *adj.* left to a person's discretion or judgement. **age** (or **years**) **of discretion**, the age when one is capable of thinking and judging for oneself. **at —**, according as one thinks best. **to surrender at —**, to surrender (or give in) without making terms beforehand. [*See* **discern.**]

**dis-crim'-i-nate** (**-na -ted, -na -ting**), *v.* to distinguish between. **dis-crim'-i-nate-ly**, *adv.* with proper distinction. **dis-crim-i-na'-tion**, *n.* [*See* **discern.**]

**dis-cur'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* passing from one subject or thing to another; rambling. [L. *discurro*, I run about.]

**dis-cuss'** (**-cussed', -cuss'-ing**), *v.* to talk about; to argue or reason about; to partake of (as food and drink). **dis-cus'-sion** (*-kush'-un*), *n.* [L. *discutio*, I scatter, disperse.]

**dis-dain'** (*-dān'*), **(-dained', -dain'-ing)**, *v.* to think unworthy; to look down on; to scorn: *n.* **dis-dain'-ful**, *adj.* **dis-dain'-ful-ly**, *adv.* [O.F. < L. *dedignor*, I deem unworthy < *dignus*, worthy.]

**dis-ease'** (*diz-*), *n.* a disorder or want of health in body or mind; ailment; cause of pain. [O.F. *desaise*, want of ease < L. *dis-* + **ease.**]

**dis-em-bark'** (**-barked', -bark'-ing**), *v.* to leave a ship; to land. **dis-em-bar-ka'-tion**, **dis-em-bark'-ment**, *ns.* [L. *dis-* + **embark.**]

**dis-em-bar'-rass** (*-băr'-răs*), **(-rassed, -rass-ing)**, *v.* to free from embarrassment or perplexity. [L. *dis-* + **embarrass.**]

**dis-em-bod'-y** (**-ied, -y-ing**), *v.* to free from the body; to discharge (troops) from military service. **a disembodied spirit,** a ghost. [L. *dis-*+**embody.**]

**dis-en-chant'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to free from enchantment or illusion. [L. *dis-*+**enchant.**]

**dis-en-dow'** (**-dowed', -dow'-ing**), *v.* to take endowments away from (*esp.* from an Established Church). [L. *dis-*+**endow.**]

**dis-en-gage'** (**-gaged', -ga'-ging**), *v.* to set free; to separate. **dis-en-gaged',** *adj.* at leisure. [F.<L. *dis-*+**engage.**]

**dis-en-tail'** (**-tailed', -tail'-ing**), *v.* to free from entail, *q.v.* [L. *dis-*+**entail.**]

**dis-en-tan'-gle** (**-gled, -gling**), *v.* to untwist; to unravel; to set free. [L. *dis-*+**entangle.**]

**dis-es-tab'-lish** (**-lished, -lish-ing**), *v.* to take away that which has been established or settled; to free from connection with the State (said *esp.* of an Established Church, as of England). **dis-es-tab'-lish-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *dis-*+**establish.**]

**dis-fa'-vour** (*-vŭr*), *n.* dislike; displeasure. [L. *dis-*+**favour.**]

**dis-fig'-ure** (*-ŭr*), (**-ured, -ur-ing**), *v.* to spoil the appearance or beauty of; to deform. **dis-fig'-ure-ment,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**figure.**]

**dis-fran'-chise** (*-chīz*), (**-chised, -chi-sing**), *v.* to take away the franchise (right of voting) from. **dis-fran'-chise-ment** (*-chĭz-*), *n.* [L. *dis-*+**franchise.**]

**dis-gorge'** (**-gorged', -gor'-ging**), *v.* to vomit; to give up (as prey). [F.<L. *dis-*+**gorge.**]

**dis-grace'** (**-graced', -gra'-cing**), *v.* to bring shame or reproach upon; to lower in estimation; to dishonour: *n.* disfavour; dishonour; shame; scandal. **dis-grace'-ful,** *adj* shameful; dishonourable. [F.<I.<L. *dis-*+**grace.**]

**dis-guise'** (*-gīz'*), (**-guised', -gui'-sing**), *v.* to give a false appearance to; to change the appearance of; to mask: *n.* dress or exterior put on to conceal or deceive. [L. *dis-*+**guise.**]

**dis-gust',** *n.* a strong feeling of dislike; loathing: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**). **dis-gust'-ing,** *adj.* causing disgust; offensive; loathsome. [L. *dis-*+*gusto,* I taste.]

**dis-ha-bille'** (not *dish-a-*), *n.* common, but less correct than **des-ha-bille',** *q.v.* **in dishabilles,** in working dress; untidy. [F.]

**dis-heart'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to discourage; to dispirit; to deject. [L. *dis-*+**heart.**]

**di-shev'-el** (**-elled, -el-ling**), *v.* to disorder (the hair), or cause (it) to hang loosely and untidily. [O.F.<L. *dis-*+*capillus,* hair.]

**dis-hon'-est** (*dis-on'-*, "h" silent), *adj.* not honest; inclined to pilfer or cheat; insincere. **dis-hon'-es-ty,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**honest.**]

**dis-hon'-our** (*dis-on'-*, "h" silent), *n.* disgrace; shame: *v.* (**-oured, -our-ing**). **dis-hon'-our-a-ble,** *adj.* [L. *dis-*+**honour.**]

**dis-il-lu'-sion** (*-zhun*), (**-sioned, -sion-ing**), *v.* to free from illusion or enchantment. [L. *dis-*+**illusion.**]

**dis-in-clined',** *adj.* not inclined; unwilling. **dis-in-cli-na'-tion,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**incline.**]

**dis-in-fect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to free from infection; to purify. **dis-in-fect'-ant,** *n.* that which frees from contagious or infectious matters; that which destroys the cause of infection. **dis-in-fec'-tion,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**infect.**]

**dis-in-gen'-u-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* not frank or open; unworthily or meanly crafty and artful. [L. *dis-*+**ingenuous.**]

**dis-in-her'-it** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cut off from being heir. **dis-in-her'-it-ance,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**inherit.**]

**dis-in'-te-grate** (**-gra-ted, -gra-ting**), *v.* to break up into parts; to reduce to fragments or powder. **dis-in-te-gra'-tion,** *n.* **dis-in'-te-gra-tor,** *n.* a machine for crushing oil-cake, ores, etc. [L. *dis-*+**integer.**]

**dis-in-ter'** (**-terred', -ter'-ring**), *v.* to take (a dead body) out of the ground. **dis-in-ter'-ment,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**inter.**]

**dis-in'-ter-est-ed,** *adj.* having no interest or prospect of gain (in); unselfish; not biased or prejudiced. [L. *dis-*+**interested.**]

**dis-join'** (**-joined', -join'-ing**), *v.* to separate. **dis-joint'-ed,** *adj.* disconnected; out of order; incoherent (as speech). [L. *dis-*+**join.**]

**dis-junc'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* disjoining; separating. [L. *dis-*+*jungo,* I join.]

**disk,** less correctly, but commonly, **disc,** *q.v.*

**dis-like'** (**-liked', -li'-king**), *v.* not to like; to be displeased with: *n.* aversion; distaste; disapproval. [L. *dis-*+**like.**]

**dis'-lo-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to put

out of the proper place; to put out of joint; to disorder (traffic). **dis-lo-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**locate.**]

**dis-lodge'** (*-loj'*), **(-lodged', -lodg'-ing),** *v.* to drive or force from a place. **dis-lodge'-ment** (or **-lodg'-**), *n.* [L. *dis-*+**lodge.**]

**dis-loy'-al,** *adj.* not loyal; faithless; false. **dis-loy'-al-ty,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**loyal.**]

**dis'-mal** (*diz'-*), *adj.* gloomy; dreary; sorrowful. **dis'-mal-ly,** *adv.* [L. *dīes māli*, evil days.]

**dis-man'-tle (-tled, -tling),** *v.* to strip (*esp.* a fortress, a ship, etc.); to break down and render useless. [F.<L. *dis-*+**mantle.**]

**dis-may'** (not *diz-*), *n.* great fear; terror: *v.* **(-mayed', -may'-ing),** to make to fear; to daunt. [O.F. *desmayer*<L. *dis-*+A.S. *magan*, to be able.]

**dis-mem'-ber (-bered, -ber-ing),** *v.* to separate limb from limb; to tear in pieces. **dis-mem'-ber-ment,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**member.**]

**dis-miss' (-missed', -miss'-ing),** *v.* to send away; to discard or reject; to remove from office or employment. **dis-miss'-al,** *n.* **dis-mis'-sion** (*-mish'-un*), *n.* [F.<L. *dis-*+*mitto*, I send.]

**dis-mount' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to come or throw down (as from a horse); to put down (as heavy guns from their carriages). [L. *dis-*+**mount.**]

**dis-o-be'-di-ence,** *n.* neglect or refusal to obey; violation of orders. **dis-o-be'-di-ent,** *adj.* neglecting or refusing to obey; not observant of duty or rules. **dis-o-bey'** (*-bā'*), **(-beyed', -bey'-ing),** *v.* not to obey. [F.<L. *dis-*+**obey.**]

**dis-o-blige'** (*-blīj'*), **(-bliged', -bli'-ging),** *v.* not to oblige; to decline or neglect to meet the wishes of another; to offend by unkindness or incivility. **dis-o-bli'-ging,** *adj.* [F.<L. *dis-*+**oblige.**]

**dis-or'-der,** *n.* want or absence of order; confusion; tumult; a disease: *v.* **(-dered, -der-ing),** to put out of order; to throw into confusion; to produce disease. **dis-or'-der-ly,** *adj.* [L. *dis-*+**order.**]

**dis-or'-gan-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to throw into disorder; to upset. **dis-or-gan-i-za'-tion,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+**organize.**]

**dis-own'** (*dis-ōn'*), **(-owned', -own'-ing),** *v.* to refuse to own or acknowledge; to deny. [L. *dis-*+**own.**]

**dis-par'-age (-aged, -a-ging),** *v.* to undervalue purposely; to talk slightingly of. **dis-par'-age-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *dis-*+*par*, equal.]

**dis-par'-i-ty** (*-păr'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* inequality of rank, condition, age, or excellence; unlikeness. [F.<L. *dis-*+**parity.**]

**dis-pas'-sion-ate** (*-pash'-ŭn-*), *adj.* free from passion or feeling; calm; cool; impartial. **dis-pas'-sion-ate-ly,** *adv.* [L. *dis-*+**passion.**]

**dis-patch',** the correct form of what is usually spelt **des-patch',** *q.v.*

**dis-pel' (-pelled', -pel'-ling),** *v.* to drive away; to make disappear. [L. *dis-*+*pello*, I drive.]

**dis-pense' (-pensed', -pen'-sing),** *v.* to weigh out; to give or deal out (*esp.* medicines); to apply (as laws to particular cases). **dis-pen'-sa-ry,** *n.* a place where medicines are dealt out (often free). **dis-pen-sa'-tion,** *n.* a giving out; the dealings of God with mankind; in the R. C. Church, a license or permission (generally from the Pope) to do what is forbidden or to omit doing what is commanded; exemption. **to dispense with,** to do without. [F.<L. *dis-*+*pendo*, I weigh.]

**dis-perse' (-persed', -per'-sing),** *v.* to scatter; to spread about in all directions; to cause to vanish. **dis-per'-sal,** *n.* **dis-per'-ser,** *n.* **dis-per'-sion,** *n.* —; the breaking up of a ray of white light into its component coloured rays. [F.<L. *dis-*+*spargo*, I scatter.]

**dis-pir'-it (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to deprive of cheerful spirits; to discourage or dishearten; to depress. **dis-pir'-it-ed,** *adj.* out of spirits; depressed. [L *dis-*+**spirit]**

**dis-place'** (**-placed', -pla'-cing),** *v.* to put out of place. **dis-place'-a-ble,** *adj.* **dis-place'-ment,** *n.* the quantity of water displaced by a floating vessel (in weight equal to that of the vessel itself). [L. *dis-*+**place.**]

**dis-play'** (**-played', -play'-ing),** *v.* to spread out to view; to show forth; to make a great show of: *n.* [O.F.<L. *dis-*+*plīco*, I fold.]

**dis-please'** (**-pleased', -pleas'-ing),** *v.* to annoy; to offend; to make angry, **dis-pleas'-ure** (*-plezh'-ŭr*), *n.* [L. *dis-*+**please.**]

**dis-port'** (**-ed, -ing),** *v.* to amuse oneself; to sport: *n.* [L. *dis-*+**sport.**]

**dis-pose'** (*-pōz'*), **(-posed', -po'-sing),** *v.*

to arrange; to put into a certain order; to make over by sale, gift, etc.; to incline (the mind towards). **dis-po'-sa-ble,** *adj.* **dis-po'-sal** (*-zal*), *n.* arrangement; parting with. **dis-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-ŭn*), *n.* arrangement; temper (of mind). **to dispose of,** to get rid of; to sell. [F. < L. *dis-* + *pōno*, I place.]

**dis-pos-sess'** (*-pŏz-zes'*), **(-sessed', -sess'-ing),** *v.* to deprive (of). [L. *dis-* + **possess.**]

**dis-pro-por'-tion,** *n.* want or absence of proportion. **dis-pro-por'-tion-ate,** *adj.* out of proportion. [L. *dis-* + **proportion**]

**dis-prove'** (**-proved', -pro'-ving**), *v.* to show to be wrong. **dis-proof',** *n.* [L. *dis-* + **prove.**]

**dis-pute'** (**-pu'-ted, -pu'-ting**), *v.* to argue; to contend in words; to doubt; to call in question: *n.* an argument. **dis'-pu-tant,** *n.* one who —. **dis-pu-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of disputing; the matter in dispute. **dis-pu-ta'-tious** (*-shus*), *adj.* fond of disputing. [F. < L. *dis-* + *pŭto*, I think.]

**dis-qual'-i-fy** (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to take qualities from; to make unfit. **dis-qual-i-fi-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *dis-* + **qualify.**]

**dis-qui'-et** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make uneasy in body or mind: *n.* unrest; anxiety. **dis-qui'-e-tude,** *n.* a feeling of unrest. [L. *dis-* + **quiet.**]

**dis-qui-si'-tion** (*-zish'-ŭn*), *n.* a careful enquiry; a formal essay or treatise. [L. *dis-* + *quæro*, I seek.]

**dis-re-gard'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to pay no heed or attention to: *n.* want of attention; intentional neglect. [L. *dis-* + **regard.**]

**dis-re-pair',** *n.* want of repair. [L. *dis-* + **repair.**]

**dis-re-pute',** *n.* loss of good name; bad character. **dis-rep'-u-ta-ble,** *adj.* of bad character. [L. *dis-* + **repute.**]

**dis-re-spect',** *n.* want of respect or esteem; discourtesy; incivility. **dis-re-spect'-ful,** *adj.* [L. *dis-* + **respect.**]

**dis-robe'** (**-robed', -ro'-bing**), *v.* to deprive of a robe, or of that which dresses or decorates; to undress; to uncover of one's robes. [L. *dis-* + **robe.**]

**dis-rupt'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to burst asunder. **dis-rup'-tion,** *n.* a bursting asunder; a violent breach. **dis-rup'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* [L. *dis-* + *rumpo*, I burst.]

**dis-sat'-is-fy** (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to make discontented; to displease. **dis-sat-is-fac'-tion,** *n.* [L. *dis-* + **satisfy.**]

**dis-sect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cut in pieces; to cut up in order to examine carefully; to criticize in detail. **dis-sec'-tion,** *n.* the act of dissecting; the cutting up of an animal or plant to examine its parts; anything dissected. **dis-sect'-or,** *n.* one who —. [L. *dis-* + *sĕco*, I cut.]

**dis-sem'-ble** (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to misrepresent; to conceal the truth; to disguise. **dis-sem'-bler,** *n.* one who —. [O.F. < L. *dis-* + *similis*, like.]

**dis-sem'-i-nate** (**-na-ted, -na-ting**), *v.* to spread or scatter abroad. **dis-sem-i-na'-tion,** *n.* [L. *dis-* + *sēmen*, seed.]

**dis-sent'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to differ in opinion (from); not to agree: *n.* **dis-sen'-sion,** *n.* variance; strife; discord. **dis-sen'-tient** (*-shent*), *n.* one who dissents: *adj.* **dis-sent'-er,** *n.* one who does not accept the doctrines and practices of the Established Church; a nonconformist. [L. *dis-* + *sentio*, I feel or think.]

**dis-ser-ta'-tion,** *n.* a formal discourse; a treatise. [L. *dis-* + *sĕro*, I join.]

**dis-sev'-er** (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* to separate; to disunite. **dis-sev'-er-ance,** *n.* [L. *dis-* + **sever.**]

**dis'-si-dent** (*-sĭ-*), *adj.* dissenting (*esp.* from the Established Church): *n.* a dissenter. **dis'-si-dence** (*-sĭ-*), *n.* [L. *dis-* + *sĕdeo*, I sit.]

**dis-sim'-i-lar,** *adj.* not similar; unlike. **dis-sim-i-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *dis-* + **similar.**]

**dis-sim-u-la'-tion,** *n.* the act of *dissembling*; hypocrisy; pretence. **dis-sim'-u-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* **dis-sim'-u-la-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *dis-* + *similis*, like.]

**dis'-si-pate** (**-pa-ted, -pa-ting**), *v.* to scatter abroad; to waste; to spend wastefully. **dis-si-pa'-tion,** *n.* dispersion; dissolute life. [L. *dissĭpo*, I scatter.]

**dis-so'-ci-ate** (*-shĭ-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to disunite. **dis-so-ci-a'-tion** (*-shĭ-* or *-sĭ-*), *n.* a separating from. [L. *dis-* + *socius*, a companion.]

**dis'-so-lute,** *adj.* loose; unruly; licentious. **dis-so-lu'-tion,** *n.* melting; breaking up (as of an assembly); death; decomposition. [*See* **dissolve.**]

**dis-solve'** (*diz-zolv'*), **(-solved', -sol'-ving**), *v.* to become mixed with and part of a liquid; to loosen; to waste away; to break up; to solve. [L. *dis-* + *solvo*, I loosen.]

**dis'-so-nance,** *n.* discord (of sounds); disagreement. **dis'-so-nant,** *adj.* [F. <L. *dis-*+*sŏno*, I sound.]

**dis-suade'** (**-sua'-ded, -sua'-ding**), *v.* to persuade from doing something. **dis-sua'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* **dis-sua'-sive,** *adj.* [F.<L. *dis-*+*suādeo*, I persuade.]

**dis-syl'-la-ble,** *n.* a word of two syllables. **dis-syl-lab'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *dis-*, twice+**syllable.**]

**dis'-taff,** *n.* a stick for holding the tow, flax, or wool from which a thread is drawn in spinning by hand. [A.S. *distæf*]

**dis'-tance,** *n.* space between two points or places; a certain period or interval of time. **dis'-tant,** *adj.* far off; shy; cold in manner. **a distance signal,** (on a railway) a signal placed some distance in advance of a "home signal," as a warning to the driver of what the latter indicates. **distant likeness,** a slight resemblance. **to keep one's —,** to abstain from familiarity. **to keep at a —,** to treat coolly. [F.<L. *di-*+*sto*, I stand.]

**dis-taste',** *n.* dislike. **dis-taste'-ful,** *adj.* disagreeable. [L. *dis-*+**taste.**]

**dis-tem'-per,** *n.* a disease; a disorder of body or mind: *v.* **(-pered, -per-ing).** [F.<L. *dis-*+**temper.**]

**dis-tem'-per,** *n.* a kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with a binding material (as glue, paste, etc.) soluble in water; a pigment so prepared: *v.* **(-pered, -per-ing),** to cover with —. [L. *distemperare*, to mix a solid with a liquid.]

**dis-tend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to stretch out in all directions; to swell. **dis-ten'-si-ble,** *adj.* **dis-ten'-sion** (or **-tion**), *n.* [L. *dis-*+*tendo*, I stretch.]

**dis'-tich** (*-tik*), *n.* two lines of poetry making complete sense; a couplet. [Gr. *distichon*<*di-*, twice+*stĭchos*, a row or line of verse.]

**dis-til'** (**-tilled', -til'-ling**), *v.* to fall, or make to fall, in drops; to extract by evaporation and condensation; to rectify. **dis-til-la'-tion,** *n.* **dis-til'-ler-y,** *n.* a building in which distillation is carried on. **dis-til'-late,** *n.* the product of distillation. **destructive distillation,** the decomposition of a substance by heat in a closed vessel (as coal in making coal-gas). **fractional distillation,** a process of distilling in which various distillates present in a liquid (and which vaporize at different temperatures), are separated after every small rise in temperature (as benzine, petrol, and paraffin from crude petroleum). [F.<L. *de-*, down+*stilla*, a drop.]

**dis-tinct',** *adj.* clear; well-defined; separate. **dis-tinc'-tion,** *n.* clearness; difference; honour. **dis-tinc'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* marking distinction or difference. [*See* **distinguish.**]

**dis-tin'-guish** (**-guished, -guish-ing**), *v.* to mark a difference; to recognize; to perceive; to hononr. **dis-tin'-guished,** *adj.* eminent; highly honoured; celebrated. [F.<L. *distinguo*, I distinguish]

**dis-tort'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to twist out of shape; to misrepresent. **dis-tor'-tion,** *n.* [L. *dis-*+*tortus*, twisted.]

**dis-tract'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to turn the attention aside; to confuse; to madden (as by pain). **dis-tract'-ed,** *adj.* perplexed; disordered in mind. **dis-trac'-tion,** *n.* perplexity; confusion or disorder of mind; a diversion. [L. *dis-*+*trăho*, I draw, *tractus*, drawn.]

**dis-train'** (**-trained', -train'-ing**), *v.* to seize (*esp.* goods for debt or non-payment of rates and taxes). **dis-traint',** *n.* [F.<L. *dis-*+*stringo*, I draw tight.]

**dis-traught'** (*-traut'*), *adj.* distracted (in mind); perplexed. [<**distract.**]

**dis-tress',** *n.* extreme pain or suffering, either of body or mind; poverty: *v.* **(-tressed', -tres'-sing),** to give pain to; to seize goods for debt, etc. **dis-tress'-ful,** *adj.* [*See* **distrain.**]

**dis-trib'-ute** (**-u-ted, -u-ting**), *v.* to deal out; to divide among a number; to classify. **dis-tri-bu'-tion,** *n.* **dis-trib'-u-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* giving to each his own. [L. *dis-*+*trĭbuo*, I give, grant.]

**dis'-trict,** *n.* a region; a tract of country; a portion of a country marked out for political (as a polling —), judicial (as a registration —), educational (as inspectoral —), or other special purposes. **District Railway,** a local railway, *esp.* the one serving part of London. [F.< L.L. *districtus*, territory wherein a lord has power to enforce justice.]

**dis-trust'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* not to trust; to doubt: *n.* want of confidence. **dis-trust'-ful,** *adj.* wanting trust; suspicious. [F.<L. *dis-*+**trust.**]

**dis-turb'** (**-turbed', -turb'-ing**), *v.* to throw into confusion; to trouble; to interrupt. **dis-turb'-ance,** *n.* [F.<

L. *dis-*+*turbo*, I trouble.]

**dis-u-nite'** (**-ni'-ted, -ni'-ting**), *v.* to separate; to set at variance. **dis-u'-ni-on,** *n.* disagreement; separation. [L. *dis-*+**unite.**]

**dis-use'** (*-ūz'*), (**-used', -u'-sing**), *v.* to leave off using; to cease to use: *n.* (*-ūs'*), the ceasing to use. **dis-u'-sage** (*-zaj*), *n.* the cessation of usage or use. [L. *dis-*+**use.**]

**di-syl'-la-ble** (*dĭ-*), (less correctly **dis-syl'-**) (*dis-sĭl'-*), *n.* a word of two syllables. [L.<Gr. *di-*+**syllable.**]

**ditch** (*dich*), *n.* a trench: *v.* (**ditched, ditch'-ing**), to dig a trench. **ditch'-er,** *n.* one who digs *ditches*. **ditch'-ing,** *n.* the work of a ditcher. [<**dike.**]

**dith'-y-ramb** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* an ancient Greek hymn of a wild, frantic character, *usu.* in honour of Bacchus, the god of wine. **dith-y-ram'-bic,** *adj.* after the style of a dithyramb. [L.<Gr. *dithyrambos.*]

**dit'-to,** *n.* the same thing (as before): *adv.* as before. [I.<L. *dictum*, spoken, said.]

**dit'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), a song; a short poem to be sung; a saying. [O.F. <L. *dicto*, I dictate.]

**di-ur'-nal,** *adj.* of a day; daily. [L. *diurnus*<*dies*, a day.]

**di'-va** (*dee'-vă*), *n.* (properly) a goddess; a female public singer of great fame. [I. <L. *diva*, a goddess.]

**di-va-ga'-tion,** *n.* a wandering from the right path; going astray; digression. [L. *di-*=*dis-*+*văgor*, I wander.]

**di-van'** (*dĭ-*), *n.* a Turkish council of state or court of justice; a smoking-room; a kind of sofa or cushioned seat. [Ar. *diwān*, a tribunal.]

**dive** (**dived, di'-ving**), *v.* to plunge (*esp.* into water); to penetrate (as a forest); to enter deeply into a subject, business, etc.: *n.* **di'-ver,** *n.* one who —. **di'-ving-bell,** *n.* an apparatus (formerly bell-shaped) for permitting persons to descend into the water and remain there for some time, by receiving a supply of fresh air which is pumped to them from above. [A.S. *dūfan*, to dive.]

**di-verge'** (**-verged', -ver'-ging**), *v.* to incline or turn aside; to spread out (from a point); to differ from a standard. **di-ver'-gence,** *n.* **di-ver'-gent,** *adj.* [L. *di-*=*dis-*+*vergo*, I incline.]

**di'-vers** (*-verz*), *adj.* several; sundry; various; more than one or two. [*See* **diverse.**]

**di-verse',** *adj.* different; unlike; various. **di-ver'-si-fy** (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to give difference or variety to. **di-ver'-si-ty** (*-sĭ-tĭ*), *n.* difference; variety. [F.< L. *diversus*, different, various.]

**di-vert'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to turn aside; to amuse. **di-ver'-sion,** *n.* a turning aside; amusement; something done to draw the attention of an enemy from the real point of attack. [F.<L. *di-*=*dis-*+*verto*, I turn.]

**Di'-ves** (*-vēz*), *n.* [L.] a rich (man); the name in the Latin (Vulgate) version of the Bible for the rich man in the parable, *Luke*, xvi., 19-31, and commonly used for any rich, worldly-minded man.

**di-vest'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to unclothe; to strip. [L. *di-*=*dis-*+*vestio*, I clothe.]

**di-vide'** (**-vi'-ded, -vi'-ding**), *v.* to separate into parts; to put asunder; to share out; to set at variance; to record votes in a meeting: *n.* a water-parting. **di-vi'-ders,** *n. pl.* a pair of compasses having both points alike, for measuring and dividing lines. **di-vis'-i-ble** (*-viz'-ĭ-*), *adj.* able to be divided. **di-vis-i-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* power or quality of being divisible. **di-vi'-sion** (*-vizh'-un*), *n.* separation into parts. **di-vi'-sion-al,** *adj.* pertaining to a division; marking separation. **di-vi'-sor** (*-zur*), *n.* the number showing into how many equal parts anything is to be divided. [L. *dīvīdo*. I divide.]

**div'-i-dend,** *n.* that which has to be divided; a share of profit; interest. **to declare a —,** to announce officially the sum per cent a trading concern is prepared to pay its shareholders. **dividend warrant,** a document which enables a shareholder to draw his dividend from the bank. [*See* **divide.**]

**di-vine',** *adj.* relating to God; sacred: *n.* a minister of the gospel; a preacher: *v.* (**-vined', -vi'-ning**), to predict future events; to forebode; to conjecture. **div-i-na'-tion,** *n.* predicting. **di-vin'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the Godhead; the science of divine subjects. **divining-rod,** *n.* a rod, *usu.* of hazel, by the dipping of which, when held loosely in the hand, it is said that water, metals, etc., can be located under ground. [F.<L. *divīnus*, of God (*deus*), divine.]

**di-vorce',** *n.* disunion; separation, *esp.* a separation of husband and wife by law: *v.* (**-vorced', -vor'-cing**). **di-vor'-cer,**

*n.* one who divorces. **di-vor-cé'** (*-sā'*), *n. m.* (*f.* **-cée'** [*-sā'*]), a divorced person. [F. < L. *dīvortĭum*, separation, divorce.]

**di-vulge'** (*-vulj'*), **(-vulged', -vul'-ging)**, *v.* to reveal (a secret). [F. < L. *di-* for *dis-* + *vulgus*, the common people.]

**diz'-zy**, *adj.* having a sensation of whirling (in the head); giddy; thoughtless. **diz'-zi-ness**, *n.* [A.S. *dysig*, foolish.]

**djinn**, incorrect for **jinn.**

**D.L.**, Deputy Lieutenant.

**D.Lit.**, or **Litt.**, Doctor of Literature.

**D.L.O.**, Dead-letter Office.

**D.M.**, Doctor of Medicine.

**do.**, ditto.

**do'-cile** (*-sĭl* or *dŏs'-ĭl*), *adj.* teachable; easily managed. **do-cil'-i-ty** (*-sil'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F. < L. *dŏceo*, I teach.]

**dock**, *n.* a basin (in a port) for ships; the place where a prisoner stands in court: *v.* (**docked, dock'-ing**), to put (a ship) into dock. **dock'-er**, *n.* one who works at a dockyard. **dock'-yard**, *n.* a large yard or inclosure, with docks, slip-ways, and stores for ships. **dry-dock**, *n.* a — from which the water may be shut or pumped out, also called **graving-dock**, because the bottom and sides of a ship can there be got at for cleaning or "graving." **floating-dock**, *n.* a floating structure to be used as a dock, which can be raised or lowered in the water. [O.D. *dokke*, a dock.] [*docce.*]

**dock**, *n.* a common garden-weed. [A.S.

**dock (docked, dock'-ing)**, *v.* to cut short; to shorten: *n.* the stump of a tail cut short. [Ic. *dockr*, a short tail.]

**dock'-et**, *n.* a summary (of a longer writing); a list or register; a ticket or label attached to a package: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to make a docket, or to attach one to a package. [?]

**doc'-tor**, *n.* a teacher; a learned man; a physician. **doc'-tor-ate**, *n.* the rank or title of doctor. **doctor of divinity** (D.D.), one who holds a university degree as a recognized teacher of religion. [F < L. *dŏceo*, I teach.]

**doc'-trine**, *n.* something taught; a principle. **doc-tri-naire'** (*-trĭ-nār'*), *n.* one who professes to know; a theorist; a visionary. **doc'-trin-al** (not *dok-trī'-*), *adj.* relating to doctrine. **Munroe —**, the teaching that European powers must not interfere in the politics of any of the American republics. [L. *doctrīna*, teaching, learning.]

**doc'-u-ment**, *n.* a written statement or proof. **doc-u-men'-tal**, *adj.* **doc-u-men'-ta-ry**, *adj.* [F. < L. *documentum* < *dŏceo*, I teach.]

**dod'-der**, *n.* a species of slender, leafless, parasitical plants which twine round others. **dod'-der-ing**, *adj.* shaking; trembling. [?]

**dodge** (*doj*), *n.* a trick; a quibble: *v.* **(dodged, dod'-ging)**, to start aside; to use tricks; to evade by trickery. **dod'-ger** (*doj'-er*), *n.* one who —. [?]

**do'-do** (*dō'-dō*), *n.* a large, clumsy bird of the pigeon family of Mauritius and Madagascar, now extinct. [Po. *doudo*, silly.]

**doe** (*dō*), *n.* (*fem.* of **buck**), the female of the fallow-deer, goat, rabbit, and some other animals. [A.S. *dā*, doe.]

**doesn't**, short for **does not.**

**dog**, *n.* a well-known quadruped. **dog'-berry**, *n.* the fruit of the **dog'-wood**, a wild, flowering shrub often found growing in hedges. **dog'-cart**, *n.* a light, two-wheeled carriage much used by sportsmen, in which the occupants sit back to back. **dog'-daisy**, *n.* the ox-eye daisy. **dog'-days**, *n. pl.* the summer days from about the 3rd July to the 11th August, when Sirius, or the **Dog'-star**, rises and sets with the sun. **dog-fancier**, *n.* one who breeds or deals in dogs. **dog'-fish**, *n.* a kind of shark. **dog'-ged**, *adj.* sullen; obstinate. **dog-Latin**, *n.* pretended or very incorrect Latin. **dog'-rose**, *n.* the wild rose, or wild brier. **dog's-ear**, *n.* the corner of a leaf (of a book) turned up carelessly. **dog-sleep**, *n.* a very light sleep. **dog-tired**, *adj.* thoroughly tired out, as a dog after hunting. **dog-watch**, *n.* (on a ship) a half-watch, *i.e.*, one of two hours, the first 4 to 6 p.m., the second 6 to 8 p.m., so that the 24 hours of the day are divided into 5 full watches of 4 hours each and 2 half watches, and the men's hours are thus changed every night. **dog (dogged, dog'-ging)**, *v.* to follow closely (like a dog); to worry with importunity. **to go to the dogs**, to be ruined. **to give, send, or throw to the dogs**, to throw away or abandon as useless. [A.S. *dogga*; D. *dog.*]

**Doge** (*dōj*), *n.* formerly the title of the chief magistrates of Venice and Genoa. [I. < L. *dux*, a leader.]

**dog'-ger-el**, *n.* poetry (*esp.* rhymed poetry) of very low quality. [?]

**dog'-ma,** *n.* a point of faith, opinion, or belief. **dog-mat'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to —; positive. **dog'-ma-tize (-tized, -ti-zing),** *v.* to state one's opinion positively and without proof; to assert with confidence or arrogance. [Gr. *dogma* < *dokeō*, I think.]

**doi'-ly,** *n.* a small napkin or mat put on the dining-table at dessert, or on a dressing-table. [*Mr. Doily*, or *Doiley*, the inventor, about 1700.]

***dol'-ce far ni-en'-te*** (*dŏl'-chā fär nē-en'-tā*), [I.] delicious idleness.

**dol'-drums,** *n.* those parts of the ocean (*esp.* the Atlantic) between the Equator and the Trade-winds, where calms and baffling winds prevail; low spirits. [? < M.E. *dol*, dull, or *dold*, stupid.]

**dole (doled, do'-ling),** *v.* to *deal* out in small portions: *n.* a portion so dealt out; something given in charity. [< **deal.**]

**dole,** *n.* pain; grief; sorrow. **dole'-ful,** *adj.* [F. < L. *dŏleo*, I grieve.]

**dol'-lar,** *n.* the name of a silver coin in several countries—that of the United States is worth about 4*s.* 2*d.* [G. *Thaler* < *Thal*, a valley; dollars were first coined from silver obtained from a mine in a valley of Bohemia.]

**dolly'—shop,** *n.* a marine store, or a kind of low-class pawn-shop. [< **tally.**]

**Dolly—Varden,** *n.* a flowered print or muslin dress with pointed bodice and skirts gathered up in loops, worn about the middle of the 19th cent.; also a kind of woman's hat. [< *Dolly Varden*, in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*.]

**dol'-man,** *n.* a long robe or outer garment open in front, with narrow sleeves, worn by Turks; the uniform jacket of a hussar, worn like a cape, with one or both sleeves hanging loose; a kind of mantle worn by women. [F. < Hungarian < T. *dōlāmān*.]

**dol'-men,** *n.* an ancient, rude, stone structure like a table, probably a tomb. [F. < Celtic *taol*, table + *men*, stone.]

**dol'-our,** or **do'-lor** (*-ler*), *n.* pain; grief. **dol'-or-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* painful; full of trouble and sorrow. [F. < L. *dŏleo*, I grieve.]

**dol'-phin** (*-fin*), *n.* a sea-animal of the whale kind. [F. < L. *delphīnus*.]

**dolt,** *n.* a dull or stupid person; a blockhead. [< **dull.**]

**D.O.M.** (*Deo Optimo Maximo*), [L.]. To God, the best, the greatest. An inscription often placed on tombstones, and on buildings devoted to religious purposes.

**Dom.** = *dŏmĭnus* [L.], a title of a cleric. In Portugal and Brazil, a title given to men of the highest classes in society.

**do-main',** *n.* a territory; an estate; the scope or range of any sphere or subject of knowledge. [F. < L. *dominium*, lordship < *dŏmĭnus*, a lord.]

**dome,** *n.* the upper part of a building, in shape like an inverted cup; a cupola; anything resembling a cupola or dome. [F. < I. < L. *domus*, a house.]

**Domes'-day—Book,** *see* **doom.**

**do-mes'-tic,** *adj.* belonging to the house or home; remaining much at home; tame: *n.* a house-servant. **do-mes'-ti-cate (-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to make fond of home; to become skilful in home duties. **do-mes-tic'-i-ty** (*-tis'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F. < L. *domus*, a house.]

**dom'-i-cile,** *n.* a house; a dwelling; a residence. **dom-i-cil'-i-a-ry** (*-sil'-ĭ-*), *adj.* relating to a house. **domiciliary visit,** a visit to a private house by official persons for the purpose of searching or inspecting. [F. < L. *domus*, a house.] [*dŏmĭnus*, a lord.]

**dom'-i-nant,** *adj.* ruling; prevailing. [L.

**dom'-i-nate (-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to be lord (over); to govern. **dom-i-na'-tion,** *n.* **dom-i-neer' (-neered', -neer'-ing),** *v.* to act haughtily; to be overbearing. [L. *dŏmĭnus*, a lord.]

**do-min'-i-cal,** *adj.* relating to Christ as the Lord, or to Sunday as the Lord's Day. **do-min'-i-cal letter,** or **Sunday letter,** one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used in a calendar to point out the Lord's Day. [F. < L. *dŏmĭnus*, a lord.]

**Do-min'-i-can,** *n.* one of the order of mendicant monks or friars founded by St. Dominic (Dominic de Guzman) in 1215. Also called **Preaching Friars** and **Black Friars** (from the black cloak they wore). [[L. *dŏmĭnus*, master.]

**dom'-i-nie,** *n.* a schoolmaster; a tutor.

**do-min'-ion** (*-yun*), *n.* lordship; supreme rule; territory. [L. *dominium* < *dŏmĭnus*, a lord.]

**dom'-i-no,** *n.* (*pl.* **-nos**), a cloak with a hood (formerly worn by priests); a mask (*esp.* one hiding the upper part of the face); *pl.* **dom'-i-noes,** a game played with 28 small slabs of wood, bone, or ivory, marked with various spots. [F. <

L. *domĭnus*, a lord.]

**don**, *n.* (*f.* **don'-na**), a title in Spain, now corresponding with our Mr. (and Mrs.); a title given at the universities to the "fellows" and to those holding high offices. [Sp. <L. *domĭnus*, a lord, master; *domĭna*, a mistress.]

**do-na'-tion**, *n.* a gift. **do'-na-tive** (*-nā-tiv*), *n.* a gift: *adj.* vesting, or vested by donation. **do'-nor** (sometimes **do-na'-tor**), *n.* a giver. [F. <L. *dōno*, I give.]

**don'-ga** ("*g*" hard), *n.* (in S. Africa) a dried-up river-channel, or a ravine formed by the action of water. [S. African.]

**don'-jon**, *n.* the chief and inner tower of an ancient castle. [F. <L.L. *dominio*, dominion.]

**don'-key**, *n.* a well-known quadruped, the ass; a stupid fellow. **donkey-engine**, *n.* a small engine (*esp.* in steam-vessels) deriving its steam from the main boilers, and used for loading and unloading, pumping water, etc. [<**dun**, denoting the *colour* of the animal, with *dim. term.* **-key**.]

**don'-na**, *n.* a lady. [*See* **don**.]

**don't**, short for **do not**.

**doo'-lie** (*doo'-lĭ*), *n.* a litter suspended from men's shoulders. [Sa. *dola*, a swinging cradle.]

**doom**, *n.* fate or destiny; judgement; condemnation: *v.* (**doomed, doom'-ing**), to condemn; to sentence; to destine. **dooms'-day**, *n.* the day of doom, or the Judgement-day. **Doomsday** (or **Domesday**) **Book**, a book compiled by order of William the Conqueror (1086), giving the names of the chief land-owners, the extent and value of estates, the number of tenants, live-stock, etc., throughout the land of England. [A.S. *dōm*, judgement.]

**dope** (**doped, do'-ping**), *v.* to stupefy by a narcotic; to give drugs to (*esp.* a horse, or an athlete, before a race, etc.): *n.* a stupefying, or stimulating, drug. **do'-pey**, *adj.* drugged. [?]

**Dor'-ic**, *adj.* of *Doris*, a division of ancient Greece; an order of architecture; an ancient Greek dialect. [Gr.]

**dor'-king**, *n.* a kind of domestic fowl, named from *Dorking*, in Surrey.

**dor'-mant**, *adj.* sleeping; inactive; in abeyance. **dor'-man-cy**, *n.* **dormer-window**, *n.* a vertical window in the sloping roof of a house (*prop.* the window of a *sleeping*-room). **dor'-mi-to-ry** (*-mĭ-tŏ-rĭ*), *n.* a large sleeping apartment, with several beds. **dor'-mouse**, *n.* (*pl.* **-mice**), a small quadruped which sleeps through the winter. [F. <L. *dormio*, I sleep.]

**dor'-my** (not **-mie**), *adj.* (at golf) as many holes ahead of an antagonist as there remain holes to be played. [F. <L. *dormio*, I sleep.]

**dor'-sal**, *adj.* of or belonging to the back (of the body): *n.* a hanging at the back of an altar in church, often called **dos'-sal**. [F. <L. *dorsum*, the back.]

**do'-ry**, or **do'-ree** (*-rā*), *n.* a fish of a golden-yellow colour. Also called **John Dory**. [<F. *jaune dorée*, yellow-golden]

**dose**, *n.* a portion of medicine given to be taken at one time; anything disagreeable that must be taken or is forced upon one: *v.* (**dosed, do'-sing**). [F. <L. <Gr. *dŏsis*, a giving.]

†**doss**, *n.* a bed (*esp.* in a **†doss-house**, or cheap lodging-house). **†dos'-ser**, *n.* one who lodges in a doss-house. [L. *dorsum*, the back.]

**dos'-si-er** *n.* a bundle of documents; memoranda, etc.; a lawyer's brief. [F.]

**dote** (**do'-ted, do'-ting**), *v.* to be foolishly or extravagantly fond; to love unwisely. **do'-tage**, *n.* second childishness; mental feebleness of old age. **do'-tard**, *n.* one who dotes; one who acts childishly; one who shows the weakness of old age. [O.D. *doten*, to dote.]

**doub'-le** (*dub'-l*), *adj.* twice as much (or many): *n.* a double quantity or number; the exact likeness of another: *v.* (**-led, -ling**), to increase two-fold; to fold into two; to sail round (as a cape); to turn back on the same track. **double-barrelled**, *adj.* applied to a gun having two barrels. **double-dealing**, *n.* acting two parts deceitfully. **double-decker**, *n.* a man-of-war having two gun-decks; a public conveyance (as a street-car) having seats on the roof. **double-dyed**, *adj.* twice dyed; firmly fixed in opinions, habits, or character. **double-entry**, *n.* a system of book-keeping in which each item is *entered twice* in the books. **doub'-let**, *n.* a pair; a kind of jacket. **doub-loon'** (*dub-*), *n.* a Spanish coin (value about 21*s.*, or double that of the pistole). **doub'-ly**, *adv.* **double-meaning**, *adj.* deceitful; ambiguous. **double-quick**,

*adj.* without delay : *n.* a pace almost a run. **double–stout,** *n.* extra strong stout or porter. **double–tongued,** *adj.* deceitful. [F.<L. *dŭplus*, two-fold< *dŭo*, two.]

***double entente*** (*doobl aṅ-taṅt*), [F.] (not ***entendre,*** which is bad F.), a word or phrase admitting of two meanings, one of which is often bad.

**doubt** (*dout*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to hesitate to believe ; to suspect : *n.* uncertainty of mind ; suspicion ; hesitation. **doubt'-ful,** *adj.* **doubt'-less,** *adv.* without —; certainly. [F.<L. *dŭbium*, doubt.]

**dou-ceur'** (*doo-sur'*), *n.* a gift for service done or to be done ; (sometimes) a bribe. [F.<L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

**douche** (*doosh*), *n.* a bath in which a jet or current of water is thrown upon the body from a pipe. [F. *douche*<L. *dŭctus*, a duct ]

**dough** (*dō*), *n.* flour moistened and kneaded for baking. **dough–nut,** *n.* a small cake (*usu.* sweetened) fried in boiling lard. **dough'-y,** *adj.* like dough ; soft and heavy. [A.S. *dāg.*]

**dough'-ty** (*dou'-tĭ*), *adj.* strong ; brave. **dough'-ti-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *dyhtig*, strong]

**dour** (*door*), *adj.* hard ; obstinate ; sour in aspect ; determined. [F.<L. *dūrus*, hard.]

**douse (doused, dous'-ing),** *v.* to plunge into water ; to slacken (a sail) suddenly. [?]

**dove** (*duv*), *n.* a well-known bird, a kind of pigeon. **dove'-cot** (less correctly **-cote**), *n.* a pigeon-house. **dove'-tail,** *n.* a wedge-shaped device, somewhat like a pigeon's tail [ ▷ ], for joining boards : *v.* **(-tailed, -tail-ing).** [A.S. *dūfe*< *dūfan*, to dive.]

**dow'-a-ger** (*dou'-a-jer*), *n.* a widow living on a **dower** (*q.v.*) ; a title given to the widow of a prince or person of rank.

**dow'-dy** (*dou'-dĭ*), *n.* a slovenly or ill-dressed person ; one dressed much out of fashion : *adj.* [?]

**dow'-el,** *n.* a pin or peg of wood, iron, etc., used for joining two pieces of any substance at the edges, by penetrating some distance into both pieces. [F. *douille*, a socket.]

**dow'-er** (*dou'-*), *n.* that part of a husband's property which a widow enjoys during her life. **dow'-ry** (*dou'-*), *n.* a wife's marriage-portion (sometimes called a "dower"). [F.<L. *dōs*, a dowry.]

**dow'-las** (*dou'-*), *n.* a kind of coarse, linen cloth. [<*Daoulas*, nr. Brest, in France.]

**down,** *n.* elevated land used chiefly for pasturage ; a bank of sand thrown up by the wind. [A.S. *dūn*, a hill.]

**down** (*doun*), *n.* very soft feathers or hair (*esp.* of young birds). [Scand.]

**down** (*doun*), *prep.* from above to below ; from earlier to later times ; from thick to thin ; from high to lower (in price) ; below the horizon ; of sorrowful appearance. **down'-fall,** *n.* ruin ; loss of rank or place. **down–hearted,** *adj.* in low spirits. **down–line,** *n.* the line of railway *from* the chief terminus (the **down–train** is that travelling along it). **down-right',** *adj.* altogether ; thorough. **down–stream,** *adv.* with the stream. **down'-ward,** *adj.* in direction down. **down'-wards,** *adv.* — **in the mouth,** in low spirits. **to go down,** to be acceptable ; to fail (as in business, etc.). **down with the helm,** an order to the steersman of a ship to put the helm to leeward, and so cause the ship to turn round. [<*adown*, A.S. *ofdūne*, off the hill, downwards.]

**dox-ol'-o-gy** (*-ŏ-jĭ*), *n.* a hymn of praise to God. [L.<Gr. *doxa*, praise, glory+ *lŏgŏs*, a speech.]

**doy'-en** (*dwă'-yaṅ*), *n.* the eldest or senior member (in a profession, or community) ; a leader. [F., *see* **dean** ]

**doy'-ley,** or **doy'-ly.** *See* **doi'-ly.**

**doz.,** or **doz'-en,** *n.* twelve. **baker's dozen,** thirteen. [O.F.<L. *duo*, two+ *dĕcem*, ten.]

**doze (dozed, do'-zing),** *v.* to sleep lightly : *n.* a short nap. **do'-zy,** *adj.* drowsy. [Dan. *döse*, to doze.]

**D.P.H.,** Diploma in Public Health.

**D.Ph.,** Doctor of Philosophy.

**Dr.,** doctor. **dr.,** debtor ; dram.

**drab,** *adj.* of pale-gray or dull-brown colour : *n.* drab-coloured. [F. *drap*< L.L. *drappum*, cloth.]

**drab'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to smear with mud. [Ga. *drab*, a slut.]

**drach'-ma** (*drak'-*) (*pl.* **-mas),** or **drachm** (*dram*), *n.* a dram. [G. *drachmē*, a handful ; a dram.]

**dra-con'-ic,** or **dra-co'-ni-an,** *adj.* of Draco, an Athenian lawgiver ; very strict or severe (laws).

**draff,** *n.* dregs ; waste matter ; the refuse of malt that has been brewed. [Sc. *draf.*]

**draft,** *n.* that which is *drawn* ; an order

for money; a selection of soldiers; a rough outline drawing; an abstract in writing; a summary: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to draw (a sketch, etc.); to detach. **drafts'-man,** *n.*, *see* **draughtsman.** [*See* **draught.**]

**drag (dragged, drag'-ging),** *v.* to draw slowly and forcibly; to pull; to trail on the ground; to search a river; to pass slowly and wearily (as time): *n.* drawing; a low carriage; a skid or shoe for retarding the speed of vehicles; a kind of sledge. **drag–net,** *n.* a fishing-net to be drawn along the bottom of the water. [A.S. *dragan*, to drag, draw.]

***dra-gée'*** (*drȧ-zhā'*), *n.* a sweetmeat made of fruit and coated with sugar; a sugar-coated pill. [F.]

**drag'-gle (-gled, -gling),** *v.* to draw (or be drawn) along the wet, muddy ground. **drag'-gle–tail,** *n.* a dirty, untidy woman. [<**drag.**]

**drag'-o-man,** *n.* (*pl.* **-mans**), an interpreter (in Eastern countries). [Sp.< Ar. *tarjumān*, an interpreter.]

**drag'-on,** *n.* a fabulous winged animal of the serpent kind; one of the constellations (**Draco**). **drag'-o-net,** *n. dim.* of **dragon,** a small dragon. **dragon–fly,** *n.* the popular name of several beautiful large-winged insects with long bodies. **dragon's blood,** *n.* the juice of certain plants (called **dragon–trees**) used for colouring and other purposes. [F.<L. <Gr. *drakōn*, dragon.]

**dra-goon',** *n.* a kind of horse-soldier (in the heavy cavalry): *v.* **(-gooned',-goon'-ing)**, to harass by soldiers; to persecute; to use violent measures towards. [< root of **dragon.**]

**drain (drained, drain'-ing),** *v.* to draw slowly off (as water); to drink dry; to exhaust: *n.* a water-course or ditch; in *pl.* any waste matter or dregs. **drain'-age,** *n.* a system of drains (in a town). **drainage–basin,** *n.* the area of land which drains into a river or reservoir. **drainage–tube,** *n.* a small, flexible tube placed in a wound or sore to draw off pus, etc., from it whilst healing. **drain'-er,** *n.* one who, or that which, drains. **drain–trap,** *n.* a contrivance for preventing foul air escaping from a drain when the water flows in. [A.S. *drēhnian*, to strain off.]

**drake,** *n.* the male of the duck. [A.S. *ened-rake*, *lit.* duck-king.]

**dram,** *n.* the 16th part of an ounce (avoirdupois weight); the eighth part of an ounce (apothecaries weight); a small quantity of liquor. **dram–shop,** *n.* a shop where spirits are sold in small quantities. [*See* **drachma.**]

**dra'-ma** (*drȧ'-mă*), *n.* a theatrical performance representing human life and action. **dra-mat'-ic,** or **-ic-al,** *adj.* of or pertaining to the drama; theatrical; animated; unreal; affected. ***dram'-a-tis per-so'-næ,*** [L.] the characters represented in a drama. **dram'-a-tize (-tized, -ti-zing),** *v.* to form into a drama. **dram'-a-tist,** *n.* a writer of dramas. [L.<Gr. *drāma*<*draō*, I do.]

**drape (draped, dra'-ping),** *v.* to hang, cover, or adorn with cloth or drapery; to arrange drapery. **dra'-per,** *n.* a dealer in cloth and textile fabrics generally, with their trimmings. **dra'-per-y,** *n.* cloth goods. [F. *drap*, cloth.]

**dras'-tic,** *adj.* active; strong and forcible; thorough. [Gr. *draō*, I do.]

**draught** (*draft*), *n.* the act of moving loads by drawing; that which draws; an outline of a picture, a scheme, a plan, etc.; a current (as of air); the quantity of liquid drunk at one effort; the depth of water that a ship requires; the quantity of fish caught at one time: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to draw (as a plan). **draughts,** *n. pl.* a game played on a chequered board of 64 squares by two players. **draughts'-man,** *n.* one who draws (plans). **draught'-y,** *adj.* exposed to currents of air. **on draught,** drawn directly from the cask (as wine, beer, etc.). **black draught,** a purging medicine made from senna, etc. **forced draught,** a strong draught under a steam boiler, etc., produced by a fan or other mechanical means. [<root of **draw.**]

**draw (drew, drawn, draw'-ing),** *v.* to pull; to take out, as money (from a bank), a tooth, etc.; to attract; to make a picture of. **draw'-back,** *n.* disadvantage; a receiving back of duty paid on goods on their exportation. **draw'-bridge,** *n.* a bridge that can be drawn up or let down at pleasure. **draw'-er,** *n.* one who draws; one who writes out a cheque for a person (who is called the **draw-ee'**); a kind of box which may be *drawn out* from or pushed into its case at will. **a chest of drawers,** a case or frame containing several drawers.

**draw'-ers,** *n.pl.* a light garment for the legs. **draw'-ing,** *n.* a picture (*drawn* with pencil, etc.). **drawing-room,** *n.* a room into which persons *withdraw* after dinner. **drawn-game,** or **a draw,** *n.* a game in which neither side has won, or which remains undecided. [<**drag,** A.S. *dragan.*]

**drawl (drawled, drawl'-ing),** *v.* to speak in a slow, sleepy manner. [<**draw.**]

**dray,** *n.* a low, strong cart for heavy goods. [<root of **drag.**]

**dread** (*dred*), **(-ed, -ing),** *n.* to fear very much; to regard with respectful fear: *n.* fear; awe; terror: *adj.* causing great fear or apprehension. **dread'-ful,** *adj.* **dread'-ful-ly,** *adv.* **dread'-less,** *adj.* having no fear. [A.S. *on-drǣdan,* to fear]

**Dread'-nought,** *n.* a thick overcoat; a general name for a first-class man-of-war (ship). [<**dread.**]

**dream** (*drēm*), **(dreamed,** or **dreamt** (*dremt*), **dream'-ing),** *v.* to fancy things as real during sleep: *n.* an idle fancy; something only imaginary; a vision in sleep. **dream'-er,** *n.* **dream'-y,** *adj.* fanciful; unreal. **dream-land,** *n.* the land of dreams; the region of fancy or imagination. [M.E. *dreem.*]

**drear** (*drēr*), or **drear'-y,** *adj.* dull; gloomy. **drear'-i-ly** (*-ĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* **drear'-i-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *drēorig*<*drēor,* blood.]

**dredge** (*drej*), *n.* an instrument to collect by dragging; a drag-net for oysters, etc.; a machine for drawing up mud, etc., also called a **dredg'-er. dredging-box** or **dredger,** *n.* a box with holes in the lid for sprinkling flour, sugar, etc., on food. *v.* **(dredged, dredg'-ing).** [< root of **drag.**]

**dregs** (*dregz*), *n.pl.* remains; grounds; sediment. [Ic. *dregg,* dregs.]

**drench (drenched, drench'-ing),** *v.* to soak: *n.* a dose of medicine (*esp.* for horses or cattle). [A.S. *drencan,* to cause to drink.]

**dress (dressed, dress'-ing, dressed** or **drest),** *v.* to put on clothes; to prepare (as for cooking); to cook; to set in order; to manure land: *n.* clothes; a woman's gown. **dress-circle,** *n.* a portion of a theatre, etc., where the visitors sit in **evening-dress. dress'-er,** *n.* one who dresses; a medical student or nurse who dresses wounds; a side-board. **dress'-ing,** *n.* a stiffening; a sauce; a bandage, etc., applied to a wound. **dress-coat,** *n.*, **evening-dress,** *n.*, or **full-dress,** *n.* dress fixed by custom for particular occasions, as evening parties, receptions, balls, reviews, etc. **dressing-case,** *n.* a bag or box containing articles used in dressing (as comb, brush, etc.). **dressing-gown,** *n.*, **dressing-jacket,** *n.* a loose garment worn by men and women in dressing or in dishabille. **dress-goods,** *n.pl.* fabrics for making women's and children's dresses, etc. **dres'-sy,** *adj.* fond of dress; smartly and tastefully dressed; showily dressed. [F. *dresser,* to make straight<L. *directus,* straight.]

**drib'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to fall in small drops; to keep moving by little and little (as the ball in football). **drib'-blet** (or **drib'-let),** *n.* a small drop or quantity. [<root of **drip.**]

**drift,** *n.* light matter piled up or driven along by the wind; meaning; a passage in a mine; a ford in a river in S. Africa: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to be driven along. **drift-ice,** *n.* masses of floating ice that drift with the wind or currents. **drift-wood,** *n.* wood drifted by water. [< root of **drive.**]

**drill (drilled, dril'-ling),** *v.* to pierce or bore (a hole); to exercise (*esp.* soldiers): *n.* an instrument for boring; a row or trench in the ground to put seeds in; an instrument for forming such a trench. **drill-serjeant,** *n.* a serjeant who drills and trains soldiers. **diamond-drill,** *n.* a drill used for boring in mining, tunnelling, etc., having the head set with rough diamonds, or "borts" as they are called. [D. *drillen,* to drill.]

**drill,** *n.* a kind of stout twilled linen or cotton cloth, often white, used for men's overalls, and for suits in hot countries. **drills,** *n.pl.* clothes made of drill. [?]

**drink (drank, drunk** or **drunk'-en, drink'-ing),** *v.* to swallow (liquid); to take too much intoxicating liquor: *n.* **drink'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be drunk; fit for drinking. **drinking-fountain,** *n.* a public erection for supplying water for drinking purposes. **drunk,** *adj.* intoxicated. **to drink in,** to absorb eagerly or readily. **to — to** or **to — the health of,** to — with good wishes for another's health. **strong drink,** intoxicating liquors. [A.S. *drincan,* to drink.]

**drip (dripped, drip'-ping),** *v.* to fall in

drops; to let fall in drops: *n.* **drip'-ping,** *n.* the fat which drips from roasting meat. **drip'-stone,** *n.* a stone or cornice over a door or window to throw off the rain. [A.S. *drēopan*, to drop.]

**drive** (**drove** or **drave, driv'-en, dri'-ving**), *v.* to make go; to guide (as horses in a vehicle); to force along; to compel; to hit away with force (as a ball at cricket, golf, tennis, etc.); to chase (game) towards the sportsmen: *n.* a ride in a carriage; a carriage-road; a moving on (as in a **whist drive**). **dri'-ver,** *n.* one who —; a club used in golf to propel the ball from the teeing ground. **driving-wheel,** *n.* a main wheel that communicates motion to other wheels; one of the large wheels of a locomotive which receives its motion direct from the piston. [A.S. *drīfan*, to drive.]

**driv'-el** (**-elled, -el-ling**), *v.* to let spittle fall from the mouth; to say foolish things: *n.* foolish talk. **driv'-el-ler,** *n.* a fool; an idiot. [*See* **dribble.**]

**driz'-zle** (**-zled, -zling**), *v.* to rain in small drops: *n.* **driz'-zly** (*-zlĭ*), *adj.* [A.S. *drēosan*, to drip.]

**droll** (*drōl*), *adj.* laughable; comic; amusing. **droll'-er-y,** *n.* something droll. [F. *drôle.*]

**drom'-e-da-ry** (*-dă-rĭ*), *n.* a swift (Arabian) camel with one hump only. [F. < L. < Gr. *drŏmas*, running.]

**drone,** *n.* the male of the bee; a lazy person; the largest tube in a bagpipe: *v.* (**droned, dro'-ning**), to make a low, humming sound. [A.S. *drān*, drone, so called from its *humming.*]

**droop** (**drooped, droop'-ing**), *v.* to hang down (as ready to *drop*); to languish; to grow weak and faint with disappointment. [< root of **drop.**]

**drop,** *n.* a small particle of liquid; a sip; a taste: *v.* (**dropped, drop'-ping**), to fall in drops; to fall from a height; to set down from a carriage. **drop-kick,** *n.* the kicking of a (foot) ball as it rebounds from the ground when dropped from the hands. **to drop in,** to call in casually. [Ic. *drūpa*, to drop.]

**drop'-sy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* a disease caused by accumulation of water in the body. **drop'-si-cal,** *adj.* [F. < L. < Gr. *hudrops* < *hūdōr*, water.]

**dros'-ky** (*-kĭ*), or **drosh'-ki** (*drosh'-*), *n.* a light, low, four-wheeled carriage (much used in Russia). [Russ. *drozhki.*]

**dross,** *n.* the scum thrown off from a metal in smelting; waste matter; refuse. [A.S. *drōs*, dregs < *drēosan*, to fall.]

**drought** (*drout*), or **drouth,** *n.* dryness; long absence of rain; great thirst. [A.S. *drȳgge.* dry.]

**drove,** *n.* a number of cattle or other animals driven. **dro'-ver,** *n.* a driver of cattle. [< **drive.**]

**drown** (**drowned, drown'-ing**: do not say *drownd'-ing*), *v.* to kill by placing under water; to die by being placed under water; to overpower; to extinguish (as sound). [A.S. *druncnian*, to drown < *drincan*, to drink.]

**drowse** (*drouz*), (**drowsed, drow'-sing**), *v.* to be heavy with sleep. **drow'-sy** (*-zĭ*), *adj.* very sleepy. **drow'-si-ly,** *adv.* [A.S. *drūsian*, to be languid.]

**drub** (**drubbed, drub'-bing**), *v.* to beat; to thrash. **drub'-bing,** *n.* a beating. [? Ar.]

**drudge** (*druj*), (**drudged, drudg'-ing**), *v.* to work hard; to toil: *n.* one who works hard; a menial servant. **drudg'-er-y,** *n.* hard toil; uninteresting or slavish toil. [?]

**drug,** *n.* a medicine, or a substance used in medicine; any stuff used in dyeing or in chemical operations; an article that has only a small sale: *v.* (**drugged, drug'-ging**), to give a drug or poison to; to give too much medicine to. **drug'-gist,** *n.* a dealer in drugs. [F. < D. *droog*, dry.]

**drug'-get,** *n.* a coarse, woollen, felted cloth, dyed of one colour, or printed on one side, often used to cover carpets. [F. *droguet.*]

**Dru'-id,** *n.* (*f.* **-id-ess**), a priest (or priestess) of the Ancient Britons and other Celtic races. **Dru-id'-ic** [**-al**], *adj.* **Dru'-id-ism,** *n.* the doctrines taught by, or the ceremonies practised by, the Druids. [Ga. *druidth.*]

**drum,** *n.* a musical instrument played by beating; a part of the ear (on which the sound strikes); a revolving cylinder in a machine; the part of a windlass round which the rope or chain coils; a cylindrical metal can, canister, or barrel, with cover: *v.* (**drummed, drum'-ming**), to beat a drum. **drum-head-court-martial,** *n.* one held in camp, with the **drum-head,** or top of the drum, for a table. **to drum out,** to expel (a soldier from a regiment) by beat of drum.

**drum'-mer,** *n.* one who beats a drum. **drum—major,** *n.* the chief drummer of a regiment. [D. *trom.* Imit.]

**drunk,** *adj.* in a state of intoxication. **drunk'-ard,** *n.* one who drinks intoxicating liquors to excess. **drun'-ken-ness,** *n.* state of being —. [<**drink.**]

**drupe,** *n.* a pulpy fruit containing a nut or stone (as the plum, cherry, etc.). [F. <L. <Gr. *druppa*, an over-ripe olive.]

**dry,** *adj.* free from, or deficient in, water or moisture; thirsty; (of wines, etc.) free from sweetness; uninteresting; precise: *v.* (**dried, dry'-ing**), to make dry; to exhaust. **dri'-ly,** or **dry'-ly,** *adv.* **dry dock,** one from which the water can be drawn off (*usu.* for repairing vessels). **dry goods,** clothes, silks, and drapers' goods generally, as distinguished from groceries. **dry—measure,** *n.* the measure by bushels, pecks, etc. **dry'-rot,** *n.* the rotting of wood owing to the presence of fungi; state of decay or ruin. **dry'-sal-ter,** *n.* a dealer in **dry-sal'-ter-y,** *i.e.*, dye-stuffs, drugs, colours, oils, gums, etc. **dry'-shod,** *adv.* without wetting the feet. [A.S. *dryge.*]

**dry'-ad,** *n.* a nymph or female deity of the woods. [L. <G. *druas* <*drus*, an oak]

**D.Sc.,** Doctor of Science.

**D.S.O.,** Distinguished Service Order, instituted by Queen Victoria, in 1886, for officers in the British army and navy who perform distinguished service.

**Du.,** Dutch.

**du'-al,** *adj.* consisting of two; double; for two. **du-al'-i-ty,** *n.* state of being two. **dual—control,** *n.* an arrangement of control or jurisdiction by two powers, as (formerly) England and France in Egypt. [L. *duo*, two.]

**dub (dubbed, dub'-bing),** *v.* to strike with a sword and so create a knight: *n.* a blow. [O.F.]

**du'-bi-ous** (*-bĭ-us*), *adj.* doubtful; uncertain. **du-bi'-e-ty** (*-bī'-*), *n.* [L. *dubium*, doubt.] [**duke** (*q.v.*).

**du'-cal** (*-kal*), *adj.* of or belonging to a

**duc'-at** (*dŭk'-*), *n.* a name given to several European coins, in gold worth about 9*s.* 4*d.*, in silver worth about 3*s.* 4*d.* [<root of **duke.**]

**duch'-ess,** *n.* feminine of **duke**; a woman of imposing appearance.

**du-chesse'** (*dü-shes'*, not as *duch'-ess*), *n.* a long cover for a dressing-table, or for the centre of a dining-table. [?]

**duch'-y,** *n.* a country ruled by a *duke.*

**duck,** *n.* a common water-bird: *v.* (**ducked, duck'-ing**), to dip; to dive; to lower the head suddenly. **duck'-ling,** *n.* a young duck. **ducking—stool,** *n.* a stool or chair in which scolds were formerly placed to be ducked in the water. **a duck's egg,** a score of none at all (0) at cricket and other games. **to make ducks and drakes of,** to waste; to squander recklessly. [D. *duiken.*]

**duck,** *n* a strong, untwilled linen or cotton fabric, used for men's (*esp.* sailors') outer garments. **ducks,** *n. pl.* garments made of duck. [Du. *dock*, linen cloth.]

**duct,** *n.* a tube, pipe, or canal for liquids (*esp.* in animal bodies and plants). [L. *dūco*, I lead.]

**duc'-tile** (*-tĭl*), *adj.* capable of being drawn out into threads (as metals into wire); yielding; easily led. [L. *dūco*, I lead.]

**dude,** *n.* a fop; a dandy. [?]

**dudg'-eon** (*duj'-un*), *n.* resentment; anger; ill-feeling. [? W. *dygen.*]

**due,** *adj.* owing; proper: *n.* what is owed; what one has a right to; tribute. **du'-ly,** *adv.* in due course; at the proper time. [F. <L. *dēbeo*, I owe.]

**du'-el,** *n.* a fight between two persons. **du'-el-list,** *n.* or **du'-el-ler,** *n.* one who fights in a duel. **du-el'-lo,** *n.* a duel; the laws of duelling. [I. <L. *duo*, two.]

**du-en'-na,** *n.* the chief lady-in-waiting on the Queen of Spain; an elderly lady who has charge of younger ones; a governess. [Sp. <L. *domĭna*, a mistress.]

**du-et',** *n.* a piece of music to be performed by two singers or players. [I. <L. *duo*, two.] [[<*Duffel*, in Holland.]

**duf'-fel,** *n.* a thick, coarse, woollen cloth.

**duf'-fer,** *n.* a pedlar; a stupid or incompetent person. [?]

**dug'—out,** *n.* a canoe made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree; a rough dwelling formed by excavating on a hill side or sloping bank. [**dug** + **out.**]

**duke,** *n. m.* (*f.* **duch'-ess**), a noble of the highest rank. **duke'-dom,** *n.* rank or territory of a duke. **du'-cal** (*-kal*), *adj.* of or belonging to a duke. [F. <L. *dūco*, I lead.]

**dul'-cet** (*-set*), *adj.* sweet (to the taste or to the ear); melodious. [O.F. <L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

**dul'-ci-mer** (*-sĭ-*), *n.* a musical instrument with wires struck by small hammers held in the hand. [Sp. <L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

**dull,** *adj.* not cheerful; slow at learning; stupid; slow of hearing, understanding, etc.; without life or spirit; drowsy; sad; downcast; not sharp (of tools, etc.); not bright or clear; cloudy: *v.* (**dulled, dul'-ling**), to make dull; to stupefy; to make blunt; to tarnish. **dul'-lard,** *n.* a person of slow intelligence. **dul'-ness,** or **dull'-ness,** *n.* [M.E. *dul*, foolish.]

**du'-ly,** *adv.* of **due.**

**Du'-ma** (*doo'-mâ*), *n.* the elective parliament of Russia, which met first by a decree of the Emperor in 1906; a meeting of councillors in Russia. [Rus.]

**dumb** (*dum*), *adj.* without power of speech; silent; without sound. **dumb-bells,** *n. pl.* weights swung in the hands for exercising certain muscles of the body. **dumb'-ly,** *adv.* **dum-found'** (**-ed, -ing**), (sometimes also **dum-foun'-der**), *v.* to strike dumb; to confuse. **dumb'-show,** *n.* a performance consisting of actions without words. **dumb-waiter,** *n.* a moveable table or stand for conveying food to table. [A.S. *dumb.*]

**dum'-dum,** *n.* an expanding bullet, *i.e.*, a lead bullet encased in steel, very thin at the end (the tip or nose), so that the lead flattens out when it strikes, and causes a fearful wound. [Imit. < **dump,** the sound made when striking.]

**dum'-my,** *n.* a dumb person; a stupid person; something which fills a place for show, but is not real; a hand at cards exposed to the other players: *adj.* fictitious; sham. [< **dumb.**]

**dump,** *n.* (*usu. pl.* **dumps**), gloominess of mind; sadness or low spirits. [< root of **damp.**]

**dump** (**dumped, dump'-ing**), *v.* to throw down in a heap; to import goods in large quantities, so as to lower the price of home goods, and make competition difficult or impossible. [? Scand.]

**dump'-ling,** *n.* a small pudding of boiled paste (sometimes with fruit). [< root of **dump.**]

**dun,** *adj.* of dark-brownish colour. [A.S. *dunn.*]

**dun** (**dunned, dun'-ning**), *v.* to press for payment of debt. [A.S. *dyne*, a loud noise.]

**dunce,** *n.* one who learns slowly; an ignorant or stupid person. [< *Duns Scotus*, a Scotch scholar, who died 1308; his followers are said to have opposed the revival of learning.]

**dun'-der-head,** *n.* a stupid person. [Dan. *dum.*]

**dune,** *n.* a low sand-hill. [A.S. *dūn*, a hill.]

**Dunelm.,** *Dun-el-men'-sis* [L.] = of Durham, the signature of the Bishop of Durham.

**dung,** *n.* the excrement of animals; manure: *v.* (**dunged, dung'-ing**), to manure with dung. **dung'-hill,** *n.* a heap of dung. [A.S. *dung.*]

**dun'-ga-ree,** *n.* a kind of coarse canvas or white drill used for the working clothes of sailors, etc. [Hind. *dungari.*]

**dun'-geon** (*-jun*), *n.* the chief tower of a castle; a close, dark prison (often underground); a prison. [*See* **donjon.**]

**du-o-dec'-i-mal** (*-des'-ĭ-*), *adj.* reckoned by twelves. [L. *duodĕcim*, twelve.]

**dupe,** *n.* one easily cheated: *v.* (**duped, du'-ping**), to cheat; to trick. [F. *dupe.*]

**du'-ple,** or **du'-plex,** *adj.* two-fold; double. [L. *duo*, two + *plĭco*, I fold.]

**du'-plex,** *adj.* double; compound; (in machinery), working in two ways. **duplex telegraphy,** an arrangement by which two messages can be transmitted at the same time in opposite directions on the same wire. [L. *duplex*, two-fold, double.]

**du'-pli-cate** (*-k't*), *n.* a copy: *adj.* double: *v.* (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting** [*-kā-*],). **du'-pli-ca-tor,** *n.* an apparatus for making a copy of a piece of writing, drawing, music, etc. [*See* **duple.**]

**du-plic'-i-ty** (*-plis'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* double-dealing; deceit; cunning. [*See* **duple.**]

**du'-ra-ble,** *adj.* lasting; permanent; able to resist decay. **du-ra-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* [F. < L. *dūro*, I last, endure < *dūrus*, hard, enduring.]

**du'-rance,** or **du'-ress,** *n.* imprisonment; restraint; hardship. Used in the phrase **durance vile.** [F. < L. *dūro*, I endure.]

***du-ran'-te vi'-ta,*** [L.] during life.

**du-ra'-tion,** *n.* length of time. [F. < L. *dūro*, I last.]

**dur'-bar,** *n.* an audience-chamber; a reception (*esp.* of native princes by the Viceroy of India). [P. < *dar*, a door.]

**du'-ring,** *prep.* for the space (of time) of. [F. < L. *dūro*, I endure, last.]

**dur'-ra,** *n.* a kind of millet. The plant is a kind of grass closely allied to sugar-cane, and the seeds are used as food. [Ar.]

**durst.** *See* **dare.**

**dusk,** *n.* evening twilight. **dusk'-y,** *adj.*

darkish ; of darkish colour. [Swedish *dusk*.]

**dust**, *n.* fine particles of matter ; fine powder ; earth ; the grave, where the body becomes dust ; gold dust, hence money : *v.* (**dust'-ed, dust'-ing**), to free from dust. **dust-coat**, *n.* a light overcoat. **dust'-er**, *n.* one who dusts, or that with which one dusts. **to dust one's jacket**, to chastise. **to throw — in one's eyes**, to mislead ; to deceive. [A.S. *dūst*.]

**Dutch** (*duch*), *adj.* of Holland. **Dutch auction**, one in which the seller commences with a high price and comes down gradually till a purchaser is found. **— courage**, sham courage. [G. *deutsch*]

**du'-ty**, *n.* what one ought to do ; obedience ; a tax on goods. **du'-te-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* **du'-ti-ful**, *adj.* **duty-free**, *adj.* (goods) free from duty or tax. **du'-ti-a-ble**, *adj.* liable to duty. [< root of **due**]

**dux**, *n.* a leader ; the top pupil (of a class or school). [L. *dux* < *dūco*, I lead.]

**D.V.**, [L.] *De'-o vo-len'-te*, God willing ; if God will.

**dwarf**, *n.* (*pl.* **dwarfs**), a very small human being, animal, or plant : *v.* (**dwarfed, dwarf'-ing**), to make or keep small. **dwarf'-ish**, *adj.* [A.S. *dweorg*.]

**dwell** (**dwelt, dwel'-ling**), *v.* to live (in a place) ; to reside ; to stay ; to continue long. **dwel'-ler**, *n.* one who —. **dwel'-ling**, *n.* residence ; home ; abode. [A.S. *dwellan*, to go astray.]

**dwin'-dle** (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to grow less or feeble by degrees ; to waste away. [A.S. *dwīnan*, to become smaller.]

**dwt.**, pennyweight. [*d.* < L. *denarius*, penny ; *wt.* for *weight*.]

**Dy'-ak** (*dī'-*), *n.* the Malay name for the native race of Borneo.

**dye** (*dī*), (**dyed, dye'-ing**), *v.* to give a new colour to ; to stain : *n.* **dy'-er**, *n.* one who dyes (cloth, etc.). **dye-stuffs**, *n.pl.* materials used in dyeing. [A.S. *dēagian*, to dye.]

**dy'-ing**, *pres. p.* of **to die** : *adj.* (Note, no "e.")

**dyke.** *See* **dike.**

**dy-nam'-ic** (*dī-* or *din-*), *adj.* relating to power or force. **dy-nam'-ics**, *n.pl.* the science of power or force (*esp.* of forces producing motion). **dy-nam'-i-cal**, *adj.* [Gr. *dŭnămis*, power.]

**dy'-na-mite** (or *dĭn'-*), *n.* a very powerful explosive substance consisting chiefly of nitro-glycerine. **dyn-a-mi'-tard**, or **dyn-a-mi'-ter**, *n.* one who commits an outrage by means of dynamite. [*See* **dynamic.**]

**dy'-na-mo**, *n.* (*pl.* **-mos**), a machine for producing currents of electricity by means of the relative movement of field-magnets and conductors, usually coils of copper wire. [*See* **dynamic.**]

**dyn'-as-ty** (*dĭn'-* or *dī'-*), *n.* a line of sovereigns of the same family. **dy-nas'-tic**, *adj.* [F. < L. < Gr. *dŭnastēs*, a lord.]

**dys'-en-ter-y** (*dis'-en-ter-ĭ*), *n.* inflammation of the large bowel, a disease differing from diarrhœa chiefly by being attended with fever and much pain. [L. < Gr. *dŭs*, evil + *entĕra*, bowels.]

**dys-pep'-si-a** (*dis-pep'-sĭ-ă*), or **dys-pep'-sy**, *n.* a kind of indigestion. **dys-pep'-tic**, *n.* and *adj.* [L. < Gr. *dŭs*, evil + *pepto*, I digest.]

## E

**E.**, east ; earl ; an abbreviation for many Christian names. [A.S. *ælc*.]

**each**, *adj.* every one (taken separately).

**ea'-ger** (*ē'-gĕr*), *adj.* very earnest ; with keen desire. **ea'-ger-ness**, *n.* [F. < L. *ācer*, sharp.]

**ea'-gle** (*ē'-gl*), *n.* a large bird of prey ; a gold coin (of the U.S.) worth ten dollars (about £2 1*s.* 8*d.*). **ea'-glet**, *n.* a young eagle. **eagle-eyed**, *adj.* very sharp-sighted ; discerning. [F. < L. *aquĭla*, an eagle.]

**ea'-gre** (*ē'-gr*) (less correctly **ea'-ger**), *n.* a large tidal wave ; a bore. [?]

**ear** (*ēr*), *n.* the organ of hearing ; perception or taste for music. **ear'-ache**, *n.* pains in the ear. **ear'-mark** (**-marked, -mark-ing**), *v.* to mark the ear of an animal (*esp.* a sheep or pig) with the name or sign of the owner ; to mark or set aside for a particular purpose : *n.* **ear'-ring**, *n.* an ornament (ring) for the ear. **ear'-shot**, *n.* within sound ; hearing distance. **ear-trumpet**, *n.* a tube put in the ear by partly deaf persons to assist their hearing. **ear'-wig**, *n.* a long insect with forked tail, said (erroneously) to creep into the head through the ear. **to give — to**, to listen to ; to pay attention to. [A.S. *ēare*.]

**ear** (*ēr*), *n.* a head of corn. [A.S. *ēar*.]

**earl** (*ĕrl*), *n.* a noble next in rank below a marquis. **earl'-dom**, *n.* the rank or

territory of an earl. **Earl Marshal,** one of the great English officers of State —he is president of the Heralds' College, and orders and regulates State ceremonies. [A.S. *eorl.*]

**ear'-ly** (*ĕr'-*), *adv.* and *adj.* in good time or season; happening in the near future; betimes. **ear'-li-er,** *adj.* **ear'-li-est,** *adj.* **early bird,** or **early riser,** one who gets up early in the morning. [A.S. *ærlīce* < *ær*, before (in time).]

**earn** (*ĕrn*), **(earned, earn'-ing),** *v.* to gain by labour; to deserve. **earn'-ings,** *n. pl.* what is earned. [A.S. *earnian.*]

**ear'-nest** (*ĕr'-*), *adj.* very desirous; intent; serious; determined: *n.* zeal; seriousness. **ear'-nest-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *eornost.*]

**ear'-nest** (*ĕr'-*), *n.* part of a price paid in advance; a foretaste of something to follow. [M.E. *ernes.*]

**earth** (*ĕrth*), *n.* the world in which we live; ground, mould, or dry land: *v.* **(earthed, earth'-ing),** to put earth to; to bury in the earth. **earth—closet,** *n.* one in which dry earth or ashes is used as a deodorizer. **earth'-en,** *adj.* made of some kind of earth (*esp.* clay). **earth'-ly,** *adj.* belonging to the earth; worldly; vile. **earth'-en-ware,** *n.* household articles made of baked clay. **earth—nut,** *n.* the **ground—nut** or **pea—nut,** a popular name given to several roots, tubers, or pods, most of which are edible. **earth'-quake,** *n.* a violent shaking or heaving up of the ground. **earth'-work,** *n.* a fortification made principally by throwing up banks of earth. **earth'-worm,** *n.* the common worm (living underground). **to run to —,** to hunt an animal to its burrow or to where it cannot escape. [A.S. *eorthe.*]

**ease** (*ēz*), *n.* freedom from labour, pain, trouble, or difficulty: *v.* **(eased, eas'-ing),** to give ease to. **to ease off,** to slacken a rope (*esp.* of a vessel) gradually. **eas'-y,** *adj.* at ease; free from pain; not difficult; comfortably off (in money matters); free from formality. **eas'-i-ly** (*-i-li*), *adv.* **eas'-i-ness,** *n.* **ease'-ment,** *n.* that which gives ease; in *law,* a liberty or privilege which one landowner has in the land of another without payment (as a right of way, etc.). **ease'-ful,** *adj.* **easy—going,** *adj.* good natured; indolent. **ill at —,** uncomfortable (*esp.* in mind). **to take it easy,** to be quite unconcerned; not to hurry. **to take one's —,** to make oneself comfortable. [? F. *aise.*]

**ea'-sel** (*ē'-zel*), *n.* a stand or frame for supporting a picture, blackboard, diagram, etc. [G. *Esel,* an ass.]

**east** (*ēst*), *n.* the direction in which the sun rises; one of the four cardinal points. **east'-er-ly,** *adj.* and *adv.* **east'-ern,** *adj.* towards or belonging to the east. **east'-ward,** *adj.* towards the east. **east'-wards,** *adv.* **East—India-man,** *n.* a swift sailing-vessel formerly used in trading with the East Indies. [A.S. *ēast,* east.]

**Eas'-ter** (*ēs'-*), *n.* the festival commemorating Christ's resurrection (kept in the Spring) on the Sunday after Good Friday (called **Easter Day**). **Easter egg,** *n.* an egg, hard-boiled and decorated on the shell, or something shaped like an egg, given as a present at Easter. **Easter—tide,** *n.* Easter time; the week after Easter Day. [A.S. *ēastre.*]

**eat** (*ēt*), **(ate, eat'-en, eat'-ing),** *v.* to take food through the mouth into the stomach; to consume. **eat'-a-ble,** *adj.* fit to be eaten. **eat'-a-bles,** *n. pl.* food. **eat'-er,** *n.* one who —. **eat'-ing,** *adj.*: *n.* **to — away,** to destroy gradually. **to — in,** to penetrate (as an acid into a metal); to take meals in a house of business as part wages. **to — its head off,** said of an animal (as a horse) which eats as much as the worth of the work it does, or is kept in the stable with nothing to do. **to — one's words,** to withdraw what one has said. [A.S. *etan.*]

**eau** (*ō*), [F.] water. **eau-de-Cologne** (*ō-duh-kō-lōn'*), *n.* Cologne water, a perfumed spirit. **eau-de-vie'** (*ō-duh-vē'*), *n.* (water of life), brandy. **eau forte'** (*ō fort'*), *n.* nitric acid; an etching (nitric acid being used in preparing the plate from which etchings are printed).

**eaves** (*ēvz*), *n. pl.* the part of a roof jutting over the wall. **eaves'-drop (-dropped, -drop-ping),** *v.* to listen secretly. **eaves'-drop-per,** *n.* [A.S. *efes,* eaves.]

**ebb (ebbed, ebb'-ing),** *v.* to flow back (of the tide): *n.*: *adj.* [A S. *ebba,* low tide.]

**eb'-o-ny,** *n.* a hard, black wood. **eb'-o-nite,** *n.* vulcanite, a hard, black material made from india-rubber. **eb'-on-ize (-ized, -iz-ing),** *v.* to stain (wood, etc.) black. [F. < L. < Gr. *ĕbĕnos,* the ebony tree.]

**E'-bor.,** *E-bor-a-cen'-sis* [L.] = of *E-bor'-a-cum*, or York; the signature of the Archbishop of York.

**eb-ul-li'-tion** (*-ul-lish'-un*), *n.* a boiling up or over; an outburst (of feeling). **e-bul'-li-ence** (*-bul'-lĭ-*), *n.* **e-bul'-li-ent,** *adj.* agitated. [L. *ex-* + *bullio*, I boil]

**ec-, el-, ex-,** *pref.* [< Gr. *ek-*] out of; from.

**E.C.,** East Central; Established Church.

***Ec'-ce Ho'-mo,*** [L.] behold the Man, *i.e.*, Jesus Christ. *John* xix., 5.

**ec-cen'-tric** (*ek-sen'-*), or **-tri-cal,** *adj.* out of the centre; odd or peculiar in manner. **ec-cen-tric'-i-ty** (*-tris'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* deviation from a centre, custom, etc.; peculiarity of conduct. [F. < L. *ex-* + *centrum*, centre.]

**ec-cle-si-as'-tic** (*-zĭ-*), *n.* a clergyman; a priest: *adj.* relating to, or belonging to, the Church. **ec-cle-si-as'-ti-cal,** *adj.* **ec-cle-si-as'-ti-cism,** *n.* strong attachment to the Church, and its doctrines and observances. [L. < Gr. *ekklēsia*, assembly, church.]

**ech'-e-lon** (*esh'-*), *n.* an arrangement of troops in the form of steps, each successive line being a little to the right or left of the preceding one. [F. *échelle*, a ladder.]

**ech'-o** (*ek'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **ech'-oes**), the repetition of a sound by reflection: *v.* (**ech'-oed, ech'-o-ing**), to repeat (as words, opinions, etc.); to sound back; to imitate. **to cheer to the —,** to applaud heartily. [L. < Gr. *ēchō*, echo.]

***é-clair-cisse-ment'*** (*ā-klār-sēs-mań'*), *n.* a clearing up; an explanation. [F.]

**e-clat'** (*ek'-la* or *ā-klà'*), *n.* striking effect; applause; notoriety. [F. *éclât.*]

**ec lec'-tic,** *adj.* choosing or selecting the the best out of everything; choosing or selecting opinions (*esp.* from different systems of philosophy, etc.): *n.* one who selects. **ec-lec'-ti-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* [Gr. *ek-*, out + *lĕgō*, I choose.]

**e-clipse'** (*-klips'*), *n.* an obscuring of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body (by shadow or intervention); temporary or partial loss of brilliancy or light: *v.* (**-clipsed', -clip'-sing**), to darken; to throw into the shade; to obscure; to outshine. [F. < L. < Gr. *ek-*, out + *leipō*, I leave.]

**e-clip'-tic,** *n.* the apparent path of the sun in the sky, or the real path of the earth as seen from the sun: *adj.* [*See* **eclipse.**]

**ec'-logue** (*-lŏg*), *n.* a simple, pastoral poem. [L. < Gr. *ek-*, out + *legō*, I select.]

**ec-ol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science of living things (animals and plants) in their natural surroundings. [Gr. *oikos*, a house + *lŏgŏs*, a discourse.]

**e-con'-o-my** (*-mĭ*), *n.* prudent management (*esp.* of house or money); saving. **ec-on-om'-i-cal,** *adj.* **ec-o-nom'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science of household management (**domestic economy**); the science of the production and distribution of wealth, and the utilization of natural resources (**political economy**). **e-con'-o-mist,** *n.* one who studies or practises economy. **e-con'-o-mize** (**-mized, -mizing**), *v.* to manage prudently or with economy; to spend money carefully; to save. **e-con'-o-mi-zer,** *n.* one who, or that which, economizes; any arrangement that saves waste (*esp.* of heat or fuel). [F. < L. < Gr. *oikos*, a house + *nŏmŏs*, a law.]

**e-cru'** (*ā-kroo'*), *adj.* the colour of unbleached linen: *n.* a coarse kind of linen, or lace. [F. *écru*, raw < L. *crudus*, raw.]

**ec'-sta-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* state of being filled with very great joy, rapture, delight, or other deep feeling. **ec-stat'-ic,** *adj.* [F. < L. < Gr. *ek-*, out + *stăsis*, a standing.]

**E.C.U.,** English Church Union.

**ec-u-men'-ic,** or **-ic-al,** *adj.* belonging to the whole inhabited earth; general; universal. [Gr. *oikoumenē*, the inhabited (world); general.]

**ec'-ze-ma,** *n.* an inflammation of the skin accompanied by redness, pimples, and itching. [Gr. *ek-*, out + *zĕō*, I boil.]

**ed.,** editor; edition.

**E'-dam,** *n.* a round, mild, long-keeping Dutch cheese. [< *Edam*, in Holland, where made.]

**Ed'-da,** *n.* two old Scandinavian books of mythology and heroic songs. [Ic. *edda*, great-grandmother.]

**ed'-dy,** *n.* (*pl.* **-dies**), a whirling current of water or air: *v.* (**-died, -dy-ing**), to move round and round. [A.S. *ed-*, back, backwards.]

**e'-del-weiss** (*ā'-del-vīs*), *n.* a small Alpine plant with white flowers. [G. *edel*, noble + *weiss*, white.]

**E'-den,** *n.* the garden of Adam and Eve; Paradise; a beautiful spot. [H. *ēden*, delight, pleasure.]

**e-den'-tate,** or **-ta'-ted,** *adj.* without teeth. **e-den-ta'-ta,** *n. pl.* an order of

animals having no front or canine teeth (as the sloth, armadillo, and ant-eater). [L. *e-*, out of + *dens*, a tooth.]

**edge** (*ej*), *n.* the sharp side or part of a cutting instrument; a sharp border; a side; a margin, border, or rim; keenness; sharpness; bitterness: *v.* **(edged, edg'-ing)**, to sharpen; to put an edge or border to; to move sideways. **edg'-ing** (*ej'-*), *n.* a bordering; a fringe. **edge–tool** (not **edged**), *n.* any cutting tool, etc. **edge–ways** (less correctly **–wise**), *adv.* sideways. **to set the teeth on** —, to cause a disagreeable sensation to the teeth; to produce a feeling of dislike. **to edge in,** to get in by degrees; to slide in. [A.S. *ecg*, edge.]

**ed'-i-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* eatable. **ed'-i-bles,** *n.* food. **ed-i-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* [L. *ĕdo*, I eat.]

**e'-dict,** *n.* a proclamation, decree, or order issued by authority. [L. *edictum* < *e-*, out of + *dīco*, I say.]

**ed'-i-fice** (*-ĭ-fis*), *n.* a large building or house. [L. *ædificium.*]

**ed'-i-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to *build up*, instruct, or improve (the mind); to teach. **ed-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-ĭ-fī-*), *n.* **ed'-i-fy-ing,** *adj.* instructing. [L. *ædes*, a house + *făcio*, I make.] [*q.v.*

**e'-dile** (*ē'-dīl*), *n.* more correctly **æ'-dile, Edin.,** Edinburgh.

**ed'-it (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to arrange or superintend the publication of (books, newspapers, etc.); to prepare for publication. **e-di'-tion** (*-dish'-un*), *n.* number of copies of a book, etc., printed at one time. **ed'-i-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **-tress),** one who —. **ed-i-to'-ri-al,** *n.* a leading article in a newspaper or magazine: *adj.* of or pertaining to an editor. ***e-dit'-i-o prin'-ceps,*** [L.] the first (and often the best) printed edition (of a book). [L. *ēdo*, I give out.]

**ed'-u-cate (-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to train or form (the mind and character); to teach. **ed-u-ca'-tion,** *n.* **ed-u-ca'-tion-ist** (less correctly **ed-u-ca'-tion-al-ist**), *n.* one who teaches, understands, or is an expert in, the principles of education. **ed'-u-ca-tive,** *adj.* belonging to education. **ed'-u-ca-tor,** *n.* one who, or that which, —. [L. *ēdūco*, I lead out.]

**e-duce'** (**-duced', -du'-cing**), *v.* to lead or draw out. **e-du'-ci-ble,** *adj.* **e-duc'-tion,** *n.* [*See* **educate.**]

**E.E.,** Early English.

**eel** (*ēl*), *n.* a long, snake-like fish with slimy skin. [A.S. *æl.*]

**e'en,** a contraction of **even.**

**e'er** (*ār*), a contraction of **ever.**

**ee'-rie** (*ē'-rĭ*), *adj.* causing a superstitious lonely feeling of fear. **ee'-ri-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *earg*, cowardly.]

**ef-face'** (**-faced', -fa'-cing**), *v.* to take the surface off; to blot out; to render illegible; to cause oneself to become unnoticed or inconspicuous. **ef-face'-ment,** *n.* **ef-face'-a-ble,** *adj.* [F. < L. *ef-* = *ex-* + *facies*, face.]

**ef-fect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to bring or come to pass; to produce: *n.* result; impression produced. **ef-fects',** *n. pl.* property; belongings. **ef-fec'-tive,** *adj.* producing effect; forcible; serviceable. **ef-fec'-tu-al,** *adj.* producing the effect desired. **ef-fec'-tu-al-ly,** *adv.* completely; thoroughly. **in effect,** in truth; really. **to give — to,** to accomplish; to put into practice. **to take —,** to come into force; to operate. [F. < L. *ef-* = *ex-* + *făcio*, I do.]

**ef-fem'-i-nate,** *adj.* womanish; unmanly; weak; cowardly. **ef-fem'-i-na-cy** (*-nă-sĭ*), *n.* **ef-fem'-i-nate-ly,** *adv.* [L. *ef-* = *ex-* + *fēmina*, a woman.]

**Ef-fen'-di,** *n.* a title of distinction, honour, or respect, in Turkey. [Turk.]

**ef-fer-vesce'** (*-ves'*), **(-vesced', -ves'-cing),** *v.* to boil up with a hissing noise; to give off gas; to froth up. **ef-fer-ves'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* **ef-fer-ves'-cence,** *n.* [L. *ef-* = *ex-* + *ferveo*, I boil.]

**ef-fete',** *adj.* worn out by age; exhausted. [L. *effētus.*]

**ef'-fi-ca-cy** (*-fĭ-kă-sĭ*), *n.* power to produce results; force. **ef-fi-ca'-cious** (*-kā'-shus*), *adj.* [L. *efficio*, I effect.]

**ef-fi'-cient** (*-fish'-ent*), *adj.* capable of producing a desired result; not inactive or incapable; energetic and active. **ef-fi'-cien-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [*See* **efficacy.**]

**ef'-fi-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-gies**), a figure; an image; the head impressed on a coin or medal. **to burn (or hang) in** —, to burn (or hang) the image of a person as an expression of contempt or dislike. [F. < L. *effigies* < *effingo*, I form, fashion]

**ef-flo-resce'** (*-res'*), **(-resced', -res'-cing)** *v.* to blossom out or forth; to become covered with white dust or powder. **ef-flo-res'-cence** (*-sens*), *n.* the blossom or flower of a plant; the period of flowering. **ef-flo-res'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* [F. <

L. *effloresco*, I bloom out.]

**ef'-flu-ence** (*-ens*), *n.* a flowing out; that which flows out. **ef'-flu-ent,** *n.* that which flows out from a lake, a sewage tank, etc.: *adj.* [L. *effluo*, I flow out.]

**ef-flu'-vi-um,** *n.* (*pl.* **-vi-a**), vapour (*esp.* disagreeable) given off from a body or decaying matter; a bad smell. [L. *effluvium* < *effluo*, I flow out.]

**ef'-flux,** *n.* a flowing out; that which flows out; the passing (of time). **ef-flux'-ion** (*-fluk'-shun*), *n.* [L. *effluo*, I flow out.]

**ef'-fort,** *n.* a putting forth of strength; an attempt. **ef'-fort-less,** *adj.* making no effort. [F. < L. *ef-* = *ex-* + *fortis*, strong.]

**ef-front'-er-y** (*-frunt'-*), *n.* impudence; boldness; shamelessness. [F. < L. *effrons* < *frons, frontis*, a forehead.]

**ef-ful'-gence,** *n.* brightness; lustre. **ef-ful'-gent,** *adj.* [L. *effulgeo*, I shine forth.]

**ef-fuse'** (*-fūz'*), **(-fused', -fu'-sing),** *v.* to pour out. **ef-fu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* a pouring out; unrestrained utterance of words, etc. **ef-fu'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* pouring out profusely; gushing. [L. *effundo*, I pour out.] [*efete.*]

**eft,** *n.* a newt (a kind of lizard). [A.S.

***e.g.,*** *ex-em'-pli grā'-tĭ-ā*, [L.] = for the sake of example; for example.

**egg,** *n.* a rounded body covered with a shell or membrane (laid by birds, insects, and reptiles), containing the substance from which a young creature is produced. [A.S. *ǣg.*]

**egg (egged, eg'-ging),** *v.* to incite (in the phrase **to egg on**). [M.E. *eggen*, to goad on.]

**e'-gis,** properly **ægis,** *q.v.*

**eg'-lan-tine** (*-tīn*, less correctly *-tĭn*), *n.* the sweet-briar or wild-rose. [F. < L. *acŭleus*, a sting, prickle.]

**eg'-o** (or *ē'-gō*), *n.* the "I"; that which feels, thinks, and acts; self. **eg'-o-ism** (or *ē'-gō-*), *n.* the doctrine of those who believe that we are certain of nothing except our own existence; self-interest; selfishness. **eg'-o-ist** (or *ē'-gō-*), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of egoism; one who thinks and speaks too much of himself; an egotist, *q.v.* [L. *ĕgo*, I.]

**eg'-o-tism,** *n.* the practice of too frequently using the word "I"—hence, speaking or writing too much of oneself; self-praise; self-importance; love of self. **eg'-o-tist,** *n.* one addicted to egotism; a self-opinionated person. **eg-o-tis'-tic,** or **-tis'-ti-cal,** *adj.* given to egotism; self-conceited; vain. **eg'-o-tize (-tized, -ti-zing),** *v.* to exalt oneself; to talk or write as an egotist. [*See* **ego.**]

**e-gre'-gi-ous** (*-jĭ-us*), *adj.* remarkable; extraordinary (*usu.* in a bad sense); gross. [L. *egregius*, distinguished < *e-* + *grex, gregis*, a flock.]

**e'-gress,** *n.* a going out; means of going out. [L. *egrĕdior*, I go out.]

**e'-gret** (properly **ai'-gret,** *q.v.*), *n.* a kind of heron; a plume of heron's feathers. [F. *aigrette*, a plume of feathers.]

**E.I.,** East Indies, or East Indian.

**E.I.C.,** East India Company.

**ei'-der** (*ī'-*), *n.* the **eider-duck,** a kind of salt-water duck. **eider-down,** *n.* very fine soft feathers growing on the breast of the eider-duck, used for lining quilts, etc.; a quilt so lined. [Ic. *ædr.*]

**ei'-kon** (*ī'-*). *See* **icon.**

**ei-re'-ni-con** (*ī-rē'-nĭ-*), *n.* an attempt (often in writing) to bring about peace between contending parties. [Gr. *eirēnē*, peace.]

**eis-tedd'-fod** (*īs-teth'-vōd*), *n.* (*pl.* **-fo'-dau**) (*-vō'-dow*), an assembly of Welsh bards and minstrels. [W.]

**ei'-ther** (*ī'-ther* or *ē'-*), *adj.* one or the other (*esp.* of two). [A.S. *ægther.*]

**e-jac'-u-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to jerk out words; to exclaim. **e-jac-u-la'-tion,** *n.* an exclamation; a short prayer. **e-jac'-u-la-to-ry,** *adj.* [L. *e-* + *jacŭlor*, I throw, hurl.]

**e-ject' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to throw, thrust, or drive out; to dismiss; to banish. **e-jec'-tion,** *n.* the act of ejecting. **e-ject'-ment,** *n.* a casting out; the removal (by force of law) of a person or persons from house or land. **e-ject'-or,** *n.* [L. *ejicio*, I cast out.]

**eke** (*ēk*), **(eked, e'-king),** *v.* to add to; to increase. **to eke out,** to make the best of (an income, etc.). [A.S. *ēcan*, to increase.]

**eke** (*ēk*), *adv.* also. [A.S. *ēac*, also.]

**e-lab'-o-rate (-ra-ted, -ra-ting),** *v.* to work out with much labour; to finish with much pains and skill: *adj.* made with much labour; highly finished; done with exactness or pains. **e-lab-o-ra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *e-* + *labor*, labour.]

**é-lan'** (*ā-lȧn'*), *n.* dash; ardour; impulse. [F.]

**e'-land** (*ē'-*), *n.* a South African species of

antelope. [D. *eland*, an elk.]

**e-lapse'** (**-lapsed'**, **-lap'-sing**), *v.* to slip or pass away (*esp.* silently, of time). [L. *e-*+*labor*, *lapsus*, I glide, slip.]

**e-las'-tic**, *adj.* having a tendency to recover the original form; springing back (after pulling or pressure); springy; flexible; yielding; resilient: *n.* a substance having elastic properties. **e-las-tic'-i-ty** (*-tĭs'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* power to recover from pressure, overwork, depression, etc.; liberty to exercise discretion. [Gr. *elaunō*, I drive.]

**e-late'** (**-la'-ted**, **-la'-ting**), *v.* to lift up (as the spirits); to elevate (as with success); to make proud. **e-la'-ted**, *adj.* exalted; in high spirits; proud. **e-la'-tion**, *n.* pride resulting from success. [L. *ēlātus*, lifted up.]

**el'-bow** (*-bō*), *n.* the joint at the middle of the arm; an angle or bend. **elbow-grease**, *n.* hard work. **elbow-room**, *n.* room to move the elbows in; room for action. **out at the elbows**, shabby; in needy circumstances. [A.S. *elboga*.]

**eld'-er**, *adj.* older: *n.* an old person; one placed in office (*esp.* in the Presbyterian Church). **eld'-est**, *adj.* oldest. [A.S. *eald*, old.]

**el'-der**, **elder-tree**, *n.* a genus of low trees or shrubs, with soft pith, bearing white blossoms and purple berries. [A.S. *ellærn*.]

**El Do-ra'-do** (*-rä'-*), *n.* a fabulous country containing unlimited supplies of wealth (gold). [Sp. *el dorado*, the gilded.]

**e-lect'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to choose; to select (*esp.* by vote): *n.* one chosen: *adj.* chosen. **e-lec'-tion**, *n.* a choosing (*esp.* of member for parliament, etc.). **e-lec-tion-eer'-ing**, *adj.* the work of managing and directing an election: *n.* **e-lec'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* by election or choice. **e-lec'-tor**, *n.* one who chooses; one who has a vote; in the old German Empire, one of the princes entitled to choose the Emperor. **e-lec'-tor-al**, *n.* pertaining to or consisting of electors. **e-lec'-tor-ate**, *n.* the body of electors. [L. *ēlĭgo*, I choose, elect.]

**e-lec'-tric**, or **-tric-al**, *adj.* belonging to electricity **e-lec'-trics**, *n. pl.* a general name for all that pertains to electricity. **electric fluid**, *n.* the supposed matter of electricity; lightning. **electric railway**, *n.* a railway in which the motive power is electricity. [*See* **electricity.**]

**e-lec-tric'-i-ty** (*-tris'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a form of energy in nature, and the phenomena (*esp.* attraction and repulsion) which this form of energy exhibits; the science which investigates the nature of, and the laws relating to, this form of energy. **e-lec-tri'-cian** (*-trish'-un*), *n.* one skilled in the science of, or the practical application of, electricity. **e-lec'-tri-fy** (**-fied**, **-fy-ing**), *v.* to communicate electricity to; to charge or affect with electricity; to give a sudden shock or thrill (as of surprise, admiration, delight, etc.) to; to astonish. **e-lec-tri-fi-ca'-tion**, *n.* the act of charging or supplying with electricity. **e-lec'-trum**, *n.* an alloy of gold and silver; German silver. [L. *electrum* < Gr. *ēlectrŏn*, amber.]

**electro-bus**, *n.* an omnibus propelled by electric power. [*See* **electricity.**]

**e-lec'-tro-cute** (or **-tri-**), (**-cu-ted**, **-cu-ting**), *v.* to inflict the penalty of death by means of electricity. **e-lec-tro-cu'-tion**, *n.* [< **electricity** + **execution.**]

**e-lec'-trode**, *n.* either of the poles or terminals of a galvanic battery or dynamo (the anode +, and the cathode —). **electro-dynamics**, *n.* the branch of science which treats of the properties of electric currents. **e-lec'-tro-graph**, *n.* a photograph or writing made by electricity transmitted from a distance. **electro-kinetics**, *n.* the branch of the science which treats of the motion of an electric current, and the forces producing or regulating it. **e-lec-tro-lier'** (*-leer'*), *n.* a chandelier or cluster of electric lamps. **e-lec-trol'-y-sis** (*-ĭ-sis*), *n.* the process of chemical decomposition by electricity. **e-lec'-tro-lyte**, *n.* a substance which can be decomposed by electricity. **e-lec-tro-lyt'-ic** (*-lit'-*), *adj.* **electro-magnet**, *n.* a bar of soft iron made temporarily magnetic by means of an electric current. **electro-magnetism**, *n.* the science which treats of the development of magnetism by electric currents; the influence of a magnet on an electric current. **e-lec-trom'-e-ter**, *n.* an instrument for measuring the quantity or the strength of an electric current. **electro-mobile** (*-mō'-beel*), *n.* a vehicle moved by electricity. **electro-motive**, *adj.* of or pertaining to the motion of electricity or the laws that govern it. **electro-motive force**, *n.* the force that causes electricity to move

along a conductor. **electro–** (or **electric–**) **motor,** *n.* an apparatus or machine for applying electricity as a motive power. **e-lec'-tron,** *n.* the electric charge of an atom; the units which form an atom. **e-lec-trop'-a-thy,** *n.* the treatment of diseases by electricity. **electro–plate,** *n.* metallic articles coated by electricity with another metal, *esp.* with silver: *v.* **(–pla-ted, –pla-ting).** **e-lec'-tro-scope,** *n.* an apparatus for detecting the presence of electricity. **electro–statics,** *n.* the branch of science which treats of electric force in a state of rest. **e-lec'-tro-type** (often called **e-lec'-tro**), *n.* a copy or model of anything formed by a deposit of copper on a mould by means of electricity: *v.* **(-typed, -ty-ping),** to produce an electro. **e-lec'-tro-ty-per,** *n.* [*See* **electricity.**]

**e-lec'-tu-a-ry,** *n.* a medicine composed of powders mixed with sugar, honey, sweet syrup, etc. [F.<L. *ēlectuārium.*]

**el-ee-mos'-y-na-ry** (*-ĭ-nă-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to alms; given from charity or pity. [L.<Gr. *ĕlĕos,* pity.]

**el'-e-gance,** *n.* graceful neatness. **el'-e-gant,** *adj.* neatly beautiful; graceful; refined; tasteful; very choice. [F.<L. *ēlegantia,* elegance.]

**el'-e-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-gies**), a mournful song; a lament. **el-e-gi'-ac** (*-jī'-*), *adj.* relating to elegy. **el'-e-gist,** *n.* a writer of elegies. [F.<L.<Gr. *ĕlĕgos,* a lament.]

**el'-e-ment,** *n.* a first principle or rule; one of the simplest parts of which a body is composed; an ingredient; the proper state or habitation of an animal; the bread and wine used in the Lord's Supper; in *pl.* the rudiments of learning; the forces of nature (as wind, thunder, lightning, etc.). The ancients recognized **four elements,** fire, earth, air, water; modern chemistry has discovered about eighty. **el-e-ment'-al,** *adj.* **el-e-ment'-a-ry,** *adj.* primary; simple; relating to first elements or principles. [F.<L. *elementum.*]

**el'-e-me,** *adj.* hand-picked, hence, of superior quality (as eleme figs). [T.]

**el'-e-phant** (*-fant*), *n.* the largest living quadruped. **el-e-phan-ti'-a-sis,** *n.* a disease in which the skin becomes thick, rough, and hard. **el-e-phan'-tine,** *adj.* like an elephant (in size, motion, etc.); large and ungainly. [F.<L.<Gr. *elĕphas.*]

**el'-e-vate (-va-ted, -va-ting),** *v.* to lift up; to raise; to improve; to promote or raise in rank or position; to cheer the spirits. **el-e-va'-tion,** *n.* the act of —; height; a drawing showing the front view of a building or other object. **el'-e-va-tor,** *n.* one who —; a machine for raising grain or other goods to a higher floor in a warehouse; a muscle that raises a limb; that part of a flying-machine by means of which it is caused to rise or fall. **el'-e-va-to-ry,** *adj.* [L. *e-*+*lĕvo,* I raise.]

**elf,** *n.* (*pl.* **elves**), a small spirit; a fairy. **elf'-ish,** *adj.* like an elf; mischievous. **elf–locks,** *n.* tangled hair. [A.S. *ælf.*]

**e-lic'-it** (*-lis'-*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to draw or coax out; to deduce. [L. *ēlicĭtus,* drawn out.]

**e-lide'** (**-li'-ded, -li'-ding**), *v.* to strike, or leave, out (*esp.* a syllable, word, etc). **e-li'-sion** (*-lizh'-un*), *n.* [L. *ēlīdo,* I strike out.]

**el'-i-gi-ble** (*-jĭ-bl*), *adj.* worthy of being chosen; fit; desirable; legally or properly qualified. **el-i-gi-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* [F.<L. *ēlīgo,* I choose out.]

**e-lim'-in-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to take, leave, or thrust out; to discard or set aside as unimportant; to obtain by separation. **e-lim-in-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *e-*+*līmen,* a threshold.]

***élite*** (*ā-leet'*), *n.* the choice part; the best of anything; people of rank and fashion. [F.<L. *electus,* chosen.]

**e-lix'-ir,** *n.* (more fully ***e-lix'-ir vi'-tæ***) [L.] the elixir of life. A liquor by which alchemists professed to be able to prolong life indefinitely, or to change common metals into gold; a cordial that invigorates; the very best of anything. [Ar. *el-iksīr,* (?) the philosopher's stone or (?) a decoction.]

**E-liz-a-be'-than,** *adj.* of the age or time of Q. Elizabeth (last half 16th cent.).

**elk,** *n.* the largest species of deer. [Ic. *elgr.*]

**ell,** *n.* a measure of length. The **English** ell is 5 quarters of a yard. [A.S. *eln.*]

**el-lipse',** *n.* a figure of oval shape. **el-lip'-sis,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**), the leaving out of a word or words (understood). **el-lip'-tic-al,** *adj.* pertaining or belonging to an ellipse; having a part omitted or understood. [L.<Gr. *elleipsis,* a leaving out, omission.]

**el-o-cu'-tion,** *n.* style and manner of speaking or reading (*esp.* in public); fluency of speech; oratory. **el-o-cu'-tion-ist,** *n.* one skilled in, or a teacher of, the art of speaking fluently and effectively. [L. *ēlŏquor*, I speak out.]

**e-loge'** (*ā-lōzh'*), or **e-lo'-gi-um** (*-jĭ-*), *n.* a funeral oration (praising the deceased). [F. *éloge*<L. *ēlŏgium*, a saying, an inscription (*esp.* on a tomb).]

**E. long.,** east longitude.

**e'-lon-gate** (*-long-gate*), **(-ga-ted, -ga-ting),** *v.* to make longer; to lengthen. **e-lon-ga'-tion,** *n.* [L. *e-*+*longus*, long]

**e-lope'** **(-loped', -lo'-ping),** *v.* to run away secretly (*esp.* said of a woman who runs away with a lover). **e-lope'-ment,** *n.* [? A.S. *hlēopan*, to escape.]

**el'-o-quence,** *n.* the power or art of speaking well; persuasive speech. **el'-o-quent,** *adj.* [F.<L. *ēlŏquor*, I speak out.]

**else,** *adj.*: *adv.* other; besides. **else-where',** *adv.* in another place. [A.S. *elles*, otherwise, else.]

**e-lu'-ci-date** **(-da-ted, -da-ting),** *v.* to make clear; to explain; to illustrate. **e-lu-ci-da'-tion,** *n.* **e-lu'-ci-da-to-ry,** *adj.* [L. *e-*+*lucĭdus*, clear, bright.]

**e-lude'** **(-lu'-ded, -lu'-ding),** *v.* to avoid slily by artifice or dexterity; to baffle; to escape. **e-lu'-sion** (*-lu'-zhun*), *n.* **e-lu'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* **e-lu'-so-ry,** *adj.* [L. *elūdo*<*lūdus*, play.]

**e-lys'-i-um** (*-lizh'-ĭ-* or *-liz'-*), *n.* the blissful abode of the souls of the happy dead (among the ancient Greeks); any place of great delight. **e-lys'-ian,** *adj.* delightful; glorious. **Elysian fields,** Paradise; the abode of happiness in the future life. [L.<Gr. *ēlusion pĕdion*, the Elysian plain (or fields).]

**E.M.,** the Edward Medal, awarded for bravery in the mine.

**e-ma'-ci-ate** (*-mā'-shĭ-* not *-māsh'-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to make lean or thin; to become thin; to waste away. **e-ma'-ci-a-tion,** *n.* **e-ma'-ci-a-ted,** *adj.* lean; wasted away. [L. *e-*+*mācies*, leanness.]

**em'-a-nate** **(-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to flow from; to proceed from (as from a source); to arise. **em-a-na'-tion,** *n.* **em'-a-na-tive** (*-nă-*), *adj.* [L. *e-*+*māno*, I flow.]

**e-man'-ci-pate** (*-sĭ-*), **(-pa-ted, -pa-ting),** *v.* to set free (as from slavery, evil influences, or restraint). **e-man-ci-pa'-tion,** *n.* **e-man'-ci-pa-tor,** *n.* [L. *e-*+*manus*, the hand+*căpio*, I take.]

**e-mas'-cu-late** **(-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to deprive of masculine vigour or spirit; to weaken; to make effeminate. [L. *e-*+*mascŭlus*, male.]

**em-balm'** (*-bâm'*), **(-balmed', -balm'-ing),** *v.* to preserve (*esp.* a dead body) from decay by means of aromatic drugs. **em-balm'-er,** *n.* [L. *em-*+**balm.**]

**em-bank'** **(-banked', -bank'-ing),** *v.* to throw up a bank beside or round; to protect with a bank. **em-bank'-ment,** *n.* a mound; a bank (*esp.* of earth). [L. *em-*+**bank.**]

**em-bar'-go,** *n.* (*pl.* **-goes**), a forbidding of vessels to leave port; a more or less complete stoppage of trade; prohibition: *v.* **(-goed, -go-ing).** [Sp. *embargar*, to arrest<*barra*, a bar.]

**em-bark'** **(-barked', -bark'-ing),** *v.* to go or put on board (ship); to begin or engage upon an enterprise. **em-bar-ka'-tion** (or **-ca'-**), *n.* **em-bark'-ment,** *n.* [F. *embarquer*<*barque*, a bark.]

***embarras de richesses*** (*aṅ-bă-rä' duh rē-shes'*), [F.] embarrassment of riches; having more wealth (or good things) than one knows what to do with, or how to make a choice from.

**em-bar'-rass** **(-rassed, -rass-ing),** *v.* to involve in difficulty; to trouble; to confuse; to perplex; to impede. **em-bar'-rass-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *em-*+Sp. *barra*, a bar.]

**em'-bas-sy,** *n.* the charge, office, or residence of an ambassador; persons serving on an embassy. [*See* **ambassador.**]

**em-bat'-tle** **(-tled, -tling),** *v.* to set in order of battle; to furnish with battlements. [*See* **battle.**]

**em-bel'-lish** **(-lished, -lish-ing),** *v.* to make beautiful; to decorate; to adorn. **em-bel'-lish-ment,** *n.* [F. *embellir*<*beau*, *belle*, beautiful.]

**Em'-ber-days,** *n. pl.* three days in each of the four quarters of the year appointed by the Church for fasting and prayer. [A.S. *ymbryne*, a running round; course of time, or<L. *quattuor tempora*, the four seasons.]

**em'-bers,** *n.* the hot remains of a fire; red-hot ashes. [A.S. *æmyrgean*, ashes.]

**em-bez'-zle** **(-zled, -zling),** *v.* to take for one's own what has been entrusted to one's care (*esp.* money). **em-bez'-zle-**

**ment,** *n.* **em-bez'-zler,** *n.* [?]

**em-bit'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to make bitter; to cause or increase ill-feeling in. [L. *em-*+**bitter.**]

**em-bla'-zon** (*-zun*), *n.* to adorn with figures (in heraldry); to adorn with bright colours. **em-bla'-zon-ment,** *n.* **em-bla'-zon-ry,** *n.* [L. *em-*+**blazon.**]

**em'-blem,** *n.* a type; a figure; a symbol. **em-blem-at'-ic** (or **-ic-al**), *adj.* symbolic; typical or representative. [F.<L.<Gr. *emblēma*, an insertion<*emballō*, I throw in.]

**em-bod'-y (-ied, -y-ing),** *v.* to form into a body; to include; to express an idea (in words). **em-bod'-i-ment,** *n.* a perfect representation of all that is included in a type, as the "embodiment of manliness." [L. *em-*+**body.**]

**em-bold'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to make bold or courageous; to give courage to. [L. *em-*+**bold.**]

**em'-bo-lism** (*-lizm*), *n.* the periodical insertion of a day (or days) into the calendar to correct the error caused by the difference between the civil and the solar year (*e.g.*, 29th Feb. each Leap Year); the presence of a clot of blood causing an obstruction in a blood-vessel; an insertion. [Gr. *en-*+*ballō*, I throw.]

***em-bon-point*** (*aṅ-boṅ-pwoṅ'*), *n.* [F.] good condition; stoutness; plumpness: *adj.* plump; well-nourished.

**em-bos'-om (-omed, -om-ing),** *v.* to receive into the bosom; to embrace affectionately; to surround. [L. *em-*+**bosom.**]

**em-boss' (-bossed', -boss'-ing),** *v.* to ornament with bosses or raised work. [L. *em-*+**boss.**]

**em'-bou-chure** (*em'-boo-shoor*, or more correctly *aṅ-boo-shoor'*), *n.* the mouth (*esp.* of a river, a cannon, or a wind-instrument of music). [F. *bouche*, a mouth.]

**em-bow'-er (-ered, -er-ing),** *v.* to place in or cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. [L. *em-*+**bower.**]

**em-brace'** (*-brās'*), **(-braced', -bra'-cing),** *v.* to clasp in the arms; to receive eagerly or willingly; to include; to welcome: *n.* [O.F. *embracer*<L. *en-*+*brāchium*, the arm.]

**em-bra'-sure** (*-brā'-zhŭr* or *-zhūr*, not *-brăsh'-*), *n.* an opening (with slant sides) in a wall to allow a cannon to be fired; a loop-hole. [F.]

**em'-bro-cate (-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to moisten or rub (a diseased part) with a liquid medicine. **em-bro-ca'-tion,** *n.* the act of embrocating; the liquid or lotion used. [L.<Gr. *en-*+*brechō*, I wet]

**em-brogl'-io,** *n.* *See* **imbroglio.**

**em-broi'-der (-dered, -der-ing),** *v.* to ornament with designs in needlework. **em-broi'-der-y,** *n.* designs worked upon a woven or other fabric with needle and linen, woollen, or silk threads. (Note the difference between *embroidery* and *tapestry*; the latter being pictures or other designs woven partly by a needle and partly by a shuttle). **em-broi'-der-er,** *n.* [L. *en-*+F. *broder*, to embroider<root of **border.**]

**em-broil' (-broiled', -broil'-ing),** *v.* to involve in trouble, strife, or quarrel. **em-broil'-ment,** *n.* [F. *em-*+**broil.**]

**em'-bry-o** (*-brĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-os**), or **em'-bry-on** (*pl.* **-ons**), the young of an animal in its earliest stage of development; the part of a seed which develops into the plant. **in embryo,** in an undeveloped stage. **em-bry-on'-ic,** *adj.* [F.<Gr. *embruŏn.*]

**e-mend' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to amend; to correct. **e-men-da'-tion,** *n.* a correction. **e-men'-da-to-ry** (not *-men-dā'-*), *adj.* [L. *e-*+*mendum*, a fault.]

**em'-er-ald,** *n.* a precious stone of green colour: *adj.* green. **The Emerald Isle,** Ireland. [F.<L.<Gr. *smaragdos.*]

**e-merge' (-merged', -merg'-ing),** *v.* to rise out of; to come forth; to issue; to reappear after being hidden from view. **e-mer'-gen-cy,** *n.* an unforeseen occurrence calling for prompt action; a sudden necessity. **e-mer'-gent,** *adj.* coming forth or issuing. **e-mer'-sion,** *n.* the act of —. [L. *e-*+*mergo*, I dip.]

**e-mer'-i-tus** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* discharged (after serving the appointed time) or retired from public service (*usu.* on account of old age or infirmity): *n.* (*pl.* **-i-ti**). [L. *emerĭtus.*]

**e-mer'-sion.** *See* **emerge.**

**em'-er-y,** *n.* a very hard mineral used for grinding or polishing. [F.<Gr. *smŭris.*]

**e-met'-ic,** *n.* a medicine to cause vomiting: *adj.* [L.<Gr. *emĕō*, I vomit.]

**e-meute'** (*ā-muht'*), *n.* a riot; a disorderly outbreak. [F. *émeute*<L. *mōtus*, a movement.]

**E.M.F.,** electro-motive force, *q.v.*

**em'-i-grate (-ĭ-), (-gra-ted, -gra-ting),**

*v.* to leave one's country to settle in another (*esp.* in a colony). **em'-i-grant,** *n.* one who —. **em-i-gra'-tion,** *n.* the act of —. [L *ēmīgro*, I remove, emigrate]

**em'-i-nence,** *n.* raised ground ; an elevation ; a title of honour (*esp.* as given to cardinals) ; distinction. **em'-i-nent,** *adj.* high ; distinguished ; standing out above others ; conspicuous. [L. *ēmĭneo*, I stand out.]

**em-ir'** (*em-eer'* or *ē'-mĭr*), *n.* a Turkish or Arabic ruler of a tribe, or the governor of a province. [Ar. *amir*, a commander ]

**em'-is-sa-ry,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), one sent on a mission ; a spy ; a secret messenger. [L *emitto*, I send out or forth.]

**e-mit'** (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to send out ; to throw out ; to discharge. **e-mis'-sion** (*-mish'-un*), *n.* [L. *emitto*, I send out or forth.]

**Em-man'-u-el,** *n.* the Messiah ; the Lord Jesus Christ. [H. *im*, with + *ānū*, us + *Ēl*, God.]

**em'-met,** *n.* an ant. [A.S. *æmette*, ant. **Ant** is a contracted form of **emmet.**]

**e-mol'-lient** (*-lyènt*), *adj.* softening ; soothing ; making supple : *n.* a softening or soothing medicine for outward use. [F. < L. *emollio*, I soften.]

**e-mol'-u-ment,** *n.* pay ; reward ; gain ; profit. [F. < L. *emolumentum.*]

**e-mo'-tion,** *n.* agitation of mind ; deep feeling (as of joy, sorrow, etc.). **e-mo'-tion-al,** *adj.* subject to emotion. [L. *emōtus*, moved < *mŏveo*, I move.]

**Emp.,** Emperor ; Empress.

**em-pale'.** *See* **impale.**

**em-pan'-el.** *See* **impanel.**

**em'-per-or,** *n.* *See* **empire.**

**em'-phas-is** (*-făs-*), *n.* stress of the voice (on particular words or syllables) ; intensity ; force. **em'-pha-size** (*-sīz*), (**-sized, -si-zing**), *v.* to lay stress on ; to give force to. **em-phat'-ic** (*-fat'-*), *adj.* with emphasis ; impressive ; forcible. [Gr. *emphăsis.*]

**em'-pire,** *n.* dominion ; rule ; sway ; a dominion consisting of more than one state. **em'-per-or,** *n. m.* (*f.* **em'-press**), the sovereign of an empire. **Empire-Day,** *n.* the 24th May (the birthday of Queen Victoria). **Empire gown,** one in fashion in France about the time when Napoleon I. was emperor (1804-1815). [F. < L. *impĕrium*, command, empire.]

**em-pir'-ic** (or **-ic-al**), *adj.* based on experience only (as contrasted with scientific study). **em-pir'-ic,** *n.* one who so practises (*esp.* in the medical profession) ; a quack. **em-pir'-i-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* [Gr. *empeirikos* < *peira*, a trial.]

**em-ploy'** (**-ployed', -ploy'-ing**), *v.* to engage in labour ; to give work to ; to use : *n.* **em-ploy-é',** *n. m.*, or **em-ploy-ée'** (*an-plaw-yā'*), *n. f.* [F.] one who works for an **em-ploy'-er.** (Note. *Often used in Eng. with* **-ee** *for both m. and f., and without accent.*) **em-ploy'-ment,** *n.* [F. < L. *implĭco*, I enfold.]

**em-po'-ri-um,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ri-ums,** or **-ri-a**), a large store-house for goods for sale ; a centre of trade. [L. < Gr. *empŏrion* < *pŏros*, a way.]

**em-pow'-er** (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* to give power or authority to. [L. *em* + **power.**]

**emp'-ty,** *adj.* containing nothing ; untenanted ; unfurnished ; without effect ; unsatisfactory ; lacking ideas ; vain : *v.* (**-tied, -ty-ing**), to remove all the contents of. **emp'-ti-ness,** *n.* state of being —. [A.S. *æmtig.*]

**em-py-re'-an** (*-pĭ-* or *-pir'-ē-*), *adj.* belonging to the region of pure fire, or the highest heaven : *n.* **em-pyr'-e-al** (*-pĭr'-*), *adj.* [Gr. *empŭros*, in the fire.]

**e'-mu,** *n.* an Australian bird resembling the ostrich. [? Po.]

**em'-u-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to try to equal or surpass ; to rival. **em-u-la'-tion,** *n.* **em'-u-la-tive** (*-lā-* or *-lă-tĭv*), *adj.* **em'-u-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* **em'-u-la-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *æmŭlor* < *æmŭlus*, a rival.]

**e-mul'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* a liquid resembling milk formed by mixing oil and water. **emul'-si-fy** (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* **e-mul'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* [F. < L. *emulsus*, milked out.]

**en-, em-,** *pref.* [Gr.] in ; on.

**en-, em-,** *pref.* [L.] in ; into.

**en-a'-ble** (*-bl*), (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to make able ; to give power, strength, or authority to. [L. *en-* + **able.**]

**en-act'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to establish by law ; to perform (a part) on the stage. **en-act'-ment,** *n.* a law passed by parliament or other authority. [L. *en-* + **act.**]

**en-am'-el,** *n.* a smooth, glassy substance used in inlaying metals ; the hard, outer coating of the teeth, pottery, etc. : *v.* (**-elled, -el-ling**). [O.F. *esmail.*]

**en-am'-our** (**-oured, -our-ing**), *v.* to charm ; to captivate ; to inspire with

deep love. [O.F.<L. *en-*+*amor*, love.]

***en a-vant'*** (*aṅa-vaṅ'*), *int.* [F.] forward!

***en bloc*** (*aṅ blok*), [F.] in a block or mass; all together.

**en-cæ'-ni-a,** or **-ce'-** (*-sē'-*), *n.* a consecration or dedication festival; an annual festival held at Oxford, in June, to commemorate the founders and benefactors of the University. [L.<Gr. *enkainia*, a dedication festival.]

**en-camp'** (**-camped', -camp'-ing**), *v.* to pitch a camp; to form and occupy a camp; to live in camp. **en-camp'-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+**camp.**]

**en-caus'-tic,** *adj.* (of painting and enamelling) burnt in by fire: *n.* work so done. **encaustic tiles,** those in which the colours are so burnt in. [Gr. *enkaiō*, I burn in.]

**en-ceinte'** (*aṅ-saṅt'*), *n.* (in fortification) a wall which surrounds a place; an enclosure. [F.<L. *incingo*, I gird on.]

**en-chant'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to charm; to delight; to charm by sorcery; to get control of by magic. **en-chant'-er,** *n.* (*f.* **-ress**), one who —. **en-chant'-ing,** *adj.* **en-chant'-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+**chant.**]

**en-chase'** (**-chased', -cha'-sing**), *v.* to inclose in a border; to set in gold or other ornamental work; to chase, *i.e.*, to engrave or adorn with embossed work. [F. *enchâsser*<L. *en-*+*capsa*, a box.]

**en-chei-rid'-i-on** (*-kī-*), *n.* a small handbook, manual, or guide, for ready reference. [Gr. *en-*+*cheir*, the hand.]

**en-cir'-cle** (*-sĕr'-*), (**-cled, -cling**), *v.* to enclose in a circle; to surround. [L. *en-*+**circle.**]

**en-clave'** (*en-klāv'* or *aṅ-klāv'*), *n.* something closed in (*esp.* a place or country entirely surrounded by the territories of another). [F.<L. *en-*+*clāvus*, a nail.]

**en-close', en-clo'-sure.** *See* **inclose.**

**en-co'-mi-um** (*-kō'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ums**), high commendation or praise. **en-co'-mi-ast,** *n.* one who praises. [L.<Gr. *enkōmion*, a song of praise.]

**en-com'-pass** (*-kum'-*), (**-passed, -passing**), *v.* to encircle or enclose; to surround; to walk round. **en-com'-pass-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+**compass.**]

**en-core'** (*aṅ-kōr'*), *adv.* again; once more: *n.* [F.<(?) L. (*in*) *hanc horam*, (to) this hour.]

**en-count'-er** (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* to meet (*esp.* in a hostile manner); to oppose; to fight against: *n.* [O.F.<L. *in-*, in +*contrā*, against.]

**en-cour'-age** (*-kur'-āj*), (**-aged, -a-ging**), *v.* to put heart or courage into; to inspire with spirit or hope; to stimulate; to help forward. **en-cour'-a-ging,** *adj.* furnishing ground or hope for success; favouring. [F.<L. *en-*+**courage.**]

**en-croach'** (*-krōch'*), (**-croached', -croach'-ing**), *v.* to trespass (on the rights of another); to intrude. **en-croach'-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *en-*+F. *croc*, a hook.]

**en-cum'-ber** (**-bered, -ber-ing**), *v.* to be a burden on; to impede. **en-cum'-brance,** *n.* a hindrance; a legal claim on an estate; one dependent on another. [F. *encombrer*. *See* **cumber.**]

**en-cy'-cli-cal,** *adj.* sent round to many persons or places: *n.* a letter or message sent out by a council, a bishop, or the Pope. [Gr. *en-*+*kŭklos*, a circle.]

**en-cy-clo-pæ'-di-a** (*-pē'-*), (or **-pe'-**), *n.* a dictionary of general knowledge. **en-cy-clo-pæ'-dic,** *adj.* **en-cy-clo-pæ'-dist,** *n.* one who works in preparing an —. [Gr. *en-*+**cyclopædia.**]

**end,** *n.* the farthest point; the extremity; the close; death; aim or object; the result or consequence: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to put an end to; to finish; to come to an end. **end'-ing,** *n.* **end'-less,** *adj* without end. **endless chain,** *n.* (in mechanics), a chain whose two ends are joined together; a begging letter for charitable purposes sent to one person, who then forwards it to another, and so on, until it gets back to the originator. **end'-ways** (less correctly **end'-wise**), *adv.* with the end forward. **end leaf,** the blank leaf at the front and back of a book, sometimes called **end papers. end on,** at right angles; with the end to the front. **on end,** upright. **to begin at the wrong end,** to start badly; to manage badly. **to come to the end of one's tether,** to have done everything that one has ability, power, or liberty to do. **to make both ends meet,** to live within one's income. [A.S. *ende.*]

**en-dan'-ger** (*-dān'-*), (**-gered, -ger-ing**), *v.* to put or bring into danger. [L. *en-*+**danger.**]

**en-dear'** (*-dēr'*), (**-deared', -dear'-ing**), *v.* to make dear (or more dear) or beloved. **en-dear'-ing,** *adj.* **en-dear'-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+**dear.**]

**en-deav'-our** (*-dev'-ŭr*), **(-oured, -our-ing)**, *v.* to try; to attempt: *n.* [L. *en-* + F. *devoir*, to owe < L. *dēbeo*, I owe. *cf.* **devoir.**]

**en-dem'-ic** (or **-ic-al**), *adj.* peculiar to a people or locality, as a disease: *n.* an **endemic disease** is one which is constantly present in a locality. [Gr. *en-* + *dēmos*, people.]

***en déshabillé*** (*aṅ dā-za-bē-yā'*), [F.] in undress; not dressed up. [*See* **dishabille.**] [*endive.*]

**en'-dive** (*-div*), *n.* a garden-salad. [F.

**en'-do-gen** (*-jĕn*), *n.* a plant that grows from within or by additions to the inside of the stem (as grasses). **en-dog'-enous** (*-dŏj'-*), *adj.* [Gr. *endon*, within + *gĕnŏs*, birth.]

**en-dorse'** (**-dorsed', -dor'-sing**), *v.* to write (one's name) on the back of (a document); to confirm or approve; to give one's sanction to. **en-dor-see'**, or **en-dor'-ser**, *n.* the person who endorses. **en-dorse'-ment**, *n.* [M.E. < L. *in-* + *dorsum*, the back.]

**en-dow'** (**-dowed', -dow'-ing**), *v.* to give a dowry or marriage portion to; to settle money upon; to furnish with money or property for the support of; to enrich with any gift, quality, or faculty. **en-dow'-er**, *n.* **en-dow'-ment**, *n.* the act of bestowing; that which is bestowed; natural capacity; talent. [O.F. < L. *in-* + **dower.**]

**en-due'** (or **in-due'**), (**-dued', du'-ing**), *v.* to invest; to clothe; to endow. [O.F. < L. *induo*, I put on.]

**en-dure'** (**-dured', -du'-ring**), *v.* to remain firm; to last; to remain; to bear with patience; to tolerate. **en-du'-rable**, *adj.* **en-du'-rance**, *n.* [O.F. < L. *indūro*, I harden.]

**e-ne'-ma** (*-nē'-* or *en'-ĕ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **e-nem'-a-ta** (or *en-e-mâ'-ta*)), a liquid medicine injected (forced) into the bowels; the apparatus (in *pl.* **enemas**) by means of which this is done. [L. < Gr. *en-* + *hienai*, to send.]

**en'-e-my** (*-mĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-mies**), one who hates another; a foe; an adversary; one hostile to another. [L. *inimīcus*, unfriendly.]

**en'-er-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-gies**), force; power; activity; vigour; capacity for doing work. **en-er-get'-ic**, (or **-ic-al**), *adj.* [Gr. *energeia* < *ergon*, work.]

**en'-er-vate** (**-va-ted, -va-ting**), *v.* to take *nerve*, force, power, strength, or courage from; to weaken or enfeeble. **en-er-va'-tion**, *n.* **en'-er-va-ting**, *adj.* weakening; causing a feeling of lassitude and weariness. [L. *en-* + *nervus*, nerve.]

***en famille*** (*aṅ fa-mē'-yuh*), [F.] with one's family (only); at home.

***enfant terrible*** (*aṅ-faṅ' tūr-rēbl'*), [F.] a very troublesome and mischievous child (*esp.* one who makes awkward remarks at very inconvenient times).

**en-fee'-ble** (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to make feeble; to weaken. [L. *en-* + **feeble.**]

**en-feoff'** (*-fĕf'*), (**-feoffed', -feoff'-ing**), *v.* to invest with the fief or fee (possession) of an estate. **en-feoff'-ment**, *n.* [L. *en-* + **feoff.**]

***en fête*** (*aṅ fāt*), [F.] holding or keeping holiday; in festivity.

**en-fi-lade'** (*-fĭ-lād'*), *n.* a line or straight passage; musketry or artillery fire along the line of an enemy: *v.* (**-la'-ded, -la'-ding**), to rake with shot along the line of the enemy. [F. < L. *en-* + *fīlum*, a thread.]

**en-fold'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to wrap up; to clasp. [A.S. *in-* (= *en-*) + **fold.**]

**en-force'** (**-forced', -forc'-ing**), *v.* to compel; to support by force; to give force to; to put into practice. **en-force'-ment**, *n.* [L. *en-* + **force.**]

**en-fran'-chise** (*-chīz*), (**-chised, -chi-sing**) (not **-chize**), *v.* to make or set free; to give the franchise to, *i.e.*, the right of voting in political and municipal elections. **en-fran'-chise-ment** (*-chĭz-*) *n.* the act of enfranchising; admission to the freedom of a corporation or state. [L. *en-* + **franchise.**]

**en-gage'** (*-gāj'*), (**-gaged', -ga'-ging**), *v.* to take into service or hire; to encounter; to make liable; to promise to do something; to gain over. **en-gaged'**, *adj.* pledged; promised. **en-gage'-ment**, *n.* an obligation; a promise; a contract (for marriage); an appointment; a battle. **en-ga'-ging**, *adj.* attractive; pleasing. [F. *engager* < *gage*, a pledge.]

***en garçon*** (*aṅ gar-soṅ'*), [F.] (to live) as a bachelor.

**en-gen'-der** (**-dered, -der-ing**), *v.* to beget; to breed; to produce. [L. *en-* + **gender.**]

**en'-gine** (*-jin*), *n.* a machine, *esp.* one producing power; a device; a contrivance; a locomotive; any device or

contrivance used to effect a purpose. **engine-driver,** *v.* the driver of a railway-engine (locomotive). **en-gin-eer',** *n.* one whose business is the construction and repair of engines, machinery, etc.; one who drives an engine; one who directs *civil* or *military* works. **en-gin-eer' (-eered', -eer'-ing),** *v.* to perform the work of an engineer; to plan and carry out any scheme skilfully. **engine-fitter,** *n.* a skilled mechanic who builds up and fits together the parts of an engine or machine. **engine-man,** *n.* one who manages an engine of any kind. **engine-shaft,** *n.* a shaft of a mine used solely for the pumping machinery. **en-gin-eer'-ing,** *n* the work of an engineer. **engine-turning,** *n.* the ornamental network of fine lines radiating from a centre (often seen on watch-cases). [F.<L. *ingĕnĭum*, mind, skill.]

**En'-gland-er,** *n.* an Englishman. **little Englander,** one who takes a small or narrow view of the greatness of the Empire and his responsibilities to it, or who belittles his nation; an unpatriotic Englishman.

**en-graft' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* (or **ingraft**), to graft (as a shoot of one tree into another); to fix or impress deeply on the mind. [M.E. *en-*(=*in-*)+**graft.**]

**en-grave' (-graved', -gra'-ving),** *v.* to cut a design into metal, wood, etc.; to impress deeply on the mind. **en-gra'-ver,** *n.* one who —. **en-gra'-ving,** *n.* the art of an engraver; a picture printed from an engraved plate. [L. *en-*+**grave**]

**en-gross' (-grossed', -gross'-ing),** *v.* to occupy the mind or attention completely; to monopolize; to write in large, clear letters. **en-gross'-ing,** *n.* writing out a document in clear, legible characters for signature: *adj.* demanding or receiving much attention; intensely interesting. [F. *en gros*, in large. *See* **gross.**]

**en-gulf' (-gulfed', -gulf'-ing),** *v.* to swallow up completely; to overwhelm. [L. *en-*+**gulf.**]

**en-hance' (-hanced', -han'-cing),** *v.* to raise to a higher point; to increase; to make more costly or attractive. **enhance'-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+*ante*, before.]

**e-nig'-ma,** *n.* (*pl.* **-mas**), a puzzle (in words); a riddle; something very difficult to understand or explain. **en-ig-mat'-ic** (or **-ic-al**), *adj.* [L.<Gr. *ainigma.*]

**en-join' (-joined', -join'-ing),** *v.* to lay or urge an obligation upon; to command with authority. [F.<L. *en-*+*jungo*, I join.]

**en-joy' (-joyed', -joy'-ing),** *v.* to feel pleasure in; to possess or use with delight or satisfaction; to have the use or benefit of. **en-joy'-a-ble,** *adj.* **en-joy'-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+**joy.**]

**en-kin'-dle (-dled, -dling),** *v.* to set fire to; to excite the feelings of; to rouse. [L. *en-*+**kindle.**]

**en-large' (-larged', -lar'-ging),** *v.* to make larger; to increase (in size or number); to be diffuse in speaking or writing; to exaggerate. **en-large'-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+**large.**]

**en-light'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to give light or knowledge to; to make clear; to inform. **en-light'-en-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+**light.**]

**en-list' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to put the name of, on a list; to enrol; to engage (*esp.* as a soldier); to attract the sympathy or aid of. **en-list'-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+**list.**]

**en-li'-ven (-vened, -ven-ing),** *v.* to give life to; to make lively; to cheer up. [L. *en-*+**life.**] [together.

***en masse*** (*aṅ mass*), [F.] in a mass; all

**en-mesh' (-meshed', -mesh'-ing),** *v.* to catch in the meshes of a net; to entangle. [L. *en-*+**mesh.**]

**en'-mi-ty** (*-mĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being an enemy; hatred; ill-will. [F.<L. *inimīcus*, unfriendly, hostile.]

**en-no'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to make noble; to elevate or improve the mind; to raise up (*esp.* to the rank and title of a noble). [L. *en-*+**noble.**]

**en-nui'** (*aṅ-nwē'*), *n.* a feeling of weariness, lassitude, or dulness, for want of employment. [F.<L. *in odio*, in hatred]

**e-nor'-mous** (*-mus*), *adj.* very large; huge. **e-nor'-mi-ty** (*-mĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a very great crime or blunder. [L. *e-*+*norma*, rule.]

**e-nough'** (*-nuf'*), *adj.* sufficient; needing no more: *adv.*: *n.* sufficient quantity or number. [A.S. *genōg*, enough.]

***en passant*** (*aṅ pas-saṅ'*), [F.] in passing; by the way. [to be taken.

***en prise*** (*aṅ prēz*), [F.] (in prize) liable

**en-quire',** more correctly **inquire,** *q.v.*

**en-rage' (-raged', -ra'-ging),** *v.* to put into a rage; to make very angry. [L. *en-*+**rage.**]

***en rapport*** (*aṅ rap-pōr'*), [F.] in relation with; with reference to.

**en-rap'-ture** (**-tured, -tu-ring**), *v.* to put into a rapture; to fascinate; to delight highly; to transport (in feeling). [L. *en-*+**rapture.**]

***en règle*** (*aṅ rāgl'*), [F.] in (or according to) rule.

***en revanche*** (*aṅ ruh-vaṅsh'*), [F.] in revenge; in return.

**en-rich'** (**-riched', -rich'-ing**), *v.* to make rich or wealthy; to make fertile (ground); to supply with ornament; to adorn; to store with knowledge. [L. *en-*+**rich.**]

**en-rol'** (or **-roll'**) (**-rolled', -roll'-ing**), *v.* to put (a person's name) on a roll or list; to enlist. **en-rol'-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+**roll.**] [road.

***en route*** (*aṅ-root'*), [F.] on the way or

**en-sconce'** (**-sconced', -scon'-cing**), *v.* to protect; to hide safely; to fix or place comfortably or snugly. [L. *en-*+**sconce.**]

**en-sem'-ble** (*aṅ-saṅ'-bl*), *n.* [F.] the general effect, usually in the phrase ***tout*** (*toot*) ***ensemble***; the whole (with all its parts). [<L. *in simul*, in together.]

**en-shrine'** (**-shrined', -shri'-ning**), *v* to enclose (as in a shrine); to preserve affection for. [L. *en-*+**shrine.**]

**en-shroud'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cover (as with a shroud); to envelope; to hide. [L. *en-*+**shroud.**]

**en'-sign** (*-sīn*), *n.* a military or naval flag or banner; formerly a junior officer in the army (now sub-lieutenant) who carried the regimental flag. In shipping, the **white ensign** is a white flag, the **blue** — a blue flag, and the **red** — a red flag, each with a Union Jack in the upper corner next the staff; the **white ensign** also has the St. George's Cross (in red) dividing it into four. [L. *en-*+*signum*, a sign.]

**en'-sil-age** (*-āj*, not *-áj* nor *-āj*). *n.* the storing of green fodder, vegetables, etc., in a silo or pit. [F.<L. *en-*+Gr. *sĭros*, a pit.]

**en-slave'** (**-slaved', -sla'-ving**), *v.* to make a slave of; to subject to the influence of. **en-slave'-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+**slave.**]

**en-snare'** (**-snared', -snar'-ing**), (also **insnare**), *v.* to catch in a snare or trap; to entangle. [L. *en-*+**snare.**]

**en-sue'** (*-sū'*), (**-sued', -su'-ing**), *v.* to follow; to happen after; to result from. [F.<L. *en-*+*sĕquor*, I follow.]

***en suite*** (*aṅ-sweet'*), [F.] following each other in order; in a set; forming a series to match.

**en-sure'** (**-sured', -su'-ring**), *v.* to make sure, certain, or secure. [L. *en-*+**sure.**]

**en-tab'-la-ture,** *n.* the superstructure which rests upon the columns, and surmounts the capitals, in classical architecture. [L. *en-*+*tabŭla*, a board, table.]

**en-tail'** (**-tailed', -tail'-ing**), *v.* to settle an estate, property, etc., on a number of persons in succession, or in a certain way, so that it cannot be sold or bequeathed by any subsequent possessor; to bring about or cause: *n.* [F. *entailler* <*tailler*, to cut.]

**en-tan'-gle** (**-gled, -gling**), *v.* to get into tangles; to perplex; to twist together; to implicate. **en-tan'-gle-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+**tangle.**]

***entente*** (*aṅ-taṅt'*), *n.* [F.] agreement; understanding. ***entente cordiale*** (*aṅ-taṅt' kor-dyâl'*), friendly understanding (*esp.* between nations, and more *esp.* between England and France).

**en'-ter** (**-tered, -ter-ing**), *v.* to go or come into; to penetrate; to become a member of; to write down (in a book); to enrol. **en'-trance,** *n.* a place for entering; a door; admission: *adj.* **en'-try,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tries**), a passage; an entering; something entered or written down (in a book, list, etc.); (in *pl.*) those who (or things which) are entered to take part in a competition, race, etc. [F.<L. *intro*, I enter<*intra*, within.]

**en-ter'-ic,** *adj.* relating to the intestines. **en-ter'-ic fe'-ver,** or **en-ter-i'-tis** (*-ī'-*), *n.* inflammation of the small intestine. [Gr. *enterĭkos.*]

**en'-ter-prise** (*-prīz*), *n.* an undertaking; daring; energy and boldness in performing an undertaking; boldness; activity. **en'-ter-pri-sing** (*-zing*), *adj.* [F. *entreprendre*<L. *prehendo*, I seize.]

**en-ter-tain'** (*-tān'*), (**-tained', -tain'-ing**), *v.* to receive in a friendly and hospitable manner; to think about; to hold in the mind; to amuse. **en-ter-tain'-er,** *n.* one who —. **en-ter-tain'-ing,** *adj.* affording entertainment; amusing. **en-ter-tain'-ment,** *n.* reception; amusement; hospitable treatment. [F. *entretenir*<L. *tĕneo*, I hold.]

**en-thral'** (**-thralled', -thral'-ling**), *v.* to make a *thrall* or slave of; to captivate or charm. **en-thral'-ment,** *n.* [L. *en-*+**thrall.**]

**en-throne'** (**-throned'**, **-thro'-ning**), *v.* to place on a *throne*; to make a monarch of; to install as bishop. **en-throne'-ment**, *n.* [F.<Gr. *thrŏnos*, a throne.]

**en-thuse'** (*-thooz'*), (**-thused'**, **-thu'-sing**), *v.* to fill with enthusiasm for, or to become enthusiastic in (any cause). **en-thu'-si-asm** (*-zĭ-azm*), *n.* a state of joyful excitement; great zeal. **en-thu'-si-ast**, *n.* one who is very zealous or intensely eager (in support of anything). **en-thu-si-as'-tic**, *adj.* zealous; ardent. **en-thu-si-as'-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [Gr. *enthousiazō*<*en-*+*thĕos*, a god.]

**en-tice'** (*-tīs'*), (**-ticed'**, **-ti'-cing**), *v.* to allure; to tempt; to persuade; to lead away. **en-tice'-ment**, *n.* **en-ti'-cer**, *n.* one who —. [O.F. *enticher*<L. *titio*, a firebrand.]

**en-tire'**, *adj.* whole; complete. **en-tire'-ly**, *adv.* **en-tire'-ness**, *n.* **en-tire'-ty** (*-tīr'-*), *n.* completeness. [F.<L. *intĕger*, whole.]

**en-ti'-tle** (**-tled**, **-tling**), *v.* to give a title, claim, or right to; to empower; to name. [L. *en-*+**title.**]

**en'-ti-ty** (*-tĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), being; real existence. [L. *ens*, being<*esse*, to be.]

**en-tomb'** (*-toom'*), (**-tombed'**, **-tomb'-ing**), *v.* to place in a tomb; to bury. **en-tomb'-ment**, *n.* [L. *en-*+**tomb.**]

**en-to-mol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science of insect life. **en-to-mol'-o-gist**, *n.* a student of —. [Gr. *entŏmos*, cut into.]

**en-tour-age'** (*aṅ-toor-âzh'*), *n.* that which surrounds; surroundings; followers; attendants of a king, or at his court. [F.]

***en tout cas*** (*aṅ too kâ'*), [F. in every case], a small-sized umbrella or a large parasol or sunshade used by ladies.

**en-to-zo'-a**, *n. pl.* parasites (as worms) that live inside other animals. [G. *entos*, within+*zōŏn*, an animal.]

***entr'acte*** (*aṅ-trakt'*), [F.] the time between two acts of a play, or the music performed between the acts.

**en'-trails** (*-trālz*), *n. pl.* the internal part (of the body); the bowels. [F.<L. *inter*, within.]

**en-train'** (**-trained'**, **-train'-ing**), *v.* to put into a train and send off (*esp.* troops): *n.* heartiness. [L. *en-*+**train.**]

**en'-trance**, *n.* *See* **enter.**

**en-trance'** (*-trans'*), (**-tranced'**, **-tran'-cing**), *v.* to put into a *trance*; to charm greatly; to delight. **en-trance'-ment**, *n.* **en-tran'-cing**, *adj.* [L. *en-*+**trance**]

**en-trap'** (**-trapped'**, **-trap'-ping**), *v.* to catch in a trap; to ensnare. [L. *en-*+**trap.**]

**en-treat'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to beg earnestly; to implore. **en-treat'-y** (*-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *en-*+**treat.**]

**en-trée'** (*aṅ-trā'*), *n.* entry; permission or liberty to enter; a made-dish or course served at dinner (between the fish and the joint), at lunch, or at supper. [An entrée is made of small pieces of meat (as distinguished from a joint) and usually served with sauce or gravy]. [F.]

**entre-mets'** (*aṅtr'-mā'*), [F.] any dainty dish served at a meal (*usu.* after the joint or the principal dish); a sweetmeat.

***entre nous*** (*aṅtr' noo*), [F.] between ourselves.

**en-trench'** (**-trenched'**, **-trench'-ing**), *v.* (sometimes **intrench**), to dig a trench; to fortify by digging a ditch round; to encroach (upon). **en-trench'-ment**, *n.* a trench with a parapet formed of the earth dug out; any protection; an encroachment. [L. *en-*+**trench.**]

**en-tre-pôt'** (*aṅ-tr'-pō'*), *n.* a warehouse; an emporium. [F.]

**en'-tre-sol** (*en'-tĕr-sol*; or, as in F., *aṅ-tr'-sol'*), *n.* a low story of a house between two main stories (*esp.* between the ground-floor and the first story). [F.]

**en-trust'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* (sometimes **in-trust**), to put into the care of. [L. *en-*+**trust.**]

**entry.** *See* **enter.**

**Ent. Sta. Hall**, entered at Stationers' Hall, London; copyrighted.

**en-twine'** (**-twined'**, **-twi'-ning**), *v.* to twine round; to interlace or weave. [L. *en-*+**twine.**]

**e-nu'-mer-ate** (**-a-ted**, **-a-ting**), *v.* to number; to call out names of. **e-nu-mer-a'-tion**, *n.* [L. *e-*+*numĕro*, I reckon up.]

**e-nun'-ci-ate** (**-a-ted**, **-a-ting**), *v.* to pronounce (words) distinctly; to state in clear terms or formally. **e-nun-ci-a'-tion**, *n.* —; act or manner of uttering words. **e-nun'-ci-a-tor**, *n.* [L. *e-*+*nuncio*, I tell.]

**en-ure'** (**-ured'**, **-u'-ring**), *v.* (*usu.* **in-ure**, *q.v.*), to accustom by use or practice (to). [L. *en-*+M.E. *ure*<L. *opera*, work]

**en-vel'-op** (**-oped**, **-o-ping**), *v.* to wrap up; to enfold; to hide; to surround (as by troops). **en'-ve-lope**, *n.* that which wraps; the cover (of a letter). **en-vel'-**

**op-ment,** *n.* a wrapping or folding. [F.]

**en-ven'-om** (*-um*), **(-omed, -om-ing),** *v.* to put venom or poison into; to embitter. [L. *en-* + **venom.**]

**en-vi'-ron (-roned, -ron-ing),** *v.* to surround. **en-vi'-ron-ment,** *n.* surroundings; the conditions under which anything lives, and which influence its life and growth. **en'-vi-rons** (*-vĕ-* or *-vī'-*), *n. pl.* the surrounding neighbourhood (*esp.* of a town). [F. *environner.*]

**en'-voy,** *n.* a messenger (*esp.* one sent by a government on a special mission). [F. < L. *en-* + *via*, a way.]

**en'-vy** (*-vĭ*), **(-vied, -vy-ing),** *v.* to feel ill-will towards any one because he has greater happiness, success, fortune, or other superiority: *n.* the feeling of one who —. **en'-vi-a-ble,** *adj.* exciting, or liable to excite, envy. **en'-vi-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* feeling envy. [F. < L. *invidia*, envy]

**Eolian.** *See* **Æolian.**

**e-o-li-enne'** (*-lĭ-ĕn'*), *n.* a light, gauzy material used for millinery and dressmaking; a kind of voile. [*See* **Æolian.**]

**eon.** *See* **æon.**

**ep'-au-let** (or **-lette**), *n.* the shoulder-badge of an officer in the navy, and formerly in the army. [F. *épaule*, shoulder < L.L. *spatŭla*, a broad blade.]

**e-pergne'** (*ā-pern'*), *n.* an ornamental stand, with dish and branches, to hold flowers and fruit on a table (*esp.* at a dinner). [F. *épargne*, saving.]

**eph'-ah** (*ef'-ā*), *n.* a Hebrew measure of capacity (dry measure), variously estimated at from 4 to 9 or 10 gallons. [H.]

**e-phem'-er-al** (*-fem'-*), *adj.* lasting only for a day; short-lived. **e-phem'-er-a,** *n.* the May-fly; a genus of short-lived insects. [Gr. < *epi-* + *hēmĕra*, a day.]

**eph'-od** (*ef'-*), *n.* a kind of linen surplice worn by the Jewish high-priest. [H. *āphad*, to put on.]

**epi-, ep-, eph-,** *pref.* [Gr.] upon.

**ep'-ic,** *adj.* relating to heroic story; grand and lofty in style: *n.* a long poem relating such a story. [Gr. *ĕpos*, a word, story.]

**ep'-i-cene** (*-ĭ-sēn*), *adj.* common to both sexes; either masculine or feminine (gender). [Gr. *epi-* + *koinos*, common.]

**ep'-i-cure,** *n.* one fond of good living and other luxuries. **ep-i-cu-re'-an,** *n.* a disciple of *Epicūrus* (B.C. 341-270), an ancient Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure (with absence of pain and worry) should be the chief aim of life: *adj.*

**ep-i-dem'-ic,** *adj.* spreading among the people (*esp.* of disease): *n.* an infectious or contagious disease which attacks many people at the same time. **ep-i-dem'-i-cal-ly,** *adj.* spreading widely. [Gr. *epi-* + *dēmos*, the people.]

**ep-i-der'-mis,** or **ep'-i-derm,** *n.* the *cuticle*, scarf-skin, or thin, outer skin covering the true skin (of animals and plants). **ep-i-der'-mal,** *adj.* [Gr. *epi-* + *derma*, the skin.]

**ep-i-gas'-tric,** *adj.* relating to the **ep-i-gas'-tri-um** or upper part of the abdomen, where the stomach is situated. [Gr. *epi-* + *gastēr*, the stomach.]

**ep-i-glot'-tis,** *n.* cartilage at the root of the tongue falling upon the glottis or wind-pipe and partly closing the larynx. [Gr. *epi-* + **glottis.**]

**ep'-i-gram,** *n.* (*pl.* **-grams**), a short, witty, or sarcastic saying (*esp.* in verse). **ep-i-gram-mat'-ic** (or **-ic-al**), *adj.* **ep-i-gram'-ma-tist,** *n.* a writer of epigrams. [Gr. *epi-* + *gramma*, a writing < *graphō*, I write.]

**ep'-i-graph,** *n.* an inscription (on a building, monument, tombstone, etc.). [Gr. *epi-* + *graphō*, I write.]

**ep'-i-lep-sy,** *n.* a nervous disease accompanied by fits of convulsions at intervals, and loss of consciousness; also called the "falling sickness." **ep-i-lep'-tic,** *adj.* pertaining to —: *n.* one suffering from or subject to —. [Gr. *epi-* + *lēpsis*, a seizing < *lambăno*, I take.]

**ep'-i-logue** (*-log*), *n.* a speech at the end of a play; the closing part of a discourse. [Gr. *epĭ-* + *lŏgos*, a word, speech.]

**e-piph'-an-y** (*-pif'-ăn-ĭ*), *n.* an appearance; a Christian festival held on 6th January to commemorate the manifestation of Christ to the Wise Men of the East (*St. Matthew* ii., 1—12). [Gr. *epiphaneia* < *epi-* + *phainō*, I shew.]

**e-pis'-co-pal,** *adj.* relating to bishops. **e-pis'-co-pa-cy,** *n.* church government by bishops; the office of a bishop; the bishops as a body. **e-pis-co-pa'-li-an,** *adj.* relating to bishops, or to Church government by bishops: *n.* a member of an episcopal church. **e-pis'-co-pate,** *n.* the office of bishop; the period of office of a bishop; the order of bishops. [Gr. *epi-* + *skŏpeō*, I watch.]

**ep'-i-sode,** *n.* a story introduced as part of another and longer story; an incident.

[Gr. *epi-* + *eis*, into + *ŏdos*, a way, road.]

**e-pis'-tle** (*-pis'-l*), *n.* a letter; (in the New Test.) a letter addressed by an Apostle to his Christian brethren. **e-pis'-to-la-ry,** *adj.* [Gr. *epi-* + *stellō*, I send.]

**ep'-i-taph** (*-ĭ-taf*), *n.* an inscription on a tomb or monument in memory of the dead. [Gr. *epi-* + *tăphos*, a tomb.]

**ep-i-tha-la'-mi-um,** *n.* a marriage song or poem in honour of the bride and bridegroom; a nuptial song. [Gr. *epi-* + *thalămos*, a bride-chamber.]

**ep-i-the'-li-um** (*-thē'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-li-a**), an exceedingly thin and sensitive kind of skin coating all the internal organs and parts of the body. **ep-i-the'-li-al,** *adj.* [Gr. *epi-* + *thēlē*, a nipple.]

**ep'-i-thet,** *n.* a word used to denote some quality, good or bad, of a person or thing; a title or designation. **ep-i-thet'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *epi-* + *tithēmi*, I place.]

**e-pit'-o-me,** *n.* a summary; an abstract. **e-pit'-o-mize (-mized, -mi-zing),** *v.* to make an epitome of. [Gr. *epi-* + *temnō*, I cut.]

**e'-poch** (*-pok*), *n.* a fixed point of time; a date; an era; a chief event in a series of events. **epoch-making,** *adj.* so striking (an event) as to mark out a particular date. [Gr. *epi-* + *echō*, I hold.]

**ep'-ode,** *n.* a kind of ode in which a shorter verse (line of poetry) follows a longer one. [Gr. *epi-* + *ōdē*, an ode, song.]

**Ep'-som-salt** (less correctly **-salts**), *n.* sulphate of magnesia, used as a purging medicine, formerly prepared from the mineral waters of Epsom, in Surrey.

**e'-qua-ble** (or *ek'-wa-*), not varying; smooth; even-tempered. **e-qua-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *æquabĭlis* < *æquus*, equal.]

**e'-qual,** *adj.* of the same size, number, value, capacity, ability, or rank: *v.* **(-qualled, -qual-ling),** to make or be equal to. **e-qual'-i-ty,** *n.* **e'-qual-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make equal. **equal to the occasion,** fit or able to act in an emergency. [L. *æquālis*.]

**e-qua-nim'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* evenness of mind or temper. [L. *æquālis*, equal + *animus*, mind.]

**e-quate' (-qua'-ted, -qua'-ting),** *v.* to make equal; to reduce to an average. **e-qua'-tion,** *n.* equality (as of two expressions in algebra). **equation of time,** the difference between the time as shown by the clock (sidereal time) and that shown by the sun-dial (solar time). **personal equation,** results, or the influence on events, arising from the particular nature of the individual person or persons concerned. [*See* **equal.**]

**e-qua'-tor,** *n.* an imaginary circle passing round the earth (midway between the poles), and so dividing it into two equal parts. **e-qua-to'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-al*), *adj.* [L. *æquus*, equal.]

**eq'-uer-ry** (*ek'-wer-ĭ*), *n.* an officer of the royal household (under the Master of the Horse) who attends on the sovereign. [F. *écurie*, a stable.]

**e-ques'-tri-an** (*-trĭ-*), *adj.* belonging to riding on horseback; of horsemanship: *n.* (*m.* **-tri-an,** *f.* **-tri-enne**), a rider on horseback. **e-ques'-tri-an-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* horsemanship. [L. *equus*, a horse.]

**e-qui-dis'-tant,** *adj.* at equal distances from the same point, or from each other. **e-qui-dis'-tance,** *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal + **distant.**]

**e-qui-lat'-er-al,** *adj.* having all the sides equal. [L. *æquus*, equal + *lătus*, a side.]

**e-qui-li'-brate (-bra-ted, -bra-ting),** *v.* to balance (two scales or weights) equally. **e-qui-li'-bra-tor,** *n.* the end part of a flying-machine (acting like a bird's tail). **e-quil'-i-brist,** *n.* one who balances (as a tight-rope dancer, etc.). **e-qui-lib'-ri-um,** *n.* even balance; a state of rest produced by it; a level position. [L. *æquus*, equal + *libra*, a balance.]

**e'-quine,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a horse. [L. *equus*, a horse.]

**e'-qui-nox** (*-kwĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-es**), one of the times when day and night are equal (about 21st March and 23rd September). **e-qui-noc'-tial** (*-shal*) (not **-xial**), *adj.* pertaining to the time of the equinoxes. **equinoctial gales,** severe storms which are supposed to prevail about the time of the equinoxes. [L. *æquus*, equal + *nox*, night.]

**e-quip' (-quipped', -quip'-ping),** *v.* to make ready; to fit out. **eq'-ui-page** (*ek'-wĭ-*), *n.* materials for equipping; attendants; a carriage. **e-quip'-ment,** *n.* state of being equipped; outfit; things used in furnishing or equipping. [F. *équiper*.]

**e'-qui-poise** (*-kwĭ-*), *n.* equality of weight; even balance. [L. *æquus*, equal + **poise**]

**eq'-ui-ta-ble** (*ek'-wĭ-*), *adj.* just (in action or dealing). **eq'-ui-ty,** *n.* just dealing;

fairness; justice; the sense of fairness which enables laws to be so interpreted that the carrying out of them does no injustice. [F.<L. *æquus*, equal.]

**e-quiv'-a-lent,** *adj.* equal in value: *n.* a thing equal in value to another. [L. *æquus*, equal+*vălĕo*, I am strong.]

**e-quiv'-o-cal,** *adj.* with two or more meanings; doubtful; questionable. **e-quiv'-o-cate (-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to use misleading or doubtful words with intention to deceive. **e-quiv-o-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal+*vox*, voice, word.]

**E.R.,** *Ed-uar'-dus Rex* [L.] = King Edward. **E.R. et I.,** *Eduardus Rex et Imperator*, Edward, King and Emperor.

**e'-ra** (*-ră*), *n.* a period of time. [L. *æra*, brass counters, *pl.* of *æs*, brass.]

**e-rad'-i-cate (-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to uproot; to destroy utterly. **e-rad-i-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *e-*+*rādix*, root.]

**e-rase'** (*-rās'*), **(-rased', -ra'-sing),** *v.* to rub or scrape out; to efface. **e-ra'-sa-ble,** *adj.* **e-ra'-ser,** *n.* one who, or that which, erases; india-rubber. **e-ra'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* **e-ra'-sure** (*-zhur*), *n.* [L. *e-*, out+*rādo*, I scrape.]

**E-ras'-ti-an,** *n.* a follower of *Erastus*, a Swiss divine of the 16th century, who taught that the Church is dependent on the State: *adj.* **E-ras'-ti-an-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the doctrine of Erastians.

**ere** (*ār*), *prep.*: *adv.* before; sooner. [A.S. *ær*, before.]

**Er'-e-bus,** *n.* (among the ancient Greeks and Romans) a dark and gloomy region of the dead.

**e-rect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to set upright; to build; to exalt; to establish: *adj.* upright. **e-rec'-tion,** *n.* the act of erecting; anything erected; a building. **e-rect'-or,** *n.* one who, or that which, erects. [L. *erectus*, upright<*erĭgo*, I raise up.]

***er'-go.*** [L.] therefore.

***E'-rin go brah!*** *int.* [Irish] Hurrah for Ireland!

**er'-mine** (*-mĭn*, not *-mīn*), *n.* a small fur-bearing animal; fur obtained from it, much used for the official robes of judges and peers. [O.F. *ermine* (?).]

**e-rode'** (**-ro'-ded, -ro'-ding**), *v.* to eat, gnaw, or wear away. **e-ro'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* **e-ro'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* [L. *e-*+*rōdo*, I gnaw.]

**e-rot'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to love. [Gr. *ĕros*, love.]

**err** (*ur*), **(erred, er'-ring),** *v.* to wander from the right path; to go astray; to make mistakes. **er-ro'-ne-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* wrong; mistaken. **er'-ror,** *n.* a mistake; a deviation from the truth; a blunder. [F.<L. *erro*, I wander.]

**er'-rand,** *n.* a message; a commission. **a fool's errand,** a foolish undertaking. [A.S. *ærend*.]

**er'-rant,** *adj.* wandering; roving: *n.* a knight-errant, *q.v.* [*See* **err.**]

**er-rat'-ic,** *adj.* wandering; uncertain; irregular. **erratic rocks** or **boulders,** masses or pieces of rock which have been carried from their original locality by the agency of ice or water, and left on the surface of the land. [*See* **err.**]

**er-ra'-tum** (*-rā'-*, not *-ră'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ta**), [L.] a mistake; an error to be corrected.

**Erse,** *n.* the Celtic language as spoken in the West of Ireland; sometimes used for the language (the Gaelic) spoken by the Gaels or Celts in the West Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish origin. [A corruption of Irish.]

**erst,** *adv.* at first; formerly. **erst'-while,** *adv.* formerly; till now. [A.S. *ærest*, first (in time), superlative of *ær*. *See* **ere.**]

**e-ruc'-tate** (*ĕ-ruk'-*), **(-ta-ted, -ta-ting),** *v.* to belch. **e-ruc-ta'-tion** (*ē-ruk-*), *n.* [L. *eructo*, I belch.]

**er'-u-dite** (*ĕr'-ū-*), *adj.* learned. **er-u-di'-tion** (*-dish'-un*), *n.* learning; great knowledge (*esp.* of books). [L. *ērudītus*.]

**e-rupt'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to burst forth; to break out or through. **e-rup'-tion,** *n.* a bursting or breaking forth (*esp.* on or of the skin, of a volcano, etc.). **e-rup'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* [L. *e-*+*rumpo*, I burst.]

**er-y-sip'-e-las** (*er-ĭ-*), *n.* a disease accompanied by inflammation, redness, and pain, *esp.* on the face and head. [Gr. *erŭthros*, red+*pella*, skin.]

**es-ca-lade',** *n.* a fierce attack on a fortified place by means of ladders: *v.* **(-la'-ded, -la'-ding).** [F.<Sp. *escalada*< L. *scāla*, a ladder.] [**escalade.**]

**es-ca-la'-tor,** *n.* a moving staircase. [*See*

**es-cape'** (**-caped', -ca'-ping**), *v.* to get safely away (from danger); to run or hasten away; to shun or avoid: *n.* **es-ca-pade'** (Sp. form, **es-ca-pa'-do,** *pl.* **-does**), *n.* a foolish feat, prank, or adventure. **es-cape'-ment,** *n.* that part of a time-piece which allows one of the wheels, connected with the pendulum, or balance, to revolve (*escape*) one

notch at a time. [F.<L. *ex-*+*cappa*, cloak.]

**es-carp'** (**-carped'**, **-carp'-ing**), *v.* to form (*esp.* rocky ground) into a steep slope in fortification. **es-carp'-ment**, *n.* a very steep or precipitous side of a hill, rock, or fortification [F. *escarper*.]

**esch-a-lot'** (*esh-*), same as **shallot**, *q.v.*

**es-cha-tol'-o-gy** (*-ka-tol'-ŏ-jĭ*), *n.* that part of theology which treats of last or final things, *e.g.*, death, and what follows [Gr. *eschătos*, last+*lŏgos*, a discourse.]

**es-cheat'** (*-chēt'*), *n.* the falling of land or other property to the State through want of heirs, or by forfeiture: *v.* (**-ed**, **-ing**). [O.F.<L. *ex-*+*cădo*, I fall.]

**es-chew'** (**-chewed'**, **-chew'-ing**), *v.* to flee from; to avoid; to shun. [O.F.< Gr. *scheuen*, to be afraid of.]

**es-cort'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to attend; to wait on or accompany; to guard. **es'-cort**, *n.* a body of armed men as a guard; a guide, attendant, or protector. [F. *escorte*<L. *ex-*+*corrĭgo*, I make straight.]

**es-cri-toire'** (*-krĭ-twar'*), *n.* a writing-table or desk. [F.<L. *scrībo*, I write.]

**es-cu-la'-pi-an**, *ăj.* relating to **Æs-cu-la'-pi-us**, the Greek and Roman god of medicine; relating to the healing art.

**es'-cu-lent**, *adj.* eatable; suitable for food: *n.* [L. *esculentus*<*esca*, food.]

**es-cutch'-eon** (*-kuch'-ŭn*), *n.* a shield upon which a coat-of-arms is represented; a family shield; a plate for a key-hole, usually (but incorrectly) called a **scutcheon**, *q.v.* **a blot on the —**, a stain on one's good name or character. [F.<L. *scūtum*, a shield.]

**Es'-ki-mo**, *n.* (*pl.* **-mos**), a form of **Esquimau** (*pl.* **-maux**), the name of a native race inhabiting Greenland, Labrador, and other Arctic regions.

**e-soph'-a-gus.** *See* **œsophagus.**

**es-o-ter'-ic**, *adj.* (doctrine or tenet) taught only to a chosen few; private; secret; hidden; mysterious. The reverse of **exoteric.** [Gr. *esōterĭkos*, inner.]

**es-pal'-ier** (*-yĕr*), *n.* lattice or trellis-work on which fruit-trees are trained to grow. [F.<I. *spalla*, shoulder.]

**es-par'-to**, *n.* a strong kind of grass used for making paper, cordage, basket-work, etc. [Sp.<L.<Gr. *spartŏn*, a rope.]

**es-pe'-cial** (*-pesh'-'l*), *adj.* special; particular; distinguished; marked; peculiar. **es-pe'-cial-ly**, *adv.* [F.<L. *speciālis*, of a *species* or kind.]

**Es-pe-ran'-to**, *n.* an artificial, universal language. [Sp. *esperar*, to expect<L. *spēro*, I hope.]

**es-piè'-gler-ie** (*-pyā'-gler-ē*), *n.* frolic; sly, roguish tricks. [F.]

**es'-pi-on-age**, *n.* *See* **espy.**

**es-pla-nade'** (*-nād'*, not *-nâd'*), *n.* an open space for walking; a road on the sea-front of a town; a promenade. [F. <L. *ex-*+*plānus*, level.]

**es-pouse'** (*-pouz'*), (**-poused'**, **-pous'-ing**), *v.* to marry; to take up and help on (a cause). **es-pous'-al**, *n.* a marriage. [F.<L. *spondeo*, I promise.]

**es-prit'** (*-prē'*), *n.* soul; intelligence; wit; a strong-minded person. ***esprit de corps*** (*es-prē' duh kōr*), [F.] the animating spirit, feeling, or disposition which binds persons together as members of the same society or profession, and makes them regardful of the honour, etc., of the body as a whole and of each individual as a member of it. [F.<L. *spirĭtus*, spirit, soul.]

**es-py'** (**-pied'**, **-py'-ing**), *v.* to catch sight of; to observe; to watch. **es-pi'-al**, *n.* the act of —. **es'-pi-on-age** (*-pĭ-on-aj*, not *-pī-*), *n.* the act or practice of a spy; secret watching over others. [F. *espier*<root of **spy.**]

**Esq.**, esquire.

**Es'-qui-mau**, *n.* (*pl.* **-maux**), *see* **Eskimo.** The *sing.* Esquimau, is rarely used.

**es-quire'**, *n.* a shield-bearer; a title next below that of a knight; a landed proprietor; a squire; a title of courtesy [**Esq.**] placed after the name of a man in a good social position, and used instead of *Mr.* before the name. [O.F. *escuyer*<L *scūtum*, a shield.]

**es-say'** (**-sayed'**, **-say'-ing**), *v.* to try; to attempt. **es'-say**, *n.* (*pl.* **-says**), a trial; a short literary composition. **es'-say-ist**, *n.* the writer of an —. [F. *essai*<L. *exagium*, a weighing.]

**es'-sence** (*-sens*), *n.* the distinctive nature or chief quality of anything; volatile oil extracted from a substance; a perfume. **es-sen'-tial** (*-shul*), *adj.* quite necessary or important; containing the essence: *n.* something necessary. **es-sen'-tial-ly**, *adv.* [F.<L. *esse*, to be.]

**est.**, established.

**es-tab'-lish** (**-lished**, **-lish-ing**), *v.* to make stable or firm; to set up; to found; to prove; to settle; to enact by authority. **es-tab'-lish-ment**, *n.* that which

is established; an institution; the Church of England (established by law). [F.<L. *stăbilis*, firm.]

**es-tate'**, *n.* condition; state; property (*esp.* in land). **The (three) Estates of the Realm,** *n. pl.* (in the British Constitution) the Lords Spiritual (episcopal peers, *i.e*, bishops), the Lords Temporal (secular peers), and the Commons [not, as is often supposed, King, Lords, and Commons]. **The Fourth Estate,** newspapers, etc., often so called on account of their great influence in public matters. **Personal estate,** property in money and other moveables. **Real estate,** property in land, houses, etc. [F.<L. *stătus*, a standing<*sto*, I stand.]

**es-teem'** (**-teemed'**, **-teem'-ing**), *v.* to think highly of; to set a high value on: *n.* **es'-tim-a-ble,** *adj.* deserving; worthy of esteem. [*See* **estimate.**]

**es'-ti-mate** (**-ma-ted**, **-ma-ting**), *v.* to judge or calculate the value of; to reckon roughly; to form an opinion of: *n.* **es'-ti-mates,** *n. pl.* calculations as to income and expenses, cost, etc., *esp.* those of a public character. **es-ti-ma'-tion,** *n.* judgement of moral worth or character; regard; opinion. [F.<L. *æstīmo*, I value.]

**es-top'** (**-topped'**, **-top'-ping**), *v.* to stop up; to bar; (in law) to stop, bar, or hinder proceedings (*esp.* by one's own act). **es-top'-pel,** *n.* [O.F. *estoper*< L. *stuppa*, tow (used to stop a hole).]

**es-trade'** (*-trâd'*), *n.* a low platform. [F.]

**es-trange'** (*-trānj'*), (**-tranged'**, **-tran'-ging**), *v.* to make strange; to break up friendship between; to divert from its original use, purpose, or possessor. **es-trange'-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *extrāneus*, foreign.]

**es-treat'** (*-trēt'*), *n.* a true copy of an original document, under which fines are to be levied: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to levy fines under an —. [O.F.<L. *extrăho*, I draw out, extract.]

**es'-tu-a-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-a-ries**), the wide, tidal mouth of a river. [L. *æstuarium*<*æstus*, heat, boiling, tide.]

**etc., *et cet'-er-a,*** [L.] = and the others; and so on. Sometimes written *&c.* Sometimes used as a *n. pl.*, **etceteras,** oddments; sundries; extras.

**etch** (*ech*), (**etched, etch'-ing**), *v.* to form figures on glass, metal, etc., by the aid of an acid. **etch'-er,** *n.* one who —. **etch'-ing,** *n.* a picture printed from an etched plate. [*See* **eat.**]

**e-ter'-nal,** *adj.* without beginning or end (of time); for ever; ceaseless. **e-ter'-nal-ly,** *adv.* **e-ter'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ'-tĭ*), *n.* endless time; boundless existence; the condition which begins at death. [F. <L. *æternus*, lasting for an age.]

**e-te'-si-an** (*-zĭ-*, less correctly *-zh'n*), *adj.* (winds) blowing at certain seasons; periodical. [Gr. *ĕtos*, a year.]

**e'-ther,** *n.* the clear, upper air; the medium which is supposed to pervade and fill all space; (in chemistry) a light, clear, volatile liquid. **e-the'-re-al,** *adj.* pertaining to the ether; volatile; celestial; airy; spirit-like. **e-the'-ri-on,** *n.* a supposed gas present in the atmosphere. [L.<Gr. *aithēr*, bright, pure air]

**eth'-ic(-al),** *adj.* relating to **eth'-ics** (*n. pl.*), or the science of morals and duties. [Gr. *ēthos*, custom, character.]

**eth'-nic(-al),** *adj.* relating to races of mankind; relating to heathens. **eth-nog'-ra-phy** (*-fĭ*), *n.* a description of races or nations. **eth-nol'-o-gy,** *n.* the science which treats of the various races of mankind, their origin, relations, and differences. [Gr. *ethnos*, a race, nation.]

**e'-ti-o-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to make or become pale by exclusion or absence of light. **e-ti-o-la'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *stipŭla*, a straw (of pale colour).]

**e-ti-ol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science of *causes* (*esp.* of diseases), or of the origin and development of things. **e-ti-o-log'-i-cal** (*-loj'-*), *adj.* [Gr. *aitia*, cause+ *lŏgos*, a discourse.]

**et'-i-quette** (*-ĭ-ket*), *n.* the forms, rules, and observances for good behaviour and conduct towards one another generally, or on particular occasions; decorum; ceremony. **professional —,** the rules and customs which govern the actions of, and must be observed by, members of the same calling. [F.<root of **ticket.**]

***et seq., et se-quen'-ti-a,*** [L.] and the following, and so on.

**et-y-mol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science of the origin, changes, and inflections of words. **et-y-mo-log'-i-cal** (*-loj'-*), *adj.* **et-y-mol'-o-gist,** *n.* one versed in —. **et'-y-mon,** *n.* a root word. [Gr. *etŭmos*, true, real+*lŏgos*, discourse.]

**E.U.,** Evangelical Union.

**eu-,** *pref.* [Gr.] well.

**eu-ca-lyp'-tus** (*-kă-lĭp'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ti** or

**-tus-es)**, the Australian "gum-tree," a genus of evergreen laurels. **eu-ca-lyp'-tus oil,** *n.* an oil distilled from the leaves of the gum-tree, and much used in medicine. [Gr. *eu-*+*kaluptos*, covered.]

**Eu'-cha-rist** (*-ka-*), *n.* the Lord's Supper; the Holy Communion [literally 'a giving of thanks']. **eu-char-is'-tic,** *adj.* [Gr. *eu-*+*chăris*, grace, favour.]

**eu'-chre** (*ū'-kr*), *n.* a game of cards. [?]

**eu-gen'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science which treats of the improvement and development of the inborn qualities of the human race; sometimes applied to the developing of fine breeds of cattle. **eu-gen'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *eu-*+*gĕnos*, a race.]

**eu'-lo-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* praise of a person or thing. **eu'-lo-gist,** *n.* one who praises. **eu-lo-gis'-tic,** *adj.* praising highly. **eu-lo'-gi-um** (*-jĭ-*), *n.* formal praise. **eu'-lo-gize** (or **-gise**), **(-gized, -gizing),** *v.* to praise highly. [Gr. *eu-*+*lŏgos*, a word, speech.]

**eu'-nuch** (*-nuk*), *n.* in the East, a man who has charge of the women's apartments; a chamberlain. [Gr. *eunē*, a couch+*echō*, I have (in charge).]

**eu'-phe-mism** (*-fe-mizm*), *n.* expressing a harsh, unkind, or offensive idea in milder terms. **eu-phe-mis'-tic,** *adj.* [Gr. *eu-*+*phēmĭ*, I speak.]

**eu'-phon-y** (*-fun-ĭ*), *n.* a sweet and pleasing sound. **eu-phon'-ic,** *adj.* **eu-pho'-ni-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* pleasing to the ear. [Gr. *eu-*+*phōnē*, sound.]

**eu'-phu-ism** (*ū'-fū-izm*), *n.* an affected style of conversation and writing fashionable, for some time, in the Court of Q. Elizabeth. **eu'-phu-ist,** *n.* one who practised this style. **eu-phu-is'-tic(-al),** *adj.* [<*Euphuēs*, the name of a book written in this style by John Lyly (1580) <Gr. *eu-*+*phuē*, growth.]

**Eu-ra'-si-an,** *adj.* of Eurasia, or Europe and Asia; born of mixed European and Asiatic parentage. [<**Europe**+**Asia.**]

**eu-re'-ka,** *int.* "I have found (it)!" a Greek word used by the mathematician Ar-chi-me'-des (B.C. 287-212), after he had made a great discovery: *n.* a discovery, or a shout of triumph after it.

**eu-tha-na'-si-a** (*-zĭ-ă*, or *-sĭ-*), *n.* a happy or easy death. [Gr. *eu-*+*thanătos*, death]

**e-vac'-u-ate** **(-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to make empty; to leave. **e-vac-u-a'-tion,** *n.* withdrawal (of troops from a place); emptying: *n. pl.* the discharge from the bowels; the fæces. [L. *ex-*+*vacuus*, empty.]

**e-vade'** **(-va'-ded, -va'-ding),** *v.* to get out of the way of; to avoid cunningly. **e-va'-da-ble,** *adj.* **e-va'-sion,** *n.* act of evading; an excuse. **e-va'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* not straightforward; shuffling. [L. *ex-*+*vādo*, I go.]

**e-val'-u-ate** **(-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to estimate carefully the value of. **e-val-u-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *e-*+**value.**]

**ev-an-es'-cent** (*-es'-ent*), *adj.* vanishing; fleeting; passing quickly away. **ev-an-es'-cence** (*-ens*), *n.* [L. *ēvānesco*, I vanish <*vānus*, vain.]

**e-van'-gel,** *n.* good news, *esp.* the Gospels. **e-van-gel'-ic-al,** *adj.* pertaining to or contained in the Gospels; earnest for the truths taught in the Gospels. **e-van'-gel-ist,** *n.* one of the four writers of the Gospels; a Christian preacher; an enthusiast. **e-van'-gel-ize** **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make known the Gospel to; to bring under the influence of the Gospel truths; to bring under the influence of good teaching; to convert to one's own opinion. [Gr. *eu-*+*angello*, I bring news.]

**e-vap'-o-rate** **(-ra-ted, -ra-ting),** *v.* to pass off in vapour; to change into vapour. **e-vap-o-ra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+*vāpor*, vapour, steam.]

**eve** (*ēv*), *n.* evening; the night before; the time just before (some important event); the day before (as Christmas-Eve, the day before Christmas-Day). **e'-ven,** *n.* evening. **e'-ven-song,** *n.* a form of prayer and worship for the evening. **e'-ven-tide,** *n.* evening-time. [A.S. *æfen*, evening.]

**e'-ven,** *adj.* smooth; level; equal; not odd: *v.* **(e'-vened, e'-ven-ing),** to make —: *adv.* indeed; just so. **e'-ven-ness,** *n.* **even-handed,** *adj.* fair; impartial; just. **even-minded,** not of changeable disposition; equable; level-headed. [A.S. *efen*, level, even.]

**e'-ven-ing,** *n.* the close of the day; the beginning of night. **evening-dress,** *n.* the dress worn by ladies and gentlemen at dinner (in the evening) and at parties. **evening-star,** *n.* Venus (or sometimes Jupiter) when it shines in the west at eventide. [A.S. *æfnung*.]

**e-vent',** *n.* something which happens; a result; an incident; an item in a programme (*esp.* of sports, etc.). **e-vent'-**

**ful,** *adj.* full of events or incidents; remarkable for one or more important events; momentous. **e-vent'-u-al,** *adj.* coming as a necessary event, result, or consequence. **e-vent-u-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* event; occurrence. **e-vent'-u-al-ly,** *adv.* in course of time; in the end. **e-ven'-tu-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to come about (as an event); to happen. [L. *ēventus*, occurrence.]

**ev'-er,** *adv.* at any time; always. **ev'-er-green,** *adj.* always green: *n.* a tree always in leaf. **ev-er-last'-ing,** *adj.* never ending. **ev-er-more',** *adv.* unendingly: *n.* unending time. **ever and anon,** now and again. [A.S. *æfre*, always.]

**ev'-er-y,** *adj.* each one of all. **ev'-er-y-bod-y,** *n.* **ev'-er-y-thing,** *n.* **ev'-er-y-where,** *adv.* in every place. [A.S. *æfre*, ever+*ælc*, each.]

**e-vict'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to dispossess by law; to expel (from house or land). **e-vic'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ēvictus*, overcome completely.]

**ev'-i-dence,** *n.* testimony; witness; a sign or token. **ev'-i-dent,** *adj.* clear; plain. **ev'-i-dent-ly,** *adv.* **ev-i-den'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* giving evidence; proving. **in evidence,** clearly seen; present; accepted by a Law Court as evidence. **to turn King's (or Queen's) evidence,** (of an accomplice in crime) to give — against his partners. [F.<L. *ex-*+*vĭdeo*, I see.]

**e'-vil,** *adj.* wicked; bad: *n.* wickedness; badness; something which causes unhappiness, harm, an ill-effect, etc. **evil-doer,** *n.* one who does evil. **evil-eye,** *n.* an eye which is supposed to exert a power for evil on that which it looks upon. **e'-vil-ly,** *adv.* **The Evil One,** the Devil. **evil-favoured,** having a repulsive or disagreeable appearance. [A.S. *yfel*, evil.]

**e-vince'** (**-vinced', -vin'-cing**), *v.* to prove clearly; to make evident. **e-vin'-ci-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be evinced. [L. *ex-*+*vinco*, I overcome.]

**e-vis'-cer-ate** (*-vis'-er-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to take the viscera or entrails out of. **e-vis-cer-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+*viscĕra*, the bowels.]

**e-voke'** (**-voked', -vo'-king**), *v.* to call or summon forth. **ev-o-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+*vŏco*, I call.]

**e-volve'** (**-volved', -vol'-ving**), *v.* to unroll; to unfold; to develop; to disclose. **ev-o-lu'-tion,** *n.* gradual unfolding, working out, growth, or development; the theory which teaches that higher forms of life (either plant or animal) have gradually arisen out of, or advanced from, or developed out of, lower forms; the orderly movements of ships-of-war or of bodies of troops. **ev-o-lu'-tion-ist,** *n.* one who believes in evolution. [L. *ex-*+*volvo*, I roll.]

**ewe** (*ū*), *n.* a female sheep. [A.S. *ēowu*.]

**ew'-er** (*ū'-*), *n.* a large jug or pitcher (for water). [O.F.<L. *aquārius*<*ăqua*, water.]

**ex-, e-, ec-, ef-, es-,** *pref.* [L.] out; out of; from.

**ex.,** example.

**ex-** (used before other words), former; formerly; late; once; as in **ex-president,** formerly president; late president.

**ex-ac'-er-bate** (*-as'-*), (**-ba-ted, -ba-ting**), *v.* to irritate; to exasperate; to render more bitter (against). [L. *ex-*+*ăcerbus*, harsh, bitter.]

**ex-act',** *adj.* quite right; accurate; punctual; precise: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to demand as a right; to force (payment). **ex-act'-ing,** *adj.* demanding with excessive harshness; requiring too much. **ex-ac'-tion,** *n.* an oppressive demand. **ex-ac'-ti-tude,** *n.* exactness; truthfulness. **ex-act'-ly,** *adv.* **ex-act'-ness,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+*ăgo*, I drive.]

**ex-ag'-ger-ate** (*-aj'-jer-*, not *-ag'-ger*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to make too much of; to over-estimate; to overstate or represent too strongly. **ex-ag-ger-a'-tion,** *n.* a statement in excess of the truth. **ex-ag'-ger-a-tor,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+*aggĕro*, I heap up.]

**ex-alt'** (*-ält'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to lift up; to raise in power, rank, etc.; to praise highly; to fill with the joy of success. **ex-al-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of —; the state of being —. [L. *ex-*+*altus*, high.]

**ex-am'.,** *n.* (*pl.* **ex-ams'.**), a familiar abbreviation of **examination.**

**ex-am'-ine** (*-in*), (**-ined, -in-ing**), *v.* to look into carefully; to ask questions of; to enquire or search into; to test. **ex-am-i-na'-tion,** *n.* **ex-am-i-nee',** *n.* one who is being examined. **ex-am'-i-ner,** *n.* one who —. [L. *examĭno*, I examine<*exămen*, the tongue of a balance.]

**ex-am'-ple** (*-pl*), *n.* a pattern; something to be either imitated or avoided; a

warning; one of a number of the same kind. [F.<L. *exemplum*, example.]

***ex an'-i-mo,*** [L.] cheerfully; sincerely; heartily.

**ex'-arch** (*-ark*), *n.* a bishop or superior in the Greek Church. **ex'-arch-ate,** *n.* the office or province of an —. [Gr. *ex-*+*archein*, to lead.]

**ex-as'-per-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to make very angry; to provoke in a high degree. **ex-as-per-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+*asper*, rough.]

***ex cath'-e-dra.*** *See* **cathedra.**

**ex'-ca-vate** (*-kă-*), (**-va-ted, -va-ting**), *v.* to dig, hollow, or scoop out. **ex-ca-va'-tion,** *n.* **ex'-ca-va-tor,** *n.* one who —; a machine for digging. [F.< L. *excăvo*<*cāvus*, hollow.]

**ex-ceed'** (*-sēd'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to go beyond; to surpass; to excel; to be more than. **ex-ceed'-ing,** *adj.* **ex-ceed'-ing-ly,** *adv.* in a very high degree. [F.<L. *ex-*+*cēdo*, I go.]

**ex-cel'** (*ek-sel'*), (**-celled, -cel'-ling**), *v.* to be better (or worse) than; to surpass (*esp.* in praiseworthy actions); to be distinguished by superiority. **ex'-cel-lence,** *n.* (*pl.* **-len-ces**). **ex'-cel-lent,** *adj.* **ex'-cel-len-cy,** *n.* (*pl.* **-len-cies**), excellent quality; a title of rank or honour (with capital "E"). [Note the two plurals.] [F.<L. *excello*, I excel.]

**ex-cept'** (*-sept'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to take or leave out; to object: *prep.* leaving out. **ex-cept'-ing,** *prep.* leaving out. **ex-cep'-tion,** *n.* something left out; something not according to rule; objection. **ex-cep'-tion-a-ble,** *adj.* liable to objection. **ex-cep'-tion-al,** *adj.* not according to rule; peculiar; out of the ordinary. [F.<L. *ex-*+*căpio*, I take.]

**ex'-cerpt** (*ek'-serpt*, or *ek-serpt'*), *n.* an extract (*esp.* from a book). [L. *excerpo* <*ex-*+*carpo*, I pluck.]

**ex-cess'** (*-ses'*), *n.* what is over and above; intemperance: *adj.* over and above: *v.* (**-cessed', -cess'-ing**), to charge with an excess fare. **ex-cess'-ive** (*-ĭv*), *adj.* much too high or great. **ex-cess'-ive-ly,** *adv.* [*See* **exceed.**]

**ex-change'** (**-changed', -chan'-ging**), *v.* to part with one thing for another: *n.* the act of —; a place where merchants meet to transact business (also called **'Change**). **ex-change'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be exchanged. [F.<L. *ex-*+**change.**]

**ex-chequ'-er** (*-chek'-*), *n.* the State treasury; what a person has (in money). **Exchequer chamber,** until 1875, a court of Appeal, now called the Court of Appeal. [<root of **chequer.**]

**ex-cise'** (*-sīz'*), *n.* a tax on home products; money paid for a licence. **ex-cis'-a-ble** (*-sīz'-*), *adj.* liable to **excise-duty,** or those taxes which the Board of Inland Revenue is responsible for collecting. **ex-cise'-man,** *n.* a collector of excise. [F.<L. *ex-*+*census*, a tax.]

**ex-ci'-sion** (*-sizh'-un*), *n.* a cutting out or off (*esp.* of small parts); extirpation. [L. *excīdo*, I cut out.]

**ex-cite'** (*-sīt'*), (**-ci'-ted, -ci'-ting**), *v.* to rouse into activity; to stir up; to irritate. **ex-cit'-a-ble** (*-sīt'-*), *adj.* easily excited. **ex-ci'-ted,** *adj.* agitated. **ex-cite'-ment,** *n.* that which excites, rouses, or moves to action; great agitation of mind; disturbance. **ex-ci'-ter,** *n.* one who, or that which, —. **ex-ci'-ting,** *adj.* causing excitement; thrilling. [L. *ex-*+*ciĕo*, I stir up.]

**ex-claim'** (*-clām'*), (**-claimed', -claim'-ing**), *v.* to cry out; to speak aloud; to speak vehemently. **ex-clam-a'-tion,** *n.* a loud cry expressing joy, surprise, etc.; vehement utterance; clamour. **ex-clam'-a-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* crying out. [F.<L. *ex-*+*clāmo*, I cry out.]

**ex-clude'** (**-clu'-ded, -clu'-ding**), *v.* to shut out; to hinder from entrance; not to count or reckon. **ex-clu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* **ex-clu'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* shutting out others or keeping them from participating; sole; entire; not taking into account; reserved; select (party or society): *n.* one belonging to such a party or society. [L. *ex-*+*claudo*, I shut.]

**ex-com-mu'-ni-cate** (*-nī-*), (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to expel or exclude (*esp.* from the rites and privileges of the Church). **ex-com-mu'-ni-cant,** *n.* one so excluded. **ex-com-mu-ni-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+**communicate.**]

**ex-co'-ri-ate** (*-rĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to strip, wear, or rub the skin from. **ex-co-ri-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+*cŏrium*, skin, hide.]

**ex-cor'-ti-cate** (*-tĭ-*), (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to strip the bark from. **ex-cor-ti-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+*cortex*, bark.]

**ex'-cre-ment,** *n.* matter discharged from the animal system; dung. **ex-cre-men-ti'-tious** (*-tish'-us*), *adj.* [L. *ex-crementum.*]

**ex-cres'-cence** (*-ens*), *n.* an out-growth; that which grows out unnaturally from something else; a part not wanted; a wart or tumour. **ex-cres'-cent** (*-ent*), *adj.* [F.<L. *ex-*+*cresco*, I grow.]

**ex-crete'** (**-cre'-ted, -cre'-ting**), *v.* to separate or throw out from the body; to expel. **ex-cre'-ta,** *n. pl.* matters discharged from the body. **ex-cre'-tion,** *n.* **ex-cre'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* **ex-cre'-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* [L. *ex-*+*cerno, crētus*, I separate.]

**ex-cru'-ci-ate** (*-shĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to give great pain to; to torture (as if on a cross). **ex-cru'-ci-a-ting,** *adj.* causing extreme pain (of body or mind). [L. *ex-*+*crux*, a cross.]

**ex-cul'-pate** (**-pa-ted, -pa-ting**), *v.* to free or clear from blame; to vindicate. **ex-cul-pa'-tion,** *n.* **ex-cul'-pa-to-ry** (*-rĭ*, not *-kul-pā'-*), *adj.* excusing; freeing from fault or blame. [L. *ex-*+*culpa*, fault, blame.]

**ex-cur'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* a going forth; a journey of pleasure; a wandering away (from a subject, etc.). **ex-cur'-sion-ist,** *n.* one who makes an — (*esp.* for pleasure). **ex-cur'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* wandering (*esp.* from a subject); digressing. **ex-cur'-sus,** *n.* notes added to a book, and giving fuller information on some point. [L. *ex-*+*curro*, I run.]

**ex-cuse'** (*-kūz'*), (**-cused', -cu'-sing**), *v.* to let off (*esp.* from punishment); to overlook (a fault of). **ex-cuse'** (*-kūs'*), *n.* a reason offered for neglect, or to escape being blamed or punished. **ex-cus'-a-ble** (*-kūz'-ă-bl*), *adj.* **excuse me!** an apology for some slight impropriety or fault, or when contradicting or questioning a statement. [F.<L. *ex-*+*causa*, a cause, lawsuit.]

***ex'-e-at,*** [L.] let him go out: *n.* leave of absence (*esp.* at college or school).

**ex'-e-crate** (**-cra'-ted, -cra'-ting**), *v.* to curse; to express abhorrence of. **ex'-e-cra-ble** (*-kră-bl*), *adj.* detestable; accursed. **ex-e-cra'-tion,** *n.* the act of —. [L. *exsecror*<*sācer*, sacred.]

**ex'-e-cute** (**-cu-ted, -cu-ting**), *v.* to perform; to carry out; to put to death (by course of law). **ex-e-cu'-tion,** *n.* —; manner of performing. **ex-e-cu'-tion-er,** *n.* one who carries out the sentence of death. **ex-ec'-u-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* having full power to do or act on behalf of others; carrying into effect: *n.* the power or authority which carries (laws and regulations) into effect. **ex-ec'-u-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **-trix,** *pl.* **-tri-ces**), one who sees to the carrying-out of instructions in the will of a dead person. [F.<L. *ex-*+*sĕquor*, I follow.]

**ex-e-ge'-sis** (*-jē'-*), *n.* interpretation or explanation (*esp.* of a book, and more *esp.* of the Bible). **ex-e-get'-ic(-al)** (*-jet'-*), *adj.* relating to interpretation; explanatory. **ex-e-get'-ics** (*-jet'-*), *n. pl.* the science of interpretation. [Gr. *exēgĕŏmai* I explain.]

**ex-em'-plar,** *n.* a person or thing worthy of being imitated. **ex-em'-pla-ry** (or *ex'-em-*), *adj.* worthy of imitation; commendable; serving as an example or a warning. [F.<L. *exemplum*, example]

**ex-em'-pli-fy** (*-plĭ-*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to illustrate by examples. **ex-em-pli-fi-ca'-tion,** *n.* the act of exemplifying; a copy or transcript. [F.<L. *exemplum*, example+*făcio*, I make.]

***ex-em'-pli gra'-ti-a,*** [L.] *See* **e.g.**

**ex-empt'** (*-emt'*. The "p" is sometimes sounded in these words.), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to take or leave out; to make free (from charge, duty, etc.): *adj.* free (from charge, duty, etc.); released; unaffected by. **ex-emp'-tion,** *n.* immunity or freedom (from). [F.<L. *exĭmo*, I take out.]

**ex-e-qua'-tur,** *n.* a document giving legal power to perform a certain act. [L. let him perform.]

**ex'-er-cise** (*-sīz*), (**-cised, -ci-sing**), *v.* to train by use (*esp.* the muscles); to put to work; a putting in work; an act of worship or devotion: *n.* use; employment; training (*esp.* by gymnastics or athletics); a task. [F.<L. *exerceo*, I exercise<*arceo*, I drive.]

**ex-ert'** (*egs-*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to put forth strength, ability, or power; to strain. **ex-er'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+*sĕro*, I join.]

***ex'-e-unt,*** [L.], *see* **exit.**

**ex-hale'** (**-haled', -ha'-ling**), *v.* to give off (*esp.* vapour); to be given off. **ex-hal-a'-tion,** *n.* the action of breathing out; being given off; evaporation; vapour; mist, etc. [F.<L. *ex-*+*hālo*, I breathe.]

**ex-haust'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to draw out fully; to use up; to wear or tire out: *n.* steam which escapes from the cylinder of a steam engine. **ex-haust'-er,** *n.* one who, or that which, exhausts. **ex-haust'-i-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* **ex-haus'-**

**tion** (*-haust-shŭn*), *n.* state of being exhausted. **ex-haust'-ive** (*-iv*), *adj.* serving to —; thorough; complete. [L. *ex-*+*haurio*, I draw.]

**ex-hib'-it** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to set forth to view; to show: *n.* something exhibited. **ex-hi-bi'-tion** (*-hĭ-bish'-un*), *n.* display; a public show; an allowance (money) granted to students. **ex-hi-bi'-tion-er,** *n.* one who receives such an allowance. **ex-hib'-i-tor,** *n.* **to make an exhibition of oneself,** to behave foolishly and so excite ridicule or contempt. [L. *ex-*+*hăbeo*, I have.]

**ex-hil'-a-rate** (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to make very cheerful or merry; to enliven. **ex-hil-a-ra'-tion,** *n.* **ex-hil'-a-ra-to-ry** (not *-rā'-to-rĭ*), *adj.* [L. *ex-*+*hilăris*, cheerful.]

**ex-hort'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to urge strongly (*esp.* to good deeds, or to forbear); to give earnest advice to; to encourage. **ex-hor-ta'-tion,** *n.* a religious discourse; a warning. **ex-hor'-ta-tive** (*-tă-tiv*), *adj.* [F.<L. *ex-*+*hortor*, I exhort.]

**ex-hume'** (**-humed', -hu'-ming**), *v.* to take (a dead body) out of the grave; to disinter; to bring to light. **ex-hu-ma'-tion,** *n.* **ex-hu'-mer,** *n.* [F.< L. *ex-*+*hŭmus*, the ground.]

**ex-i-geant'** (*ek-sĭ-jânt'*), *adj.* exacting. [F. *see* next word.]

**ex'-i-gent** (*-ĭ-jent*), *adj.* pressing; urgent. **ex'-i-gence** (*-jens*), *n.* **ex'-i-gen-cy** (*-ĭ-jen-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *ex-*+*ăgo*, I drive.]

**ex-ig'-u-ous** (*-ŭs*), *adj.* small; slender. **ex-i-gu'-i-ty** (*-gū'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **ex-ig'-u-ous-ness,** *n.* [L. *exiguus*, small.]

**ex'-ile** (*eks'-* or *egs'-*), (**-iled, -i-ling**), *v.* to expel (from a country or home); to banish: *n.* act of exiling; a person exiled. **ex-il'-ic,** *adj.* [F.<L. *exilium.*]

**ex-ist'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to be; to live. **ex-is'-tence** (*-tens*), *n.* state of having form and life; continuing to live; a living being; a creature. **ex-is'-tent,** *adj.* living. [L. *existens*, living.]

**ex'-it,** *n.* a going out; a way out; death. ***exit,*** [L.] he goes out (*esp.* of an actor on the stage). ***ex'-e-unt,*** they go out.

**ex'-o-dus,** *n.* a going out; a departure; the second book of the Old Testament. [Gr. *exŏdos*, a way ont.]

***ex of-fi'-ci-o*** (*-fish'-ĭ-ō*), [L.] by virtue, or on account, of one's office or position.

**ex'-o-gen** (*-jen*), *n.* a plant which grows by the addition of outside

efface. [L. **og'-e-nous** (*-oj'-e-nus*), *adj.* out+*gĕnos*, race, family.]

**Exon.,** *Ex-o-ni-en'-sis*, [L.] = of Exeter; the signature of the Bishop of Exeter.

**ex-on'-er-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to free from blame or obligation; to acquit. **ex-on-er-a'-tion,** *n.* **ex-on'-er-a-tive** (*-ă-tiv*), *adj.* [L. *ex-*+*ŏnus*, a burden.]

**ex-or'-bi-tant** (*-bĭ-*), *adj.* beyond what is just; excessive; extravagant. **ex-or'-bi-tance,** *n.* **ex-or'-bi-tan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *ex-*+*orbis*, orb, circle.]

**ex'-or-cize** (*-sīz*), (**-cized, -ci-zing**), *v.* to drive out (evil spirits); to deliver from the influence of (an evil spirit). **ex'-or-ci-zer,** or **ex'-or-cist,** *n.* one who —. **ex'-or-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* the act of exorcising, or the prayers, charms, ceremonies, or form of words used in it. [Gr. *exorkizō*, I exorcize<*horkos*, an oath.]

**ex-or'-di-um** (*-dĭ-*), *n.* the beginning or opening part (*esp.* of a speech). **ex-or'-di-al** (*-dĭ-*), *adj.* introductory. [L. *ex-*+*ordĭor*, I begin.]

**ex-o-ter'-ic** (or **-ic-al**), *adj.* belonging to the outside; fit to be communicated to the public. The reverse of **esoteric** (*q.v.*). [Gr. *exōterikos*<*exō*, outside.]

**ex-ot'-ic,** *adj.* introduced from a foreign country; not indigenous; not acclimatized, hence delicate: *n.* anything of foreign origin (as a plant, custom, etc). [L.<Gr. *exōtikos*<*exō*, outside.]

**ex-pand'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to stretch or spread out in all directions; to enlarge; to develop; to bring out in fuller detail; to open out. **ex-panse',** *n.* extent; the heavens. **ex-pan'-sive,** *adj.* widely extended. **ex-pan'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be expanded. **ex-pan-si-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* capability of being expanded. **ex-pan'-sion,** *n.* act of expanding; state of being expanded. [L. *ex-*+*pando*, I stretch.]

***ex par'-te,*** [L.] from (one) side; one-sided; hence, an ***ex parte*** **statement** is one which presents an account of *one side* only of a question.

**ex-pa'-ti-ate** (*-shĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to move or wander without restriction or limits; to speak or write at length; to praise highly. **ex-pa-ti-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+*spătium*, space.]

**ex-pa'-tri-ate** (*-trĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to banish from one's father-land. **ex-**

**ex-cres'-ce-tion,** *n.* banishment; exile. that ... +*pătria*, one's native land.]

**ex-pect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to wait or look for; to hope or fear the arrival of something or somebody; to presume or suppose. **ex-pect'-ant,** *adj.* **ex-pec-ta'-tion,** *n.* act or state of expecting; prospect of something good to come; in *pl.* prospect of fortune or success, or of profit by a will. **ex-pect'-ed-ly,** *adv.* as expected. [L. *ex-*+*specto*, I look.]

**ex-pec'-to-rate** (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to spit. **ex-pec-to-ra'-tion,** *n.* spitting. **ex-pec'-to-rant,** *n.* or **ex-pec'-to-ra-tive,** *n.* a medicine which promotes discharges (as phlegm) from the lungs or throat: *adj.* [L. *ex-*+*pectus*, the breast.]

**ex-pe'-di-ent,** *adj.* proper; advisable; advantageous; suitable: *n.* a plan or contrivance; a means to an end; an alternative. **ex-pe'-di-ence,** *n.* haste; despatch; suitableness. **ex-pe'-di-en-cy,** *n.* policy; regard for self-interest or advantage. [L. *expĕdio*, I unloose.]

**ex'-pe-dite** (*-dīt*), (**-di-ted, -di-ting**), *v.* to remove obstacles from; to hasten; to send forth. **ex-pe-di'-tion** (*-dĭsh'-un*), *n.* speed or quickness; an undertaking; an important enterprise; a journey; the persons who take a journey or who are engaged in an enterprise. **ex-pe-di'-tious** (*-dish'-us*), *adj.* speedy. [L. *ex-*+*pes, pedis*, the foot.]

**ex-pel'** (**-pelled', -pel'-ling**), *v.* to drive out; to banish. **ex-pul'-sion** (*-pŭl'-shun*), *n.* [L. *ex-*+*pello*, I drive.]

**ex-pend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to pay out; to spend; to devote (as energy, study, etc.). **ex-pen'-di-ture** (*-dĭ-tūr*), *n.* **ex-pense',** *n.* cost; outlay. **ex-pen'-sive,** *adj.* costly; extravagant. [L. *ex-*+*pendo*, I weigh, pay.]

**ex-pe'-ri-ence,** *n.* long and frequent trial; knowledge thus gained: *v.* (**-enced, -en-cing**), to try; to prove; to learn by personal trial; to feel or suffer. **ex-pe'-ri-enced,** *adj.* practised; skilful; expert. [O.F. <L. *experientia*<*expĕrior* I try.] [ence teaches.

***ex-pe-ri-en'-ti-a do'-cet,*** [L.] experi-

**ex-per'-i-ment** (*-pĕr'-ĭ-*), *n.* a trial to discover something; something done as a proof; a practical test: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to make trial. **ex-per-i-ment'-al,** *adj.* [O.F. <L. *expĕrior*, I try.]

**ex-pert',** *adj.* skilful; clever. **ex'-pert,** *n.* one who has skilled knowledge and experience; one who is expert. [O.F. <L. *expĕrior*, I try.]

**ex'-pi-ate** (*-pĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to atone for; to make satisfaction, amends, or reparation for. **ex-pi-a'-tion,** *n.* atonement. **ex-pi-a'-to-ry,** *adj.* [L. *ex-*+*pio*, I atone for <*pius*, devout.]

**ex-pire'** (**-pired', -pi'-ring**), *v.* to breathe out; to die; to come to an end. **ex-pi-ra'-tion,** *n.* a breathing out from the lungs; end. **ex-pi'-ra-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to breathing out. **ex-pi'-ry** (*-pī'-rĭ*), *n.* end; termination. [F. <L. *ex-*+*spīro*, I breathe.]

**ex-plain'** (**-plained', -plain'-ing**), *v.* to make plain or clear; to cause to be understood; to account for. **ex-pla-na'-tion,** *n.* **ex-plan'-a-to-ry** (*-ă-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* **to — away,** to get rid of by explaining (*usu.* as an excuse, or in a bad sense). [F. <L. *ex-*+*plānus*, plain.]

**ex'-ple-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* filling out; superfluous: *n.* a word or syllable put in to fill out; an oath (often coarse or profane). [L. *explĕo*, I fill out.]

**ex'-pli-cate** (*-plĭ-*), (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to unfold; to explain. **ex'-pli-ca-ble** (*-kă-bl*), *adj.* able to be explained. **ex-pli-ca'-tion,** *n.* **ex'-pli-ca-to-ry,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+*plĭco*, I fold.]

**ex-plic'-it** (*-plis'-*), *adj.* quite clear or distinct; outspoken; plain in language. **ex-plic'-it-ly,** *adv.* **ex-plic'-it-ness,** *n.* [L. *explicĭtus*<*explĭco*, I fold out.]

**ex-plode'** (**-plo'-ded, -plo'-ding**), *v.* to burst with a loud report; to cause to be disbelieved; to burst with laughter. **ex-plo'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* —; a breaking out of the feelings (as mirth, wrath, etc.). **ex-plo'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* liable to explode: *n.* that which explodes (as gunpowder). [F. <L. *ex-*+*plaudo*, I clap the hands.]

**ex-ploit',** *n.* a brave or remarkable deed; a noteworthy act: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to make use of; to utilize for one's own ends. **ex-ploi-ta'-tion,** *n.* the successful application of labour to any work (as agriculture, mining, etc.). [F. <L. *explĭco*, I unfold, finish.]

**ex-plore'** (**-plored', -plo'-ring**), *v.* to search carefully; to examine thoroughly. **ex-plo-ra'-tion,** *n.* searching. **ex-plo'-rer,** *n.* one who explores (*esp.* an unknown region). [F. <L. *explōro*, I search out; investigate.]

**ex-po'-nent,** *n.* one who, or that which, explains or makes clear; a number indicating the *power* of another (*i.e.*, the number of times it is to be multiplied by itself). **ex-po-nen'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* [L. *ex-*+*pōno*, I place.]

**ex-port'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to carry or send (goods) to another country. **ex'-port,** *n.* that which is exported. **ex-por-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of exporting. **ex-port'-er,** *n.* one who —. [L. *ex-*+*porto*, I carry.]

**ex-pose'** (*-pōz'*), (**-posed', -po'-sing**), *v.* to uncover; to lay open to view; to display (goods for sale); to put in the way of danger; to abandon (as an infant). **ex-po-sé'** (*-zā'*), [F.] the disclosing of something meant to remain secret; a formal recital or explanation. **ex-pos'-i-tor,** *n.* one who explains; an interpreter. **ex-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* the setting out to view; exhibition; explanation. **ex-pos'-i-to-ry** (*-ĭ-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* serving to explain. **ex-po'-sure** (*-zhur*), *n.* the act of exposing; the laying open publicly the character or conduct of any one (*esp.* if bad or wrong); influence of climate or weather. [F.< L. *ex-*+*pōno*, I place.]

***ex post fac'-to,*** [L.] (legal term) after the deed has been done; retrospective.

**ex-pos'-tu-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to reason earnestly with some one on improper conduct. **ex-pos-tu-la'-tion,** *n.* **ex-pos'-tu-la-tor,** *n.* one who —. **ex-pos'-tu-la-to-ry** (*-lā-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* [L. *expostŭlo*<*ex-*+*postŭlo*, I demand.]

**ex-pound'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to explain; to interpret. **ex-pound'-er,** *n.* one who —. [L. *ex-*+*pōno*, I place.]

**ex-press'** (**-pressed', -press'-ing**), *v.* to press out; to declare; to state in words: *adj.* clear; for the exact purpose; sent quickly (as an **express—letter, —parcel,** etc.): *n.* a special messenger or conveyance; a fast railway-train (stopping at few stations): *adv.* with haste. **ex-pres'-si-ble,** *adj.* **ex-pres'-sion** (*-presh'-un*), *n.* a form of speech; emphasis; manner of looking. **ex-pres'-sive,** *adj.* expressing much; striking. [F.<L. *ex-*+**press.**]

**ex-pro'-pri-ate** (*-prĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to put out of possession; to dispossess. **ex-pro-pri-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+*proprius*, one's own.]

**ex-pul'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* *See* **expel.**

**ex-punge'** (*-punj'*), (**-punged', -pun'-ging**), *v.* to wipe out; to efface. [L. *ex-*+*pungo*, I prick.]

**ex'-pur-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to purify (from dirt, guilt, etc.); to cut out undesirable passages or words from a book. **ex-pur-ga'-tion,** *n.* **ex'-pur-ga-tor** (*-gā-*), *n.* one who —. **ex-pur'-ga-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* [L. *ex-*+*purgo*, I purge.]

**ex'-qui-site** (*-kwĭ-zit*), *adj.* of fine quality; excellent; very keen (as pain or pleasure): *n.* a fop. [L. *ex-*+*quæro*, I seek, search.]

**ex-sic'-cate** (*-kāt*), (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to dry up. **ex-sic'-cant,** *adj.*: *n.* a drug possessed of drying properties. **ex'-sic-ca-tor** (*-kā-*), *n.* an apparatus for drying; *esp.* a milk-dryer, for bringing milk into a powdered state. [L. *ex-*+*siccus*, dry]

**ex-tant',** *adj.* still in existence. [L. *ex-*+*stans*, standing.]

**ex-tem-po-ra'-ne-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* done at the very moment, without preparation. **ex-tem'-po-re** (*-pō-rē*, not *-pōr*), *adj.* (of speech or sermon) spoken, not read: *adv.* without previous study or preparation. **ex-tem'-po-rize** (**-rized, -rizing**), *v.* to deliver (speech or sermon) off-hand, or without preparation. [L. *ex tempŏre*, at the moment.]

**ex-tend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to stretch or spread out; to enlarge. **ex-ten'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be extended. **ex-ten'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* enlargement; increase. **ex-ten'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* reaching far; very large; comprehensive. **ex-ten'-sive-ly,** *adv.* widely; largely. **ex-tent',** *n.* size. [L. *ex-*+*tendo*, I stretch.]

**ex-ten'-u-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to lessen; to weaken; to soften; to mitigate. **ex-ten-u-a'-tion,** *n.* palliation, as of a crime; mitigation, as of punishment. **in extenuation of,** in partial excuse of, so as to make a crime or wrong-doing appear less serious than it is. [L. *ex-*+*tenuis*, thin.]

**ex-te'-ri-or,** *adj.* outward; outer; belonging to the outside: *n.* the outside, or outer part; personal appearance. [F. <L. *extĕrior*<*exter*, outward.]

**ex-ter'-mi-nate** (*-mĭ-*), (**-na-ted, -na-ting**), *v.* to destroy utterly; to put an end to; to root out. **ex-ter-mi-na'-tion,** *n.* complete destruction. **ex-ter'-mi-na-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *ex-*+*terminus*, a boundary.]

**ex-tern'**, *adj.* of or relating to the outside: *n.* a day-school; a day-pupil in a school (as opposed to *boarders*). [L. *externus*, outward.]

**ex-ter'-nal**, *adj.* relating to the outside; outward; on the surface. **ex-ter'-nal-ly**, *adv.* **ex-ter'-nals**, *n. pl.* outward appearances; non-essential forms or ceremonies. [L. *externus*, outward.]

**ex-tinct'**, *adj.* extinguished; no longer existing; dead. **ex-tinc'-tion** (*-tink'-shun*), *n.* putting out (or being put out) of being. **ex-tinc'-teur** (*-tŭr*), [F.] a small, portable apparatus (of which there are many kinds) for extinguishing fire. [*See* **extinguish.**]

**ex-tin'-guish** (*-ting'-gwish*), **(-guished, -guish-ing)**, *v.* to put out (*esp.* light or fire); to quench; to eclipse; to put an end to. **ex-tin'-guish-a-ble**, *adj.* **ex-tin'-guish-er**, *n.* an instrument for putting out the light of a candle. [L. *extinguo*, I quench.]

**ex'-tir-pate (-pa-ted, -pa-ting)**, *v.* to root out; to destroy utterly. **ex-tir-pa'-tion**, *n.* [L. *ex-*+*stirps*, a stem of a tree.]

**ex-tol' (-tolled', -tol'-ling)**, *v.* to sound the praise of; to praise very highly. [L. *ex-*+*tollo*, I lift up.]

**ex-tort' (-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to wring or force (from); to gain or draw (from) by compulsion or violence. **ex-tor'-sive**, *adj.* **ex-tor'-tion**, *n.* the act of extorting anything (but *esp.* money); an overcharge. **ex-tor'-tion-ate**, *adj.* oppressive. **ex-tor'-tion-er**, *n.* one who —. [L. *ex-*+*torqueo*, I twist.]

**extra-**, *pref.* [L.] beyond.

**ex'-tra**, *adj.*: *adv.* over and above; in addition; over and beyond: *n.* something over and above. [L. *extrā*, beyond]

**ex-tract' (-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to draw out by force or otherwise; to choose out or select; to find out (as the root of a number). **ex'-tract**, *n.* something drawn out or *extracted*; a tincture; an essence; a passage selected from a book or writing. **ex-trac'-tion**, *n.* a drawing out; birth; origin. **ex-trac'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.*: *n.* an extract. [L. *ex-*+*trăho*, I draw.]

**ex-tra-di'-tion** (*-dish'-un*), *n.* delivery by one government to another of fugitives from justice. **ex'-tra-dite (-di-ted, -di-ting)**, *v.* **extradition treaty,** a treaty between two governments by which each undertakes to allow the other to pursue fugitives from justice in its territory. [L. *ex-*+*trādo*, I give up.]

**ex-tra—ju-di'-cial** (*-dish'-al*), *adj.* out of the proper court or beyond the ordinary limits of legal proceedings. [L. *extrā-*+**judicial.**]

**ex-tra-mu'-ral**, *adj.* outside of or beyond the walls (of a city). [L. *extrā-*+*mūrus*, a wall.]

**ex-tra'-ne-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* foreign; not belonging to a subject or thing; not essential. [L. *extrāneus*, from without.]

**ex-tra-or'-di-na-ry** (*-dĭ-nă-rĭ*), *adj.* uncommon; remarkable; not usual or regular. [L. *extrā-*+*ordo*, order.]

**ex-tra—pa-ro'-chi-al**, *adj.* beyond the limits of a parish. [L. *extrā-*+**parish.**]

**ex-trav'-a-gant**, *adj.* going beyond bounds; excessive; unreasonable; spending too much. **ex-trav'-a-gance**, *n.* **ex-trav-a-gan'-za**, *n.* a literary composition of eccentric character; a wild burlesque or farce (for the stage). [F.<L. *extrā-*+*văgor*, I wander.]

**ex-trav'-a-sate (-sa-ted, -sa-ting)**, *v.* to let out of the proper vessels (*esp.* blood). **ex-trav-a-sa'-tion**, *n.* effusion (of blood). [L. *extrā-*+*vās*, a vessel.]

**ex-treme'**, *adj.* to the utmost point, edge, or border; furthest; outermost; highest in degree; most urgent: *n.* the most distant point. **ex-treme'-ly**, *adv.* **ex-tre'-mist**, *n.* one who is in favour of adopting extreme measures, or who holds extreme views. **ex-trem'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the very end; the utmost or farthest point (of); very great need; urgency. **in the extreme,** as much as possible. **the last extremity,** the utmost depth of misfortune; death. **to go to extremes,** to go too far; to use — measures. [F.<L. *extrēmus*<*extĕrus*, outward.]

**ex'-tri-cate (-ca-ted, -ca-ting)**, *v.* to disentangle; to set free. **ex'-tri-ca-ble** (*-kă-bl*), *adj.* able to be extricated. **ex-tri-ca'-tion**, *n.* disentanglement. [L. *extrīco*<*ex-*+*trīcæ*, hindrances.]

**ex-trin'-sic**, *adj.* belonging to the outside; external; unessential; the reverse of *intrinsic*. [F.<L. *extrinsĕcus*, from without, on the outside.]

**ex-trude' (-tru'-ded, -tru'-ding)**, *v.* to push or force out; to expel. **ex-tru'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* expulsion. [L. *ex-*+*trūdo*, I thrust.]

**ex-u'-ber-ant**, *adj.* very fruitful; plente

ous; overflowing (as with merriment, etc.). **ex-u'-ber-ance,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+ *ūber*, rich, fruitful.]

**ex-ude'** (**-u'-ded, -u'-ding**), *v.* to discharge through pores (as the perspiration) or through incisions (as sap from a tree). **ex-u-da'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ex-*+ *sūdo*, I sweat.]

**ex-ult'** (*egz-ult'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to rejoice very much; to triumph. **ex-ult'-ant,** *adj.* rejoicing greatly. **ex-ul-ta'-tion,** *n.* rapturous delight; triumph. [F.< L. *exsulto*<*ex-*+*sălio*, I leap.]

**ex-u'-vi-æ** (*-vĭ-ē*), *n.pl.* cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals. [L. *exŭo*, I put off, lay aside.]

***ex vo'-to,*** [L.] according to a vow (*usu.* said of an offering or sacrifice); vowed.

**ey'-a-let** (*ī'-*), *n.* formerly a division or province (of the Turkish empire), ruled by a pasha, now called a **vilayet.** [Ar.]

**eye** (*ī*), *n.* the organ of sight; a small hole (as in a needle); a catch for a hook; a bud or shoot; judgement: *v.* (**eyed, ey'-ing** or **eye'-**), to look at or watch narrowly. **eye'-ball,** *n.* the ball or *apple* of the eye. **eye'-brow,** *n.* the hairy arch above the eye. **eye'-glass,** *n.* a single lens to assist the eyesight. **eye'-lash,** *n.* the hair on the edge of the eyelid. **eye'-let,** or **eye'-let hole,** *n.* a small hole (as in a garment) to receive a cord, lace, hook, etc. **eye'-lid,** *n.* the moveable skin which covers the eye-ball. **eye-opener,** *n.* something which makes one open the eyes (with astonishment). **eye-service,** *n.* work or duty performed only when watched by the master. **eye'-sight,** *n.* the power of seeing (with the eye). **eye'-sore,** *n.* something objectionable or annoying to the sight. **eye-strain,** *n.* a feeling of weariness in the eyes from overwork, weakness, etc., resulting in dimness of sight and headache. **eye-tooth,** *n.* one of the two teeth (canine) in the upper jaw under the eyes. **eye-witness,** *n.* one who has actually seen a thing done. **the apple of one's eye,** something especially loved. **the green eye,** jealousy. **the mind's eye,** intellect; perception. **by the naked eye,** without the aid of glasses, telescope, microscope, etc. **to give an eye to,** to attend to. **to keep an eye on,** to watch carefully or closely. **to pipe the eye,** to weep. **to throw dust in one's eyes,** to deceive. **up to the eyes,** as busy as possible. [A.S. *ēage*. eye.]

**ey'-ot** (*ī'-*), *n.* a small island (*esp.* in a river or lake); also called an **ait** (*āt*). [A.S. *īgoth*, a small island.]

**eyre** (*ār*), *n.* a journey or circuit of a court of law. **justices in eyre,** judges who formerly travelled about from town to town to administer justice (somewhat like our judges of assize). [O.F. *eire*< L. *ĭtĭnĕre*, on a journey.]

**ey'-rie** (*ī'-rĭ*), or **ey'-ry.** *See* **aerie.**

## F

**F.,** or **Fahr.,** Fahrenheit (thermometer).

*f.* =*forte* (in mus.), [I.] loud; following page. *ff.* =*fortissimo* (in mus.), [I.] very loud; following pages.

**F.A.,** Football Association.

**Fa'-bi-an,** *n.* a member of the **Fabian Society,** an English society of Socialists founded in 1884, for gradually improving the condition of the people, *esp.* in the lower classes, by bringing land and capital more directly under the control of the State and Municipalities, and bettering the conditions of life, without taking extreme measures. **Fabian tactics,** proceeding slowly and cautiously. [<*Fabius Maximus* (died, 203 B.C.), a Roman leader, who, by cautious delay and carefully avoiding a direct engagement, wore out the strength of Hannibal, whom he durst not meet in battle.]

**fa'-ble** (*-bl*), *n.* a short, made-up story teaching a lesson; a falsehood: *v.* (**-bled, -bling**), to make fables; to invent. **fa'-bled,** *adj.* mythical; fictitious. **fab'-u-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* like a fable; untrue; greatly exaggerated; incredible. [F.< L. *fābŭla*, fable<*fāri*, to speak.]

**fab'-ric,** *n.* a building; workmanship; texture; structure of anything; manufactured cloth. **fab'-ri-cate (-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to make; to invent. **fab-ri-ca'-tion,** *n.* construction; an invented story; a falsehood. **fab'-ri-ca-tor,** *n.* [F.<L. *făber*, a worker.]

**faç-ade'** (*fas-ād'*, or *-ăd'*), *n.* the face or front view (of a building). [F.<L. *făcĭēs*, face.]

**face** (*fās*), *n.* the front part of the head; the outside make or appearance; the countenance: *v.* (**faced, fa'-cing**), to stand before; to meet boldly; to resist. **face to face** (of two persons or parties)

in front of, or in presence of, each other. **fa'-ci-al** (*-shĭ-*), *adj.* of the face. **fa'-cing,** *n.* the front covering: *adj.* with the face towards. **to — out,** to carry out by boldness; to take the consequences of. **to — the music,** to meet a difficulty boldly. **to fly in the — of,** to set at defiance; to resist. **to put a good — on,** to make the best of a thing as it stands. **to set one's — against,** to oppose strongly. **face value,** the nominal or stated value of a note, stamp, article, etc., as compared with its **market value,** *q.v.* [F.<L. *făciēs*, face]

**fa'-cet** (*-set*), *n.* a small, flat surface (*esp.* of a crystal or precious stone). [F.<L. *făciēs*, face.]

**fa-ce'-ti-æ** (*fă-sē'-shĭ-ē*), *n.pl.* witty or humorous sayings; jests. **fa-ce'-tious** (*-sē'-shus*), *adj.* witty; humorous. [F.<L. *facētus*, witty, humorous.]

**fa'-cia** (*-shă*), (or **fa'-scia,** or **fa'-shia**), *n.* the flat, upper part of a shop window-frame, on which the name is painted. [I.<L. *făciēs*, face.]

**fac'-ile** (*fas'-ĭl*, not *fā'-sīl* or *fā'-seel*), *adj.* easy; of easy temper or disposition; yielding. **fa-cil'-i-tate** (*-sil'-ĭ-*), **(-ta-ted, -ta-ting),** *v.* to make easier. **fa-cil'-i-ty** (*-sil'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* easiness; readiness; dexterity. [F.<L. *facĭlis*, easy.]

***facile princeps*** (*fas'-ĭ-lē prin'-seps*), [L.] easily (or indisputably) first.

**fac-sim'-i-le** (*fak-sim'-ĭ-lē*), *n.* (*pl.* **-les**), an exact copy or likeness. [L. *făcio*, I make+*sĭmĭlis*, like.]

**fact,** *n.* a deed; an actual truth; a reality; anything done. **as a matter of —,** in reality; actually. [L. *factum* <*făcio*, I do.]

**fac'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* a party (in opposition), using its power for self-interest in a contentious spirit; dissension. **fac'-tious** (*-shus*), *adj.* contentious; quarrelsome. [F.<L. *factio*<*făcio*, I do.]

**fac-ti'-tious** (*-shus*), *adj.* made by art; artificial; conventional. [*See* **faction.**]

**fac'-tor,** *n.* a doer; an agent; one who buys and sells goods on commission; a manager of an estate; a part of a compound (number or thing). **fac-to'-rial** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* **fac'-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a building in which goods are manufactured; a trading settlement in a distant country (*esp.* a colony). **Factory Acts,** many Acts of Parliament passed to regulate the hours of labour in factories and the conditions of work (*esp.* of women and children). [L. *făcio*, I do.]

**fac-to'-tum,** *n.* one who does all kinds of work (for another). [L. *fac totum*, do all.]

**fac'-u-la,** *n.* (*pl.* **-læ**), a bright spot often seen in the sun's disc. [L., a torch.]

**fac'-ul-ty,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), power of mind or body; the members of a profession (as "the medical faculty"); the body of professors at a University or in some department of it; power or liberty of doing something conferred by law, or permission; a dispensation or licence. [F.<L. *facultas*<*făcĭlis*, easy.]

**fad,** *n.* a project, whim, or fancy taken up and held without reason; a hobby. **fad'-dist,** *n.* one who has a — or a special hobby. **fad'-dy,** *adj.* particular about trifles. [F.<L. *fatuus*, foolish.]

**fade (fa'-ded, fa'-ding),** *v.* to lose colour, strength, or freshness; to decline; to waste away; to vanish. **fade'-less,** *adj.* not liable to fade. [F. *fade*, insipid.]

**fæ'-ces** (*fē'-sēz*), (less correctly **fe'-ces**), *n.pl.* grounds; sediment; excrement. **fæ'-cal** (*-kăl*), *adj.* [L. *fæx*, sediment.]

**fag (fagged, fag'-ging),** *v.* to toil; to drudge: *n.* a drudge; weariness; a boy at school who acts as a servant for another and older boy; † a cigarette. **fag—end,** the end (*esp.* of cloth) that hangs loose; the last remains or refuse of anything. **fagged,** *adj.* very tired and worn. [(?)<**flag,** to droop.]

**fag'-got,** or **fag'-ot,** *n.* a bundle (*esp.* of sticks for fuel). **faggot—voter,** *n.* one who has obtained a vote by irregular or questionable methods. [F. *fagot* (?)< L. *fax*, a torch.]

**Fah'-ren-heit** (*fâ'-ren-hīt*), *n.* and *adj.* a name applied to a thermometer in which freezing point is marked 32° (32 degrees) and boiling point 212°. [<*G. D. Fahrenheit* (1686-1736), the inventor, a German scientist.]

**fa-ïence'** (*fā-yâńs'*, or better *fâ-yâńs'*), [F.] a fine kind of decorated (painted and glazed) pottery. [<*Faenza*, in Italy, where first made.]

**fail (failed, fail'-ing),** *v.* not to succeed; to fall away; to fall short or be wanting; to decay; to disappoint; to become bankrupt. **fail'-ing,** *n.* a fault: *adj.* **fail'-ure,** *n.* want of success; bankruptcy. [F. *faillir*<L. *fallo*, I lead astray.]

**fain,** *adj.* glad or joyful: *adv.* gladly. [A.S. *fægen*, glad.]

**faint,** *adj.* weak; exhausted; languid; inclined to swoon; weary; lacking courage; hardly able to be seen or heard: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to become weak; to lose one's senses; to swoon: *n.* a fainting fit; a swoon. **faint'-ness,** *n.* **faint–hearted,** *adj.* timid; not courageous. [F.<L. *fingo*, I form, feign.]

**fair,** *adj.* light in colour; free from clouds or rain; beautiful; just. **a fair copy,** one made in a clear, neat manner, and free from errors. **the fair sex,** the female sex, the ladies. **fair'-ness,** *n.* **fair'-way** (or, less correctly, **fare'-way**), *n.* the passage (often narrow, and lying between rocks, sandbanks, etc.), for vessels entering or leaving a harbour. **fair–spoken,** civil; plausible. **fair play,** justice; just treatment. **fair and square,** honest and straightforward. **a — field,** equal treatment with others. **a — wind,** a favourable wind. **to bid —,** to appear to be likely or favourable. **fair–trade,** *n.* the system of free-trade with ourselves restricted to those countries which offer us a like privilege. [A.S. *fæger*, fair.]

**fair,** *n.* a large market held on a regular, stated date, often called a **statute fair. fancy fair,** *n.* a kind of bazaar. [F. *foire*<L. *fēria*, a holiday.]

**fai'-ry** (*fā'-rĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), a light, airy, imaginary spirit in human form; an elf; a spirit: *adj.* **fairy–circle** or **–ring,** a small, round patch of grass which has grown more luxuriantly than the rest. (Formerly supposed to be caused by fairies dancing in a circle). **fairy–land,** *n.* the land inhabited by fairies. **fairy–tale,** *n.* a tale in which fairies are introduced; an untrue story; a romance. [O.F.<L. *fātum*, fate.]

***fait ac-com-pli'*** (*fāt ak-koṅ-plē'*), [F.] an accomplished fact or deed; a thing already done.

**faith** (*fāth*), *n.* firm and earnest belief; trust; reliance on the statements, strength, or qualities of another; a system of religion; that which is believed on any subject; fidelity to promises; honesty. **faith'-ful,** *adj.* true; staunch; loyal. **faith'-ful-ly,** *adv.* **faith'-ful-ness,** *n.* **faith'-less,** *adj.* not faithful; untrue; false. **faith–cure** or **faith–healing,** *n.* a system of belief that sick persons can be cured by means of the prayers of those who have faith in their prayers (*see St. James* v., 14-15). **in good —,** with sincerity. **The Faithful,** believers, *esp.* those who believe in Mohammed. [O.F.<L. *fides*, faith.]

**†fake (faked, fa'-king),** *v.* to deceive, *esp.* in making articles to appear other or better than they are: *n.* the act of —. **fa'-ker,** *n.* one who —. **fake'-ment,** *n.* any swindling device. [?]

**fa-kir'** (*-keer'*), (sometimes **fa-quir'**), *n.* a begging priest (in India). **fa-kir'-ism,** *n.* [Ar. *faqīr*, poor.]

**fal'-chion** (*fŏl'-shun*, not *făl'-*), *n.* a short sword, bent somewhat like a sickle. [F.<L. *falx*, a sickle.]

**fal'-con** (*fŏl'-kn* or *faw'-kn*, not *făl'-kn*), *n.* a kind of hawk (formerly used to hunt wild birds). **fal'-con-er** (*faw'-*), *n.* one who trains and uses falcons for hunting wild birds. **fal'-con-ry** (*faw'-*), *n.* the hunting of wild birds with trained falcons. [See *falchion*. The bird has a hooked beak.]

**fald'-stool,** *n.* formerly a folding-stool; now a desk at which the Litany is read in churches. The sovereign of England kneels on a faldstool at his Coronation. [O.G. *faldan*, to fold+*stuhl*, a stool.]

**fall** (*fäl*), **(fell, fall'-en, fall'-ing),** *v.* to drop or slope down; to be cast down in spirits; to decline in power, wealth, reputation, value; to be overthrown; to die; to go wrong: *n.* the act of falling; ruin; death; descent; decrease in value. **falling–sickness,** *n.* epilepsy. **falling–star,** *n.* a meteor. **to — away,** to become lean; to desert. **to — flat,** to fail of the intended effect. **to — in,** to take a place in. **to — in with,** to agree with. **to — foul of,** to come into collision with. **to — on one's feet,** to be fortunate. **to — through,** to come to nothing. [A.S. *feallan*, to fall.]

**fal-la'-cious** (*-shus*), *adj.* deceptive; misleading. **fal'-la-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* a false idea or statement; an argument which appears correct, but is false in reasoning. [L. *fallax*, deceitful.]

**fal'-lal,** *n.* a piece of ribbon or trifling ornament worn by ladies. [Imit.]

**fal'-li-ble** (*-lĭ-bl*), *adj.* liable to error. **fal-li-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *fallo*, I deceive.]

**fal'-low** (*-lō*), *adj.* (land) ploughed but left unsown; yellowish: *n.* **fal'-low–deer,** *n.* deer of a yellowish-brown colour. [A.S. (?) *fealo*, yellowish-red.]

**false** (*fawls*), *adj.* untrue; unfaithful; deceptive; treacherous; not genuine or real; not according to rule. **false'-hood,** *n.* a lie; deceitfulness. **fal'-si-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make false; to forge. **fal-si-fi-ca'-tion** (*-sĭ-fĭ-*), *n.* **fal'-si-ty** (*-sĭ-tĭ*), *n.* being false. **to play —,** to act treacherously. **to put in a — position,** to cause one to be misunderstood or to act foolishly. [F. <L. *falsus*, false.]

**fal-set'-to,** *n.* an unnatural or artificial (high-toned) singing voice, chiefly in men. [I. <L. *falsus*, false.]

**Fal'-staf-fi-an,** *adj.* jovial, humorous, and corpulent. like Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, etc.

**fal'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to be feeble; to want courage; to hesitate. [(?) <root of **fault.**]

**fame,** *n.* rumour; report; renown. **famed,** *adj.* much spoken of. **fa'-mous** (*-mus*), *adj.* renowned. [F. <L. *fāma* <*fārī*, to speak.]

**fa-mil'-i-ar,** *adj.* well-known; intimate; friendly; sociable; having thorough knowledge of. **fa-mil-i-ar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* close acquaintance; freedom from ceremony. **fa-mil'-i-ar-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make well known or easy by practice or study. [L. *familiāris*, of the family.]

**fam'-i-ly** (*-ĭ-lĭ*), *n.* the members of a household (related by birth); a race; a group (as of plants, animals, languages). [F. <L. *fămĭlĭa*, household.]

**fam'-ine** (*-in*), *n.* great scarcity (*esp.* of food). **fam'-ish (-ished, -ish-ing),** *v.* to deprive of food; to starve. [F. <L. *fămēs*, hunger.]

**fan,** *n.* an instrument for producing a current of air: *v.* **(fanned, fan'-ning),** to cool with a fan; to winnow (corn). **fan'-light,** *n.* a window over a door. [A.S. *fann* <L. *vannus*, a fan.]

**fa-nat'-ic** or **-ic-al,** *adj.* wildly or unreasonably zealous (*esp* in religious or other causes); enthusiastic; visionary: *n.* a bigoted enthusiast. **fa-nat'-i-cism** (*-ĭ-sizm*), *n.* [F. <L. *fānum*, a temple.]

**fan'-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* imagination (of a lighter kind); opinion; caprice; whim; taste: *v.* **(-cied, -cy-ing),** to picture in the mind; to have a liking for: *adj.* fine; elegant; extravagant; not real. **fan'-ci-er,** *n.* one guided by the fancy (in some particular pursuit), as a dog- or bird-fancier. **the fancy,** sporting characters generally, *esp.* pugilists. **fan'-ci-ful,** *adj.* belonging to the imagination; not real; led by the fancy. [<**fantasy.**]

**fan-dan'-go,** *n.* a lively Spanish dance for two persons, introduced by the Moors; the music for such a dance. [Sp.]

**fane,** *n.* a temple; a church. [L. *fānum*, [a temple.]

**fan'-fare** (*-fār*, or *-fâr*), *n.* a flourish of trumpets; bravado. **fan'-far-on,** *n.* a boaster or braggart. **fan-far-on-ade',** *n.* noisy boasting; swaggering. [F. *fanfare.*]

**fang,** *n.* a sharp-pointed tooth; a tusk (as of a boar, etc.); the part of a tooth buried in the gum and fixed to the jawbone. **fanged,** *adj.* having fangs. [A.S. *fang* <*fōn*, to seize.]

**fan'-gled** (*-gld*). *See* **new-fangled.**

**fan-ta'-si-a** (*-tâ'-zĭ-ă*, not *-tā'-*), *n.* a musical composition of a fanciful and irregular kind. [*See* **fantastic.**]

**fan-tas'-tic** or **-tic-al,** *adj.* fanciful; not real; ludicrous; odd. [O.F. < Gr. *phantasia*, fancy, vision.]

**fan'-ta-sy** (*-ta-sĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-sies**), caprice; imagination; whim. [*See* **fantastic.**]

**Far'-ad,** *n.* the unit of electrical capacity. [<*Michael Faraday*, an English electrician (1791-1867).]

**farce** (*fars*), *n.* a short, humorous play; something ridiculous; a pretence. **far'-ci-cal** (*-sĭ-*), *adj.* **farce,** *n.* (in cookery) stuffing or forcemeat. **far-cie'** (*-sē'*), *adj.* stuffed (as of fowls, meat, or other provisions). [F. <L. *farcio*, I stuff.]

**far'-del,** *n.* a bundle; a burden. [O.F. *fardel* (F. *fardeau*), a burden.]

**fare (fared, fa'-ring),** *v.* to get on or succeed; to do or be ill, or well; to feed: *n.* food; the price of a journey; a person carried in a public conveyance (cab, tram, etc,). **fare-well',** *n.* leave-taking: *int.* good-bye! [A.S. *faran*, to go]

**far-fetched** *adj.* brought from a great distance; forced: unnatural or unlikely. [A.S. *feor*, far+**fetch.**]

**fa-ri'-na** (*-rī'-nă* or *-rē'-*, not *fâr'-*), *n.* meal; flour; the pollen of plants. **far-i-na'-ceous** (*-shus*), *adj.* consisting of, yielding, or made of, flour or meal; mealy. [L. *farīna*, flour.]

**farm,** *n.* land in cultivation with house, barns, sheds, and other out-buildings attached: *v.* **(farmed, farm'-ing),** to cultivate (a farm); to let for a term (to

a tenant); to lease (or let out) on condition of receiving a fixed portion of the profits, or a fixed sum, the lessee making what profit he can. **farm'–stead,** *n.* a farm with the house and out-buildings belonging to it. [A.S. *feorm*, feeding, property < L. *firmus*, fixed, established.]

**fa'-ro** (*fā'-*, not *fă'-*), *n.* a game at cards accompanied with betting on the cards turned up. [F. < *Pharaoh*, King of Egypt, whose likeness is said to have formerly appeared on one of the cards.]

**far-ra'-go,** *n.* a confused mass or collection of things; a medley. [L. *far*, meal.]

**far–reaching,** *adj.* extending a long way; (effects) continued over a great distance or a long period. [A.S. *feor*, far + **reach.**]

**far'-ri-er** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* one who shoes (and sometimes doctors) horses. **far'-ri-er-y** (*-er-ĭ*), *n.* the art of the farrier. [O.F. < L. *ferrārius*, a blacksmith.]

**far'-row** (*-rō*), *n.* a litter of pigs. [A.S. *fearh*, a pig.]

**far'-ther** (*-ther*), *adj.* and *adv.* at a greater distance. **far'-thest** (*-thest*), *adj.* and *adv.* at greatest distance. (NOTE, use *farther*, *farthest* for distance, and *further*, *furthest*, for quantity). [Compar. and superl. of **far.**]

**far'-thin-gale** (*-thing-gale*), *n.* a hooped petticoat introduced by Queen Elizabeth and fashionable in the 16th century. [O.F. < Sp. *verdugo*, a young shoot, a hoop < L. *vĭrĭdis*, green.]

**F.A.S.,** Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.

**fas'-ces** (*-sēz*), *n. pl.* a bundle of rods surrounding an axe, borne (in ancient times) before the chief magistrates of Rome. [L.]

**fas'-cin-ate** (*-sĭn-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to charm; to enchant; to influence in an uncontrollable manner. **fas'-cin-a-ting,** *adj.* charming; delightful. **fas-cin-a'-tion,** *n.* —; the attractive power exerted by a person's manner or words. [L. *fascĭno*, I bewitch or charm.]

**fas-cine'** (*-sēn'*), *n.* a bundle of faggots (used in fortifications) to fill ditches, etc. [L. *fascis*, a bundle.]

**fash (fashed, fash'-ing),** *v.* to annoy, trouble. **fash'-ious** (*-us*), *adj.* annoying. [L. *fastīdium*, dislike, disgust.]

**fash'-ion** (*-un*), *n.* form; shape; custom (of the time), as in dress, etc.; genteel society: *v.* **(-ioned, -ion-ing),** to form or shape. **fash'-ion-a-ble,** *adj.* in general use at a particular time: *n.* one who dresses according to the fashion. **after a —,** in a way; to a certain extent. **old–fashioned,** *adj.* not in keeping with the times; (of a child) precocious. [F. < L. *făcio*, I make.]

**fast,** *adj.* firm; fixed; steadfast; quick; rapid; sound (of sleep). **fas'-ten** (*fas'-n*), **(-tened, -ten-ing),** *v.* to make fast; to fix firmly. **fas'-ten-ing,** *n.* that which fastens (as a lock, bolt). **fast'-ness,** *n.* firmness; a fortress (*esp.* among mountains). **fast by,** close by. **to play fast and loose,** to act recklessly; to say one thing and do another. **a fast life,** a life given to reckless pleasure-seeking. **a fast train,** an express train. [A.S. *fæst*, firm, fixed.]

**fast (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to do without food: *n.* doing without food (*esp.* as a religious duty). **fast–day,** *n.* a day on which abstinence from food is practised; a day of humiliation and prayer. [A.S. *fæstan*, to fast < *fæst*, firm.]

**fas-tid'-i-ous** (*-ĭ-us*), *adj.* difficult to please; over-nice. **fas-tid'-i-ous-ness,** *n.* [L. *fastīdiosus* < *fastus*, disdain.]

**Fa'-ta Mor-ga'-na** (*fâ'-tă mor-gâ'-nă*), *n.* a kind of mirage often seen in the Strait of Messina; something deceptive or unreal. [I., the *Fairy Morgana*, supposed to cause the appearance.]

**fate,** *n.* inevitable necessity; appointed lot; doom; destiny; death. **fa'-tal,** *adj.* causing or relating to death. **fa'-tal-ist,** *n.* one who holds that all events happen by fate or unavoidable necessity. **fa'-tal-ism,** *n.* the belief of fatalists. **the Fates,** *n. pl.*, or **the Fatal Sisters,** amongst the ancient Greeks and Romans three goddesses who were supposed to determine the birth, life, and death of all men. [F. < L. *fātum*, fate.]

**fa'-ther,** *n.* a male parent; an ancestor or forefather; a contriver or originator; God the Creator, the first person of the Trinity; a familiar term for an old man, or for any man revered for age, learning, or piety; a name given to R.C. priests: *v.* **(-thered, -ther-ing),** to adopt; to ascribe. **father–in–law,** *n.* (*pl.* **fathers–**), a wife's or husband's father. **fa'-ther-land,** *n* one's native country. **fa'-ther-ly,** *adj.* like a father in affection and care. **City fathers,** the aldermen of a city or borough. **Holy**

**Father,** the Pope. **Father of Lies,** the Devil. [A.S. *fæder.*]

**fath'-om,** *n.* six feet (length): *v.* **(-omed, -om-ing),** to find the bottom of; to get to understand (a mystery). **fath'-om-less,** *adj.* having no bottom; incomprehensible; impenetrable. [A.S. *fæthm*]

**fa-tigue'** (*-tēg'*), *n.* weariness (from labour of body or mind): *v.* **(-tigued', -ti'-guing),** to weary. **fatigue-duty,** *n.* the non-military or ordinary labouring-work of a soldier. **fatigue-party,** *n.* a number of soldiers appointed to do some ordinary work, as preparing camp, etc. [F. < L. *fatīgo,* I weary.]

**fat'-u-ous** (*-ū-us*), *adj.* very foolish; idiotic; deceptive. **fa-tu'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* folly added to conceit; stupidity; extreme foolishness. [L. *fatuus,* foolish.]

**fau'-bourg** (*fō'-boorg,* or more correctly *fō-boor'*), *n.* the suburb of a city. [F.]

**fau'-ces** (*faw'-sēz*), *n. pl.* the upper part of the throat, from the root of the tongue to the entrance to the gullet. [L.]

**fau'-cet,** *n.* a pipe inserted (in cask, etc.) to draw liquor, *usu.* stopped with a vent-peg. [F. *fausset* (?) < L. *falsus,* false.]

**fault,** *n.* an error; a wrong action; an imperfection; a displacement of strata or veins; a wrong serve at tennis; an accidental leak in an electric circuit. **fault'-y,** *adj.* **fault'-less,** *adj.* **fault-finder,** *n.* one who finds fault (*esp.* without proper occasion or necessity). **at fault,** open to blame; (of dogs in hunting) unable to find the scent; puzzled. [F. *faute* < L. *fallo,* I deceive.]

**fau'-na,** *n.* (*pl.* **fau'-næ** or **fau'-nas**), a collective name for all the *animal life* of a country or region. **Faun,** *n.* a rural deity among the ancient Romans who was supposed to protect the lower animals. [L. *faunus* < *fāveo,* I am favourable.]

***faute de mieux*** (*fōt dŭh myŭh*), [F.] for the want of (a) better.

**fau-teuil'** (*fō-tuh-ĭ'*, less correctly *fō-tūl'*), *n.* an arm-chair. [F.]

***faux pas*** (*fō pâ*), [F.] a false step.

**fa'-vour** (*-vur*), *n.* good-will; kindness; an ornament (*esp.* of ribbon) worn to show good-will or good feeling towards: *v.* **(-voured, -vour-ing),** to regard or treat with —; to prefer; to aid; to resemble. **fa'-vour-a-ble,** *adj.* **fa'-vour-ite** (*-it*), *adj.* favoured: *n.* one preferred before others. **fa'-vour-it-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* a showing favour or partiality (*esp.* unjustly). **to curry favour (with),** to try and gain the favour of, by flattery or unfair means. [F. < L. *fāvor.*]

**fawn,** *n.* a young deer; a very light-brown colour: *adj.* (as in **fawn-coloured**): *v.* **(fawned, fawn'-ing)** (with *on* or *upon*), to cringe; to flatter. [M.E. *faunen* < A.S. *fægenian,* to rejoice.]

**fay,** *n.* a fairy. [F. *fée* < L. *fātum,* fate.]

**F.B.A.,** Fellow of the British Academy.

**F.C.,** Free Church (of Scotland); Football Club. [Chartered Accountants.

**F.C.A.,** Fellow of the [Institute of]

**F.C.P.,** Fellow of the College of Preceptors.

**fcp.,** foolscap (paper).

**F.C.S.,** Fellow of the Chemical Society.

**F.D.,** *Fi-dē'-i De-fen'-sor,* [L.] Defender of the Faith (a title of the English Sovereign, as Head of the English Church).

**fe'-al-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* loyalty; fidelity. [O.F. < L. *fidēlitas,* faithfulness.]

**fear,** *n.* a feeling of alarm at danger, etc.; anxiety; alarm; piety towards God: *v.* **(feared, fear'-ing),** to have fear or awe (of or at); to be in doubt. **fear'-ful,** *adj.* feeling fear; causing fear. **fear'-less,** *adj.* **fear'-some,** *adj.* causing fear; frightful. [A.S. *fær.*]

**fea'-si-ble** (*-zĭ-*), *adj.* able to be done; practicable; possible. **fea-si-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F. < L. *făcio,* I do.]

**feast,** *n.* a sumptuous meal; a banquet; rich enjoyment for the body or mind; a time of rejoicing: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to partake of a feast; to entertain (at a feast); to delight or gratify. [F. < L. *festum,* a holiday, feast.]

**feat,** *n.* a deed of strength, skill, or courage; an exploit. [F. *fait* < L. *făcio,* I do.]

**feath'-er** (*feth'-*), *n.* (in *pl.*) the covering of birds; one of the distinct parts of such covering. **feather-brained,** *adj.* light-headed; weak-minded. **feath'-er-y,** *adj.* resembling feathers; light in weight. **feather-stitch,** (in needle-work) an ornamental stitch taking the form of a zigzag line. **feather-weight,** the lightest weight (of rider) allowed to be carried by a horse in a handicap race. **a — in one's cap,** *see* **cap. birds of a —,** people of the same class, etc. **in high —,** in great favour. **to feather** (an oar), to turn the blade of the oar in a flat or horizontal position as it leaves

the water. **to feather one's nest,** to accumulate wealth for oneself, *esp.* while serving others. **white feather,** cowardice. [A.S. *fether.*]

**fea'-ture** (*fē'-*), *n.* a mark by which anything is recognized; a marked peculiarity or characteristic; a prominent part; the cast of the face; in *pl.* the countenance. **fea'-ture-less,** *adj.* without distinct features. **hard-featured,** *adj.* of stern and forbidding appearance. [O.F. < L. *factūra*, a making.]

**feb'-ri-fuge** (*-fūj*), *n.* a medicine for lessening fever. [F. < L. *fēbris*, fever + *fŭgo*, I put to flight.]

**fe'-brile** (or *fēb'-rīl*), *adj.* pertaining to fever; feverish, [F. < L. *fēbris*, fever.]

**Feb'-ru-a-ry,** *n.* the 2nd month of our year. [L. *Februārius* (*mensis*), the month of purification; the Romans held a feast of purification (*februa*) in this month.]

***fec., fe'-cit*** [L.] = he (or she) did (it).

**fe'-ces,** *n.* *See* **fæces.**

**fec'-u-la** (*fek'-*), *n* powdery dregs obtained by steeping and crushing certain plants in water; starch; farina. **fec'-u-lence,** *n.* **fec'-u-lent,** *adj.* containing sediment; muddy; foul. [F. < L. *fæcula*, wine-dregs.]

**fe'-cund, fe-cund'-ant,** *adj.* fruitful; fertile. **fe-cun'-di-ty** (*-dĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F. < L. *fecundus*, fruitful.]

**fed'-er-al,** *adj.* relating to a treaty or league. **fed'-er-al-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to join together in a Federal union. **fed'-er-al-ist,** *n.* one who favours the policy of a **Federal Union,** that is, a union of several States (as the United States of America), each independent in local affairs, but under a central government, to which each sends representatives, for general matters. **fed'-er-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to combine. **fed-er-a'-tion** (*-shŭn-*), *n.* a league; a compact; a Federal union. **fed-er-a'-tion-ist,** *n.* one who is in favour of **Imperial Federation,** that is, federation of the Colonies of the British Empire with the mother country for bearing the cost of measures adopted for the well-being of the Empire as a whole. [F. < L. *fœdus*, a treaty, league.]

**fee,** *n.* payment for services; recompense; wages; a holding (of land): *v.* (**feed, fee'-ing**), to pay a fee to. **to hold in fee,** to hold in possession. **fee-simple,** *n.* a holding (land) which the owner has the right to dispose of at will. [A.S. *feoh*, cattle, property.]

**fee'-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* weak; infirm; without strength (of mind, body, or will); faint; dull. **fee'-ble-ness,** *n.* **feeble-minded,** of weak intellect. [F. < L. *flēbilis*, lamentable < *fleo*, I weep.]

**feel (felt, feel'-ing),** *v.* to touch; to handle; to perceive; to have compassion. **feel'-er,** *n.* one who, or that which, feels; a proposal or hint put forward or thrown out in order to find out the opinions of others; one of the organs (in insects) by which the sense of touch is conveyed. **feel'-ing,** *n.* the sense of touch; consciousness or sensation (of pleasure, pain, etc.); tenderness; emotion; an opinion; in *pl.* passions; affections; emotions. [A.S. *fēlan.*]

**feet,** *n.* (*pl.* of **foot,** *q.v.*)

**feign** (*fān*), **(feigned, feign'-ing),** *v.* to pretend; to imagine. **feint** (*fānt*), *n.* a false appearance; a pretence; a deceptive movement (in fencing, etc.). **feigned,** *adj.* not real or genuine. [F. < L. *fingo*, I form, fashion.]

**F.E.I.S.,** Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

**feld'-spar, fel'-spar, feld'-spath,** or **fel'-spath,** *n.* a general name for the most important rock-forming mineral, found as crystals, granite, etc., chiefly forms of alumina. [G. *Feldspath*; cognate with *field* and *spar.*]

**fe-lic'-i-ty** (*-lis'-*), *n.* great happiness; a successful or gratifying event. **fe-lic'-i-tate (-ta-ted, -ta-ting),** *v.* to congratulate. **fe-lic'-i-tous** (*-tus*), *adj.* happy; fortunate. [F. < L. *fēlix*, happy.]

**fe'-line,** *adj.* of or belonging to the cat; stealthy; treacherous. [L. *fēlis*, a cat.]

**fell,** *adj.* cruel; barbarous; inhuman; ravenous; bloody. [O.F. *fel.*]

**fell,** *n.* skin (with the hair on); hide. **fell-monger,** *n.* a dealer in hides. [A.S. *fell.*] [*fjall*, a hill.]

**fell,** *n.* a barren or stony hill. [Scand.

**fell (felled, fell'-ing),** *v.* to cause to fall; to hew or knock down: *n.* a kind of hem (in sewing). [A.S. *fellan.*]

**fel'-lah,** *n.* (*pl.* **fel'-la-heen** or **fel'-lahs**), an Egyptian peasant or field-labourer. [Ar.]

**fel'-low,** *n.* a companion; a learned man in a university, who is elected to a fellowship in order to assist him in continuing his studies; a member of the governing

body of a university or college ; a member of a literary or scientific society ; one of a pair ; a worthless person. **fellow-feeling,** *n.* sympathy. **fel'-low-ship,** *n.* companionship ; the position of fellow (in a university) ; an income from the funds of a university granted to a clever student under certain conditions ; joint interest. [Ic. *fēlagi.*]

**fel'-ly** or **fel'-loe** (*-lō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-lies** or **-loes**), the exterior rim, or part of the rim, of a wheel. [A.S. *felg.*]

***fe'-lo de se*** (*fē'-lō dĕ sē*), *n.* (*pl.* ***felos***) one who murders himself while of sound mind ; a suicide. [Low L., *lit.*, felon of (or concerning) oneself.]

**fel'-on,** *n.* one guilty of felony ; a criminal ; a whitlow, a painful inflammation of the fingers or toes. **fel'-on-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a very serious crime, such as murder, forgery, coining, burglary, robbery with violence, etc., but not treason, perjury, or misdemeanour. **fe-lo'-ni-ous** (*-nĭ-us*), or **fel'-on-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* of felony ; very wicked or criminal. [F. <Low L. *felo*, a felon.]

**fel'-spar.** *See* **feld'-spar.**

**felt,** or **felt'-ing,** *n.* a kind of woollen cloth, not woven, but made by matting the fibres into a mass. [A.S. *felt.*]

**fe-luc'-ca** (*-luk'-ka*), *n.* a long, narrow vessel with oars and sails (often seen in the Mediterranean). [I. <Ar.]

**fe'-male,** *n.* a girl or woman ; one of the softer sex : *adj.* [O.F. *femella* ; *dim.* of L. *fēmina*, a woman.]

**fem'-in-ine** (*-in-in*), *adj.* of or pertaining to a woman ; (gender) denoting the female sex ; womanish ; womanly. **fem'-in-ist,** *n.* one who thinks that women should have equal rights and privileges with men. **fem'-in-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make feminine or womanish. [F. < L. *fēmina*, a woman.]

***feme-sole*** (*fem-sōl*), (or ***femme-***), [F.] an unmarried woman.

***femme-de-chambre*** (*fam'-duh-shañ'-br*), (*pl.* ***femmes***), [F.] a chambermaid

**fem'-o-ral,** *adj.* relating to the thigh. [L. *fĕmur*, the thigh.]

**fen,** *n.* low, marshy land often partly covered with water. [A.S. *fen.*]

**fence,** *n.* a wall, hedge, or other defence marking a boundary ; † a man who receives stolen property : *v.* (**fenced, fen'-cing**), to surround with a fence ; to fight (with a sword), generally as an exercise or trial of skill ; to fend off danger ; to give evasive answers. **to sit on the fence,** to hesitate between two opinions, or two or more courses of action. [<**defence.**]

**Fen'-ci-bles,** *n.pl.* soldiers enlisted mainly for home service. [<**fence.**]

**fend** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to ward off. **fen'-der,** *n.* a guard set on the hearth before the fire ; a piece of wood or a bundle of old rope, etc., hung over a ship's or boat's side to guard it from injury when approaching a wharf, etc. [<**defend.**]

**Fe'-ni-an,** *n.* a member of an association of Irishmen, founded in New York in 1857, to overthrow the English rule in Ireland ; one who approves of the objects of this society. **Fe'-ni-an-ism,** *n.* the principles, purposes, and methods of the Fenians. [Irish.]

**fen'-nel,** *n.* a common, fragrant plant. [A.S. *finol* <L. *fēnum*, hay.]

**fent,** *n.* a remnant or odd piece of cloth, etc. [F. *fente* <L. *findo*, I split, cleave.]

**feoff** (*fef*), *n.* a fief (*q.v.*).

**fe'-ræ** (*fē'-rē*), *n.pl.* (or, in law, ***fer'-æ na-tu'-ræ***), wild animals. **fe'-ral,** *adj.* become wild (said of animals and plants). **fe'-rine,** *adj.* of or like a wild animal ; savage. [L. *fĕra*, a wild animal]

**fe'-ri-al,** *adj.* relating to holidays, or to days that are neither fasts nor festivals. [L. *fĕria*, a holiday.]

**fer'-ment,** *n.* internal motion or agitation ; a state of unrest ; heat ; any substance that causes fermentation. **fer-ment'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cause or be subjected to —. **fer-men-ta'-tion,** *n.* a chemical decomposition of an organic substance resulting in the production of new compounds, as alcohol (in brewing and distilling), carbonic acid (in raising flour with yeast), etc. ; an active state of the intellect or the feelings ; restlessness of mind. [L. *fermentum* <*ferveo*, I boil.]

**fer'-me-tur,** *n.* the mechanism for closing the chamber of a breech-loading gun. [F. <L. *firmo*, I make fast.]

**fern,** *n.* a well-known form of plant-life. **fern'-er-y,** *n.* a place for rearing ferns. [A.S. *fearn.*]

**fe-ro'-cious** (*-shus*), *adj.* very fierce ; wild ; cruel. **fe-roc'-i-ty** (*-ros'-*), *n.* [F. <L. *fĕrox*, wild, fierce.]

**Fer-ra'-ra** (*-rä'-*), *n.* a broadsword of superior quality, so called from *Andrea*

*Ferrara*, a famous Italian swordsmith of the 16th century.

**fer'-re-ous,** *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, iron. [L. *ferrum*, iron.]

**fer'-ret,** *n.* a small animal of the weasel kind: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to search (out). [O.F. *furet*<L. *fur*, a thief.]

**ferro-concrete,** *n.* *See* **concrete.**

**fer'-ro-type,** *n.* a photograph taken on a thin plate of iron. [L. *ferrum*, iron.]

**fer-ru'-gi-nous** (*-jĭ-nus*), *adj.* of iron; of iron-rust colour. [L. *ferrum*, iron.]

**fer'-rule,** *n.* a metal ring or shoe on the end of a staff. [F.<L. *viriola*, a little bracelet.]

**fer'-ry (-ried, -ry-ing),** *v.* to carry across (*esp.* a river) in a boat: *n.* (*pl.* **ferries**), a place across which persons are ferried. **ferry-boat,** *n.* **fer'-ry-man,** *n.* the boatman or keeper of a ferry. [A.S. *ferian*, to carry<*faran*, to go.]

**fer'-tile** (*-tĭl* or *-tīl*), *adj.* fruitful (ground); capable of producing fruit; productive; rich in thought or genius; inventive. **fer-til'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **fer'-ti-lize (-lized, -li-zing),** *v.* to make fertile or fruitful; to supply nourishment to plants. **cross-fertilization,** *n.* (in botany) fertilization of one plant by pollen from another plant. [F.<L. *fĕro*, I bear.]

**fer'-ule,** *n.* a rod for punishing; a "cane." [L. *ferŭla*, a rod, staff.]

**fer'-vent,** *adj.* eager; heated; very earnest. **fer'-ven-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* great heat, earnestness, or devotion. **fer'-vid,** *adj.* **fer'-vour** (*-vur*), *n.* heat; great earnestness. [F.<L. *ferveo*, I boil.]

**F.E.S.,** Fellow of the Entomological Society.

**fes'-tal,** *adj.* of a feast or holiday; joyous; gay. **fes'-ti-val,** *n.* a grand feast; a banquet; a time of rejoicing; an anniversary day. **fes'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* relating to a festival. **fes-tiv'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* feasting; rejoicing. [F.<L. *festum*, a feast.]

**fes'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to form a *fester*, that is, a sore containing a mass of corrupt matter (*esp.* in a wound); to corrupt; to rankle. [O.F.<L. *fistŭla*, a pipe, fistula.]

***fes-ti'-na len'-te.*** [L.] hasten slowly.

**fes-toon',** *n.* a long wreath or garland (suspended); a carved ornament resembling it: *v.* **(-tooned', -toon'-ing).** [F. *feston*<L. *festum*, a feast.]

**fetch (fetched, fetch'-ing),** *v.* to get or bring from a place; to sell for (so much). [A.S. *fetian*.]

**fête** (*fāt*), *n.* [F.] a festival: *v.* **(fê'-ted, fê'-ting),** to feast; to honour with a festival. ***fête champêtre*** (*shaṅ-pātr'*), [F.] an open-air festival. **fête-day,** *n.* a birth-day. ***Fête-Dieu*** (*-dyuh*), the Feast of Corpus Christi, *q.v.* **National Fête,** a general holiday in France on the 14th July, to celebrate the establishment of civic freedom after the Revolution of 1789.

**fet'-id,** or **fœ'-tid** (*fē'-*), *adj.* smelling very disagreeably; stinking. **fet'-id-ness,** *n.* [L. *fœtĭdus*.]

**fe'-tish** (or **-tich**) (*fē'-* or *fĕt'-*), *n.* an object of worship by certain uncivilized people (*esp.* in W. Africa); any object to which one is exceedingly devoted. **fe'-tish-ism** (or **-tich-**), *n.* the system of such worship. [F.<Po.<L. *făcio*, I make.]

**fet'-lock,** *n.* a tuft of hair on the hind part of a horse's foot; the part where it grows. [<**foot** and **lock** (of hair).]

**fet'-ter,** *n.* a chain or cord for the feet; (in *pl.*) anything that restrains: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to chain or bind. [A.S. *feter*<*fōt*, *pl. fēt*, foot.]

**fe'-tus** (more correctly **fœ'-tus**), *n.* the young of animals when just born, or about to be born. **fe'-tal,** *adj.* [L.]

**feud** (*fūd*), *n.* a bitter strife between tribes or families; a **fief,** *q.v.* **feu'-dal-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the system in the Middle Ages under which fiefs were held by vassals on condition of military or other service. **feu'-dal,** *adj.* [<root of **fee.**]

***feu-de-joie*** (*fuh-d'-zhwäw*), *n.* a bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy. [F. = fire of joy.]

**feuil-le-ton'** (*fuh-yĕ-toṅ'* or *foo'-ĭ-toṅ*), *n.* a part of a newspaper (*esp.* French) containing tales, and literary and critical articles. [F.<L. *fŏlium*, a leaf.]

**fe'-ver,** *n.* a class of diseases accompanied with burning heat of the body; heat (of passion, anxiety, etc.); great excitement. **fe'-ver-ish,** *adj.* [F.<L. *fĕbris* <*ferveo*, I boil.]

**fez,** *n.* (*pl.* **fez'-es**), a small, brimless, red cloth cap worn in Turkey and N. Africa. [F.<*Fez*, in Morocco, where made.]

**F.F.A.,** Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.

**F.G.S.,** Fellow of the Geological Society.

**F.H.,** fire hydrant. *See* **fire.**

**F.I.A.**, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

**fi-a'-cre** (*fee-ä'-kr*), *n.* a hackney-coach. [<the *Hôtel de St. Fiacre, Paris*, where first used in the 17th century.]

**fi-an-ce'** (*jē-aṅ-sā'*), *n.* (*f.* **-cee'**), a person about (or engaged) to be married (*affianced*). In English generally used in the feminine. [F.<L. *fīdo*, I trust.]

**fi-as'-co** (*fē-as'-kō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-cos**), a failure; a breakdown. [I.<L. ?]

**fi'-at**, *n.* a command or order (expressing the will of a person in authority). ***fi-at jus-tit'-i-a, ru'-at cœ'-lum***, [L.] let justice be done, even if the heavens fall (*i e.*, whatever may be the consequences). [L. *fiat*, let it be done.]

**fi'-bre** (*-ber*), *n.* one of the thread-like parts in vegetable or animal bodies. **fi'-bril**, *n.* a small fibre. **fi'-brous** (*-brŭs*), *adj.* having, or composed of, fibres. [F.<L. *fībra*, a thread.]

**fi'-brin**, *n.* a peculiar compound of the nature of albumen found in animals and vegetables; a similar substance found in blood and causing it to clot. [<**fibre.**]

**fib'-u-la**, *n.* a brooch, clasp, or buckle; the smaller of the two bones of the lower leg. [L.]

**F.I.C.**, Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.

**fi-celle'** (*-sel'*), *n.* a kind of buff-coloured cord (also lace), used for trimming ladies' dresses. [F.<L. *fĭlum*, thread.]

**fich'-u** (*fish'-oo*), *n.* a three-cornered, thin, light covering (of lace or muslin) for a lady's neck and shoulders. [F.]

**fick'-le**, *adj.* changeable; inconstant; irresolute; unreliable. **fick'-le-ness**, *n.* [A.S. *ficol*, deceitful.]

**fic'-tile** (*-tīl*, not *-tĭl*), *adj.* belonging to the art of the potter. [L. *fictĭlis*<*fingo*, I form.]

**fic'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* absence of truth; an invented story; romance; all books of imagination (*esp.* romances and novels). **fic-ti'-tious** (*-tish'-us*), *adj.* imaginary; not real or genuine; false. [F.<L. *fictio*<*fingo*, I form.]

**F.I.D.**, Field Intelligence Department.

**fid'-dle**, *n.* a violin. **fiddle-bow** or **fiddle-stick**, *n.* a bow used for playing a fiddle. **fiddle-de-dee!** *int.* nonsense! **fid'-dle-sticks!** *int.* nonsense! **fid'-dler**, *n.* a player on the fiddle. **to play first** (or **second**) **fiddle**, to take a leading (or subordinate) part in anything. [A.S. *fithele.*]

***fi-de'-i de-fen'-sor***, [L.] Defender of the Faith; a title of the English sovereign. Usually contracted (on coins, etc.) to **Fid. Def.**

**fi-del'-i-ty** (*fĭ-del'-ĭ-tĭ* or *fī-*), *n.* faithfulness; honest discharge of duty; firm adherence. [F.<L. *fidēlitas*<*fĭdes*, faith, trust.]

**fidg'-et** (*fij'-*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to be restless; to move about uneasily: *n.* one who —. **fidg'-et-y**, *adj.* [Ic. *fika.*]

**fi-du'-ci-al** (*-shĭ-* or *fi-dū'-shal*), *adj.* showing confidence or trust; confiding. **fi-du'-ci-a-ry**, *adj.* trustful; held in trust: *n.* one who holds in trust. [L. *fīdūcia*<*fīdo*, I trust.]

***fi'-dus A-cha'-tes*** (*ā-kā'-tēz*), [L.] faithful Achates; a faithful friend or companion. [*Achates* is the faithful friend of Æneas, the hero in Virgil's poem the *Æneid*, begun B.C. 27.] [*fi.*]

**fie** (*fī*), *int.* expressing disapproval. [F.

**fief** (*fēf*), *n.* land held on condition of military or other service. [F. *See* **fee.**]

**field** (*fēld*), *n.* open country; cleared land; an enclosed space of ground either in pasture or sown with food-stuffs; scope; opportunity; chance; (in *elec.*) any space in which electric force exists, or in which its presence, due to a generator, or to an electrified body, can be detected: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to stand out in the cricket-field, or at base-ball, to stop or catch the ball. **field'-er**, *n.* one who —. **field-battery**, *n.* a battery of from 4 to 6 cannon suitable for accompanying cavalry or infantry. **field-book**, *n.* a book in which a surveyor writes down the particulars of his survey. **field-company**, *n.* a company of 140 mounted soldiers provided with field-guns. **field-day**, *n.* a day when troops are drawn up for exercise or review; a fête day or gala day. **field-fare**, *n.* a migratory bird of the thrush kind. **field-glass**, *n.* a very powerful double-tubed telescope. **field-gun**, *n.* a small kind of cannon for active use on the battle-field. **field-ice**, *n.* large, flat masses of ice (floes) as distinguished from icebergs. **field-marshal**, *n.* an officer of the highest rank in the British army. **field-mouse**, *n.* a very small mouse living in the fields. **field-officer**, *n.* a military officer above the rank of captain, but below that of general (as major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel). **field-sports**, *n.* hunting, shooting (of game),

and other such diversions in the open country. **field-train,** *n.* a department of the Royal Artillery chiefly responsible for the supply of ammunition on the battle-field. **field-works,** *n.* trenches or other temporary fortifications made by troops when in the field. **to keep the field,** to be in a state of active operation; to maintain one's ground. **to take the field,** to commence active operations (in war, politics, etc.). [A.S. *feld.*]

**fiend** (*fēnd*), *n.* an evil spirit; a deadly enemy. **fiend'-ish,** *adj.* [A.S. *fēond*, an enemy.]

**fierce** (*fērs*), *adj.* savage; furious; violent. **fierce'-ness,** *n.* [O.F.<L. *fērus*, wild.]

**fie'-ry** (*fī'-rĭ* or *fī'-er-ĭ*). *See* **fire.**

***fi.-fa.*=*fi-e'-ri fa'-ci-as,*** [L.] cause it to be done. The title of a writ of execution giving effect to the judgement of a court.

**fife,** *n.* a wind musical instrument resembling the flute. [A.S. *fifre.*]

**fig,** *n.* the fruit (green or dried) of the **fig-tree,** it is really the end of a hollow stem. **green fig,** one ripe, but not dried (as are the grocers' figs). **in full fig,** in full dress. **not to care a fig,** not to care at all.

**fight** (*fīt*), **(fought, fight'-ing, fought),** *v.* to strive against; to contend; to act in opposition: *n.* a combat; a struggle; pugnacity. **fight'-er,** *n.* one who —. **to fight shy of,** to avoid, from mistrust, fear, etc. [A.S. *feohtan.*]

**fig'-ment,** *n.* something formed or invented; a fiction. [L. *fingo*, I form.]

**fig'-ure** (*-ūr*), *n.* form; a drawing; a diagram; a sign (*esp.* one signifying number); the ornamental markings in (or on) wood, marble, etc.: *v.* **(-ured, -ur-ing),** to form; to invent; to make a sign or symbol. **fig'-u-rant,** *n.* (*pl.* **-rants,** or **-ran-ti),** (*f.* **-rante** [*-rant*], *pl.* **-rantes**), one who dances at the opera along with others; a ballet-dancer. **fig-u-ra'-tion,** *n.* giving figure or form to anything. **fig'-u-ra-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* relating to a figure or sign; used in a typical (not literal) sense; not real. **figure-head,** *n.* a carved figure often placed at the head (prow) of a ship; one who appears as head of a society, etc., but has no power or authority; one who allows his name to be used to give standing to an enterprise, but who undertakes no responsibility. **fig-u-rine'** (*-rēn'*), *n.* a small carved figure. [F.<L. *figūra*<*fingo*, I form.]

**fil'-a-ment,** *n.* a thread-like substance; a small fibre; the fine, thread-like substance in an incandescent electric lamp, which, when heated by a current, glows and radiates light. [F.<L. *fīlum*, a thread.]

**fil'-bert,** *n.* the nut of the hazel tree. [<*St. Philibert*, whose day, August 22nd, is in the nutting season.]

**filch (filched, fil'-ching),** *v.* to steal small things; to pilfer. [?]

**file,** *n.* an instrument for wearing away metal by rubbing: *v.* **(filed, fi'-ling). fi'-lings,** *n. pl.* [A.S. *fēol.*]

**file,** *n.* a wire for securing papers; the papers secured on a file; a row or line (as of soldiers) standing one behind another: *v.* **(filed, fi'-ling),** to secure on a file. **rank and file,** all soldiers in rank below commissioned officers; hence, the general body of a party as distinguished from the leaders. **single** or **Indian file,** a line of men standing (or marching) one behind another. **to — out,** to march out one by one. **to — a petition, etc.,** to bring it before the proper court. [F.<L. *fīlum*, a thread.]

**fil'-i-al,** *adj.* of or relating to a son or daughter. **filial affection,** the natural love of a child for its parents. [L. *fīlius*, a son; *fīlia*, a daughter.]

**fil'-i-beg** (or **fill'-i-beg,** or **phil'-i-beg),** *n.* the short kilt or petticoat reaching nearly to the knees, worn by the Highlanders of Scotland (as distinguished from the great kilt which covered the body). [Gal. *feileadh-beag*<*feileadh*, a fold, a plait+*beag*, little.]

**fil'-i-bus-ter,** *n.* a lawless pirate or adventurer (*esp.* in America); one who obstructs business in parliament by unnecessary speeches, motions, etc. [Sp. <D. *vrijbuiter* (E. *freebooter*).]

**fil'-i-form,** *adj.* of the form of a thread. [L. *fīlum*, a thread.]

**fil'-i-gree,** *n.* fine, delicate, open threadwork (*esp.* in gold and silver). [F.<I. <L. *fīlum*, a thread+*grānum*, a grain.]

**fil'-let,** *n.* a narrow band; a joint of meat (*esp.* veal) from the thigh; strips of fish: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to cut into strips (*esp.* fish for cooking). [F.<L. *fīlum*, a thread.]

**fil'-lip** (**-liped, -lip-ing**), *v.* to strike with

the tips of the fingers; to help forward: *n.* a light blow with the fingers; a help forward. [A variation of **flip.**]

**fil′-ly** (*-lĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-lies**), a young mare. [*Dim.* of *foal*, *q.v.*]

**film,** *n.* a very thin skin or surface; (in photography) a thin coating of collodion, etc., spread on the paper, glass, or celluloid upon which a photograph is taken; also the celluloid used for this purpose: *v.* **(filmed, film′-ing),** to form a film. **film′-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* [A.S. *filmen.*]

**fil′-o-floss,** *n.* soft, fine embroidery thread. [F. < L. *fīlum.* thread + **floss.**]

**fil′-o-sel,** or **fil′-o-selle,** *n.* floss-silk; a kind of stuff fabric (of silk and wool). [I. < L. *follis*, an air-bag or cushion.]

**fil′-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to strain liquids: *n.* an instrument for filtering. **filter—bed,** *n.* a tank, pond, or pit with the bottom filled with fine sand or gravel and serving (in a waterworks) as a large filter. **fil′-trate,** *n.* the liquor after filtering. **fil-tra′-tion,** *n.* the process of filtering. [F. < L.L. *filtrum.*]

**filth,** *n.* foul matter; dirt; anything that defiles. **filth′-y,** *adj.* **fil′-thi-ness,** *n.* filthy state or action. [A.S. *fȳlth* < *fūl*, foul.]

**fim′-bri-a** or **fim-bri-a′-tion,** *n.* an edge or border. **fim′-bri-a-ted,** *adj.* bordered with a narrow edge or band (as the white edging to the crosses in the Union Jack); (in botany and zoology) bordered with hairs. [L. *fimbria*, thread, fibre, fringe.]

**fin,** *n.* the organ with which a fish balances itself and moves about in the water. **fin′-ny,** *adj.* having fins. [A.S. *finn.*]

**fi′-nal,** *adj.* belonging to the end; last; ultimate; decisive: *n.* **fi-na′-le** (*fĭ-nä′-lā*), *n.* the ending (*esp.* of a musical composition); the closing scene of an opera or oratorio; the last piece at a concert; close; termination. **fi-nal′-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being final. **fī′-nal-ly,** *adv.* [F. < L. *fīnis*, end.]

**fin-ance′** (*fĭn-ans′* not *fī′-*), *n.* money matters; income; revenue; public money; the science of raising and expending the public revenue: *v.* **(-anced′, -an′-cing),** to provide money for, (*esp.* for speculative purposes). **fin-an′-cial** (*-shal*), *adj.* **fin-an′-cier** (*-sēr*), (sometimes **-cer**), *n.* one who attends to money matters. **high —,** the management of money affairs on a grand scale, *esp.* the finances of a nation that was in a bankrupt state and is brought back to a state of solvency. [F. < L.L. < L. *fīnis*, an end.]

**finch,** *n.* the name given to a family of singing birds. [A.S. *finc.*]

**fin-de-siècle** (*faṅ-duh-syā-k'l*) [F.] end of the century; advanced; modern.

**fine,** *adj.* beautiful; slender; thin; keen; sharp; showy. **fine arts,** those which appeal to the finer feelings of one's nature and require genius and taste in the producer, as painting, sculpture, music. **to fine down,** to refine; to purify. **fine′-ness,** *n.* **fi′-ner-y,** *n.* fine, showy things (*esp.* to wear). **fine—drawn,** *adj.* (of a rent in a fabric) sewn up so finely that it is not seen; drawn out too finely or fastidiously. **fine—spun,** *adj.* finely spun out; artfully contrived. [F. *fin* < L. *fīnītus*, finished.]

**fine,** *n.* money paid as a penalty: *v.* **(fined, fi′-ning),** to impose a fine on. **in fine,** in conclusion. [L. *fīnis*, end.]

***fi′-nem res′-pi-ce,*** [L.] look to the end.

**fi-nesse′** (*fĭ-nĕs′*), **(-nessed′, -nes′-sing),** *v.* to make use of artifice: *n.* artifice or stratagem; (in card-playing) artful play as opposed to play according to rule; fineness; refined grace; cunning; dexterity. [F.]

**fin′-ger,** *n.* one of the five members of the hand: *v.* **(-gered, -ger-ing),** to handle with the fingers; to play (on an instrument) with the fingers. **fin′-ger-ing,** *n.* the manner of playing on a keyed instrument; a kind of soft wool for knitting. **finger—end,** *n.* (*pl.* **—ends**). **finger—mark,** *n.* a dirty mark (soil) made by the fingers. **finger—plate,** *n.* a plate of metal, etc., placed near the edge of a door to keep it from being finger-marked. **finger—post,** *n.* a guide-post with an arm or arms pointing out the direction. **finger—prints,** *n.* marks of the ridges on the finger-tips left on articles touched. As no two persons have quite similar ridges, these impressions form a valuable means of detecting criminals, whose finger-impressions, specially taken in prison, are compared with those of the persons suspected. **finger—stall,** *n.* a covering (like a glove-finger) for a wound on a finger. **a — in the pie,** a share in some business or affair (*esp.* in a meddlesome sense). **to have fingers all thumbs,** to have

clumsy fingers. **to have at one's fingers' ends,** to know thoroughly, or to be fully acquainted with. [A.S. *finger*.]

**fin'-i-al,** *n.* the ornamental termination of a pinnacle, gable, spire, pew-end, etc. [L. *finis*, the end.]

**fin'-ic-al** (*-ik-*), *adj.* over nice, particular, or fastidious in speech, dress, manners, actions, etc. **fin'-ick-ing,** *adj.* being over nice or particular. [F. <L. *finis*, an end.] [(*esp.* of a book).

**fi'-nis** (*fī'-*), *n.* [L.] end; conclusion

**fin'-ish** (**-ished, -ish-ing**), *v.* to bring or come to an end; to destroy; to complete; to perfect: *n.* the completion; the end; the last fine touch. **fin'-ished,** *adj.* complete; perfect; very artistic. **fin'-ish-er,** *n.* one who —. [F. <L. *finio*, I finish <*finis*, end.]

**fi'-nite,** *adj.* having an end, limit, or boundary; limited in quantity, degree, or capacity. [L. *finītus*, finished < *finio*, I finish.]

**Finn,** *n.* a native of Finland.

**Fin. Sec.,** Financial Secretary.

**Fin'-sen rays,** part of the Roentgen rays (*q.v.*) under which patients are exposed for the cure of lupus and other skin diseases. **Finsen lamp,** a special form of electric lamp for using the Finsen rays. [<*N. R. Finsen* (1860-1904), a Dane, the discoverer.]

**fiord,** or **fjord** (*fyord*), *n.* a long, narrow inlet of the sea (*esp.* in Norway). [Dan. *fiord*.]

**fir,** *n.* a species of cone-bearing trees yielding valuable timber. [A.S. *furh*.]

**fire,** *n.* heat, light, and flame produced by burning; anything burning; the lustre of a precious stone; severe trial; ardour; enthusiasm: *v.* (**fired, fi'-ring**), to set on fire; to discharge (gun, etc.); to animate; to stir up. **fi'-er-y,** *adj.* of fire; passionate. **fire-alarm,** *n.* an outcry or notice of fire; an apparatus for giving notice of, and calling aid in putting out, fire. **fire-arm,** *n.* a gun or other weapon discharged by a fiery explosion. **fire-balloon,** *n.* one which rises by the air it contains being heated by a fire at its mouth. **fire-box,** *n.* the box or chamber in which the fire is placed on a locomotive. **fire-brand,** *n.* a flaming piece of wood; a mischief-maker. **fire-brick,** *n.* a brick made from **fire-clay,** a clay which will stand very great heat. **fire-brigade,** *n.* a number of firemen kept at a fire-station. **fire-damp,** *n.* a gas (carburetted hydrogen) frequently found in coal-mines and liable to explode when mixed with air. **fire-eater,** *n.* a juggler who pretends to eat fire; a quarrelsome person. **fire-engine,** *n.* a strong, moveable forcing-pump for throwing large jets of water on a fire. **fire-escape,** *n.* an apparatus providing the means of escape from burning buildings. **fire-extinguisher,** *n.*, (*see* **extincteur**). **fire-fly,** *n.* a winged luminous insect. **fire-guard,** *n.* a protecting framework of wire placed in front of a fire-place (sometimes wrongly called a fire-screen, *q.v.*). **fire-insurance,** *n.* a contract by which an insurance company agrees to make good to a person loss by fire on the payment of a certain sum periodically; such contract is called a **fire-policy.** **fire-man,** *n.* one whose business it is to help in extinguishing fires; a stoker. **fire-pan,** *n.* a moveable fireplace. **fire-plug,** *n.* a valve in the water-main in a street from which water can be obtained for the fire-engines (sometimes incorrectly called a *hydrant*). **fire-proof,** *adj.* proof or secure against damage by fire; incombustible. **fire-screen,** *n.* a moveable screen placed in front of a fire to intercept the direct heat. **fire-ship,** *n.* a small vessel filled with combustibles sent against an enemy's ships to set them on fire. **fire-water,** *n.* ardent spirits. **fire-works,** *n. pl.* preparations of gunpowder, etc., to be fired (let off) as a show. **fire-worship,** *n.* the worship of fire, chiefly by the Parsees of Persia and India. **fi'-ring,** *n.* the discharge of fire-arms; wood for burning. **firing-party,** *n.* a detachment of soldiers to fire a volley over the grave of a dead comrade, or to shoot a prisoner sentenced to death. **cross fire,** firing from different directions at the same time. **Greek-fire,** *n.* a burning composition used by the Greeks in warfare. **fiery-cross,** *n.* a small cross charred and dipped in blood, formerly sent round by the Highlanders of Scotland as a call to arms. **Kentish-fire,** *n.* a form of applause at public meetings by regular hand-clapping. **line of —,** *n.* the direction in which a bullet, or other missile, travels. **running fire,** *n.* rapid discharge of fire-arms in succession along a line of troops, or a constant

discharge of muskets or cannon; *fig.* a rapid succession. **to fire up,** to make a big fire; to fly into a passion. **to set the Thames on —,** to do some remarkable or unexpected thing. **to heap coals of — on the head,** to return good for evil (*Prov.* xxv. 22). **to hang fire,** to fail to explode; to make no progress. [A.S. *fȳr*]

**fir'-kin,** *n.* a measure of nine gallons (the *fourth* part of a *barrel*), used for butter, herrings, etc. [<D. *vier*, four, with *dim. term.* *-kin.*]

**firm,** *adj.* fixed; solid; immoveable; decided; resolute: *n.* a house of business (*esp.* one managed by partners). **firm'-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *firmus*, firm.]

**fir'-ma-ment,** *n.* the sky; the heavens. [L. *firmamentum*<*firmus*, firm, solid.]

**fir'-man,** *n.* a decree, mandate, order, passport, licence, etc., of an Oriental government (*esp.* of the Sultan of Turkey). [P. *fermān*, a decree.]

***firn,*** *n.* last year's snow (on the Alps) consolidated into ice; glacier-snow. [G. *firn*, last year's.]

**first,** *adj.* before all others (in time or place); foremost; most eminent; chief. **first–aid,** *n.* assistance given at once to the wounded in street or other accidents, and in cases of sudden illness, before a doctor can be had. **first–class,** *adj.* of the best quality. **first–fruits,** *n.* the earliest produce, effects, or results; the first year's income of a benefice, etc., formerly paid to some superior. **first'-ling,** *n.* the first produce (of an animal). **first–rate,** *adj.* of excellent quality. **at first hand,** obtained direct from the original source. [A.S. *fyrst.*]

**firth,** or **frith,** *n.* an estuary; a narrow inlet of the sea (*esp.* in northern countries of Europe). [Ic. *fjörthr.*]

**fis'-cal,** *adj.* relating to public money-affairs (*esp.* the revenue). **fis-cal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (*usu. pl.* **-ties**), money dealings or affairs. **fiscal policy,** the arrangements of the government with regard to the revenue of a country (*esp.* that obtained from customs' duties). **fiscal reform,** a suggested rearrangement of import and export duties, especially in connection with our own Colonies and Possessions. **fiscal tariff,** the rates of export and import duties. [L. *fiscus*, a money basket, public treasury.]

**fish,** *n.* (*pl.* **fish** [collectively], **fish'-es** [individually]), a cold-blooded animal living only in water and breathing by gills: *v.* (**fished, fish'-ing**), to try to catch fish; to seek to obtain by scheming or by flattering words. **fish'-er,** *n.* one who fishes. **fish'-er-man,** *n.* **fish'-er-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* the business of, or place for, catching fish. **fish–glue,** *n.* a glue made from the sounds of fishes; isinglass. **fish'-mon-ger,** *n.* a dealer in fish. **fish'-y,** *adj.* consisting of, or abounding in, fish; fish-like; of doubtful character; not strictly straightforward. **fish–ladder** or **–way,** *n.* a kind of dam, in steps, to assist fish (*esp.* salmon) to ascend a fall in a river. **fish–plate,** *n.* a flat plate of iron bolted on each side of a joint, as in a rail, beam, etc., to make a secure joint, called a **fish–joint. coarse fish,** all fresh-water fish not of the trout or salmon families. **game fish,** all fresh-water fish of the trout and salmon families. (The grayling is classed *coarse* or *game* indifferently). **white fish,** a collective name for cod, haddock, halibut, hake, ling, plaice, pollack, turbot, sole, and whiting (all sea fishes). **the royal fish,** the sturgeon. **to have other — to fry,** to have something else more important to do. **to be neither — nor flesh,** to be neither one thing nor the other. [A.S. *fisc.*]

**fis'-sion** (*fish'-un*), *n.* the act or process of cleaving. [L. *fissus*, cleft<*findo*, I cleave.]

**fis'-sure** (*fish'-ūr*), *n.* a cleft or split; a chasm. [L. *fissūra*<*findo*, I cleave.]

**fis'-tu-la,** *n.* a narrow passage or duct; a deep-seated ulcer or abscess. [L. *fistŭla*, a pipe.]

**fit,** *adj.* suited; proper: *v.* (**fit'-ted, fit'-ting**), to make fit; to suit; to be of the right size. **fit'-ments,** *n. pl.* articles for furnishing (as a room), *esp.* nick-nacks; the necessary parts of a machine. **fit'-ness,** *n.* being fit or suitable. **fit'-ter,** *n.* one who — (*esp.* parts of a machine or clothing). **to fit up,** to furnish. [Ic. *fitja*, to knit together.]

**fit,** *n.* an attack of convulsions; a sudden effort; a passing humour or caprice; an impulsive or irregular action. **fit'-ful,** *adj.* by fits or sudden efforts. **by fits and starts,** irregularly. [A.S. *fitt*, a song, a struggle.]

**fives,** *n.* a game played by driving a ball with the hand against a wall. [?]

**fix (fixed, fix'-ing),** *v.* to set firm; to fasten; to secure; to settle; to adjust: *n.* a difficulty. **fixed,** *adj.* firmly placed or settled. **fixed stars,** those which keep the same relative positions to each other (as contrasted with the planets). **fix'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being fixed in time, place, or purpose. **fix'-ture,** *n.* a firmly fixed article (*esp.* in a house); a fixed date (for a cricket match, race, etc.). **fixing bath,** a bath of chemicals in which a photographic plate, or a print from such a plate, is placed to fix it, *i.e.*, make it insensible to the action of light. [F.<L. *fixus*, fixed.]

**fizz (fizzed, fiz'-zing),** *v.* to make a hissing sound. **fiz'-zle (-zled, -zling),** *v.* to hiss or splutter; to make a disgraceful failure. [Imitative.]

**Fla.,** Florida, U.S.A.

**flab'-by,** *adj.* soft; yielding; hanging loose. **flab'-bi-ness,** *n.* **flab'-bergast (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to astonish greatly by extraordinary statements or actions. [<flap.]

**fjeld** (*fyeld*), *n.* a mountainous plateau (in Norway). [Scan.]

**fjord** (*fyord*), *n.* *See* **fiord.**

**fla-bel'-lum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-la**), a fan (*esp.* one carried before the Pope on state occasions); one used in churches to drive away flies from the holy table. [L. *flabellum*, a small fan.]

**flac'-cid** (*flak'-sid*), *adj.* soft and yielding to the touch. [L. *flaccĭdus.*]

**flag,** *n.* a wide strip of decorated fabric intended to float in the wind; a water-plant (so called because its broad leaves wave in the wind like *flags*). **flag-officer,** *n.* the commander of a squadron, or a naval officer privileged to carry a flag showing his rank—admiral, commodore, etc. **flag-ship,** *n.* the ship of a fleet which carries the admiral's (or the flag-officer's) flag. **black flag,** a pirate's flag. **flag of distress,** a flag flown as a signal of distress and asking assistance, *usu.* upside down at half-mast. **red flag,** one used as a danger signal, as a challenge or defiance, or as an emblem of revolution. **white flag,** a flag of truce, or an emblem of peace. **yellow flag,** one hoisted to show presence of infectious disease on board a ship, and of quarantine and hospital in time of war. **to dip the —,** to lower and then raise the flag again as a token of respect. **to strike** or **lower the —,** to haul down the — in token of surrender. [Dan. *flag.*]

**flag,** *n.* a flat stone: *v.* (**flagged, flag'-ging,** to lay (a pavement, etc.,) with flags. **flag-stone,** *n.* [Ic. *flaga*, a flagstone.]

**flag (flagged, flag'-ging),** *v.* to droop; to lose interest. [Ic. *flaka*, to droop.]

**flag'-el-late** (*flaj'-*), **(-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to whip; to scourge. **flag'-el-lant,** *n.* one who scourges himself by way of penance. **flag-el-la'-tion,** *n.* a scourging. [L. *flagellum*, a small whip.]

**flag'-eo-let** (*flaj'-ō-*), *n.* a small wind-instrument with a mouthpiece, holes, and keys like the flute. [F.<root of **flute,** with *dim. term.* **-let.**]

**fla-gi'-tious** (*-jish'-us*), *adj.* very wicked; heinous crime); shameful. [L. *flāgitiōsus*<*flāgitĭum*, a disgraceful act.]

**flag'-on,** *n.* a narrow-mouthed vessel for liquor. [F. *flacon;* cognate with **flask.**]

**fla'-grant,** *adj.* glaring and open (*esp* of crime); notorious. **fla'-gran-cy,** *n.* [F.<L. *flagrans*, burning<*flagro*, I burn.] [hostilities.

***flag-ran'-te bel'-lo,*** [L.] during active

***flag-ran'-te de-lic'-to,*** [L.] (caught) in the very act (of theft or other offence).

**flail,** *n.* an instrument for threshing corn. [O.F.<L. *flagellum*, a small whip.]

**flair** (*flār*), *n.* odour; smell; scent; perception. [F.<L. *fragro*, I am sweet-smelling.]

**flake,** *n.* a small, light mass (as of falling snow); a small, flat or dish-like layer; a scale: *v.* (**flaked, fla'-king),** to separate into flakes. **fla'-ky,** *adj.* [Scand. *flak*, a slice.]

**flam'-beau** (*-bō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-beaux**) (*-bōz*), a flaming torch. **flam-boy'-ant,** *adj.* (of architecture) having light and wavy tracery (like flame); flaming. [F.<L. *flamma*, flame.]

**flame,** *n.* a sheet of fire; a blaze; wrath; burning zeal; great enthusiasm: *v.* (**flamed, fla'-ming),** to send up flame; to be in a rage. [F.<L. *flamma*, flame.]

**fla'-men,** *n.* (*pl.* **-mi-nes** or **-mens**), (in ancient Rome) the priest devoted to the service of some particular god. [L.]

**fla-min'-go,** *n.* (*pl.* **-gos**), a large tropical bird with light-red plumage, and long legs and neck. [Sp.<L. *flamma*, flame.]

***flâ-neur'*** (*flâ-nŭr'*), *n.* (*fem.* ***-neuse'***),

a lounger ; an idler. **flâne-rie'** (*flân-rĭ'*), *n.* lounging. [F.]

**flange** (*flanj*), *n.* the projecting edge of a wheel (as of a railway carriage), a rail, or a pipe : *v.* **flanged, flang'-ing).** [< root of **flank.**]

**flank,** *n.* the fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal ; the side of a mountain, an army, etc. : *v.* (**flanked, flank'-ing),** to be on the side of ; to attack or threaten at the side ; to border or touch. **flank files,** *n.* soldiers on the extreme right and left of a body of troops. **flank movement,** a movement of soldiers designed to turn an enemy's flank or to attack it on the flank. [F. *flanc,* flank.]

**flan'-nel,** *n.* a kind of soft woollen cloth. **flan'-nel-ly,** *adj.* **"flannelled fool,"** a name given, in scorn, to a cricketer, and sometimes to other athletes. [W. *gwalen* < *gwlan,* wool.]

**flan'-nel-ette** (not "ll"), *n.* an imitation of flannel made of cotton. [*See* **flannel.**]

**flap,** *n.* something hanging loose (*esp.* part of a garment) ; a blow as with a flap : *v.* (**flapped, flap'-ping),** to strike with a flap ; to move like wings ; to hang loosely. **cellar-flap,** *n.* a flat covering over the entrance to a cellar, one that can be moved up and down on hinges. [Imit. from the sound.]

**flare** (**flared, fla'-ring**), *v.* to burn with a glaring, unsteady flame ; to flutter with gaudy show : *n.* **to flare up,** to burst into a flame suddenly ; to grow angry suddenly. [Sc. *flara,* to blaze.]

**flash,** *n.* a quick outburst of flame, light, merriment, or intelligence : *v.* (**flashed, flash'-ing**). †**flash** or **flash'-y,** *adj.* showy ; gaudy ; (language) spoken by thieves. **flash'-ing,** *n.* a piece of metal (generally lead) lapping over the joinings of a wall, a roof, etc. : *adj.* showy ; vulgar. **flash-light,** *n.* a quick, bright light shown in lighthouses ; a similar one for taking an instantaneous photograph. **flash notes,** *n.* imitation bank-notes. **flash-point,** or **flashing-point,** *n.* the temperature at which an inflammable liquid takes fire. **a flash in the pan,** any sudden outburst which accomplishes nothing ; a short and unsuccessful attempt. [Ic. *flaza,* to rush.]

**flask,** *n.* a narrow-necked bottle (for liquor or powder). [A.S. *flasce.*]

**flat,** *adj.* smooth ; level ; dull ; uninteresting ; below pitch (in music) ; tasteless : *n.* a flat or level surface or plain ; a musical mark ; the floor or story of a house which forms a complete residence ; a simpleton. **flat'-ting,** *n.* painting with colour containing turpentine to deaden the gloss of the oil. **flat'-ten (-tened, -ten-ing),** *v.* to make flat. **flat-fish,** *n.* a fish with narrow body and flat sides. **flat-foot,** *n.* a foot in which the entire sole rests on the ground. **flat-iron,** *n.* an instrument for smoothing cleaned linen or cloth. **flat-race,** *n.* a race in which the competitors run over a level course without obstacles. **to fall —,** not to succeed ; to be uninteresting. [Ic. *flatr,* flat.]

**flat'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to praise insincerely or too much ; to please with false hopes or undue praise. **flat'-ter-er,** *n.* one who —. **flat'-ter-y,** *n.* false praise. [F. *flatter* < (?).]

**flat'-u-lent,** *adj.* affected or troubled with wind (in the stomach) ; empty ; vain. **flat'-u-lence,** or **-len-cy,** *n.* [L. *flātus,* a blowing < *flo,* I blow.]

**flaunt (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to wave or display before the eyes in an impudent or showy manner ; to defy in an impudent manner : *n.* [?]

**flau'-tist,** *n.* a flutist, or player on the flute. [*See* **flute.**]

**fla'-vour** (*-vur*), *n.* a distinguishing taste or smell ; that quality which gives a distinctive character to a production : *v.* (**-voured, -vour-ing**), to give flavour to ; to season (as food). [? L. *flo,* I blow.]

**flaw,** *n.* a small crack or break ; a defect or imperfection. [A.S. *flōh,* a fragment.]

**flax,** *n.* the fibres of the **flax-plant** (used for weaving into linen). **flax-dresser,** *n.* one who prepares flax for the spinner. **flax'-en,** *adj.* of flax ; like flax. [A.S. *fleax.*]

**flay** (**flayed, flay'-ing**), *v.* to strip the skin from. [A.S. *flēan,* to flay.]

**flea** (*flē*), *n.* a well-known, wingless, biting insect. **flea-bane,** *n.* one of several plants supposed to have a strong smell which is said to drive away fleas. [A.S. *flēah.*]

**fleam,** *n.* a kind of lancet (*esp.* one used in bleeding cattle). [O.F. < L.L. *flētoma,* a lancet.]

**flèche** (*flāsh*), *n.* a slender spire. [F. = an arrow.]

**fleck,** *n.* a small spot or mark; a streak: *v.* (**flecked, fleck'-ing**). [Ic. *flekkr.*]

**fledge** (*flej*), (**fledged, fledg'-ing**), *v.* to provide with wings or feathers. **fledge'-ling** (less correctly **fledg'-**), *n.* a young bird just fledged; an inexperienced person. [A.S. *flycge*, flying.]

**flee** (**fled, flee'-ing**), *v.* to fly away; to run away hurriedly. [A.S. *flēon*, to flee.]

**fleece** (*flēs*), *n.* all the wool of one sheep; any soft, woolly covering: *v.* (**fleeced, flee'-cing**), to cut the fleece from a sheep; to cheat. **flee'-cy** (*-si*), *adj.* woolly; soft. [A.S. *flēos*, fleece.]

**fleer** (**fleered, fleer'-ing**), *v.* to make a wry face in contempt; to mock at. [Scand. *flira.*]

**fleet,** *adj.* swift; nimble: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to pass swiftly. **fleet'-ing,** *adj.* passing quickly (as time). [A.S. *flēotan*, to float, sail.]

**fleet,** *n.* a number of ships (*esp.* warships) sailing in company. [A.S. *flēot*, a ship.]

**flesh,** *n.* the soft substance of an animal's body; meat: *v.* (**fleshed, flesh'-ing**), to cause (hunting-dogs, etc.) to like flesh food. **flesh'-er,** *n.* a butcher; a two-handled knife, used in tanning for scraping hides. **flesh'-ings,** *n.* a thin, flesh-coloured, tight-fitting garment covering the body and limbs like skin, worn by actors, actresses, etc. **flesh'-ly,** *adj.* having much flesh; carnal (as opposed to spiritual). **flesh—fly,** *n.* a fly that feeds and lays its eggs on flesh-meat. **flesh—wound,** *n.* a wound which does not injure the main blood-vessels or the bone. **flesh and blood,** human nature; family relationship. **in the flesh,** alive; in life. [A.S. *flǣsc*, flesh.]

**fleur-de-lis,** *n.* (*pl.* **fleurs-**), (*pro.* in both cases *fluhr-duh-lē'*), [F.] the flower of the lily; the national emblem of France. [Note, not **-lys.**]

**flex'-i-ble** (*-i-bl*), *adj.* easily bent; pliable; yielding; tractable; manageable: *n.* a cord made of fine wires insulated from each other for conveying electric currents (*esp.* for lighting). **flex-i-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **flex'-ion** (*flek'-shun*), *n.* the act of bending; a bending. **flex'-or,** *n.* a muscle that bends a limb at a joint. **flex'-u-ous** or **flex'-u-ose,** *adj.* full of windings and turnings; variable. **flex'-ure,** *n.* a bending. [F. < L. *flecto*, I bend.]

**flick** (**flicked, flick'-ing**), *v.* to strike lightly: *n.* a flip. [Imit.]

**flick'-er** (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* to flame weakly and unsteadily; to flap the wings (as a bird): *n.* a sudden and brief increase of brightness or energy. [A.S. *flicerian*, to flutter.]

**flight** (*flīt*), *n.* the act of flying; a number (of birds, arrows, etc.) flying together; a series (of steps one above another); soaring; hasty removal. **flight'-y,** *adj.* changeable; fanciful; empty-headed; giddy. **flight'-i-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *flyht* < *flēogan*, to fly.]

**flim'-sy** (*-zi*), *adj.* weak; thin: *n.* the thin paper upon which press-news is written at the post-office; paper used by reporters to produce one or more copies of what they are writing; † a banknote. **flim'-si-ness,** *n.* [?]

**flinch** (**flinched, flinch'-ing**), *v.* to draw back; to shrink (from); to lose courage. [F. *fléchir* < L. *flecto*, I bend.]

**fling** (**flung, fling'-ing**), *v.* to throw; to cast; to scatter: *n.* a throw or cast from the hand; a taunt or sneer; complete freedom and unlimited enjoyment of pleasure; a kind of dance. [Scand. *flenga*, to strike.]

**flint,** *n.* a very hard stone; a variety of quartz. **flint'-y,** *adj.* very hard (like flint). **flint—glass,** *n.* a beautiful glass made originally from powdered flints, and used for table glasses and the glasses of optical instruments. **flint—lock,** *n.* a musket with a piece of flint fixed in the hammer, which, when striking the steel, produces a spark and ignites the priming. [A.S. *flint.*]

**flip,** *n.* a smart blow (as with a whip); a hot drink of beer and spirits sweetened with sugar. **flip'-pant,** *adj.* pert; saucy; thoughtless in speech; talkative. **flip'-pan-cy,** *n.* **flip—flap,** *n.* a repeated flapping, or the sound made by it; † a somersault on the hands and feet; a machine for a popular amusement, consisting of two long arms moving backwards and forwards on an axle, with a kind of cage at the free end of each in which the passengers sit. [Imit.]

**flirt** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to move quickly and suddenly; to trifle with love: *n.* one who —; a pert, giddy girl. **flir-ta'-tion,** *n.* a playing at courtship. [Imit.

*cf.* **flip, flick,** etc.]

**flit (-ted, -ting),** *v.* to move quickly from a place; to dart away; to remove; to flutter on the wing (as a bird). [Scand. *flytta*, to remove.]

**flitch** (*flich*), *n.* a salted and cured side of a pig (bacon). [A.S. *flicce*.]

**flit'-ter-mouse,** *n.* a bat. [flit+mouse.]

**float (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to lie on the surface of a liquid; to cause to float; to commence (an undertaking); to circulate (as a rumour); to drift aimlessly: *n.* anything which floats; the support for a net (or line) in fishing; a kind of cart (for milk, etc.). **float'-age,** *n.* floating capacity. [A.S. *flotian*.]

**float'-ing,** *n.* the spreading of plaster, or stucco, or paint, on walls, etc. **floating-battery,** *n.* a battery on rafts, or an old ship heavily armed, for the bombardment of a place or for the protection of a harbour. **floating-bridge,** *n.* a bridge built on rafts; a large steam ferry. **floating-dock,** *n. see* **dock. floating-light,** *n.* a small ship, bearing a light, moored to a sunken rock, a shoal, etc., as a warning to sailors. **floating-pier,** *n.* a kind of raft, moored to the shore, that rises and falls with the tide. **floating-ribs,** *n.* the two lower ribs on each side of the body. [*See* **float.**]

**flock,** *n.* a company (*esp.* of birds or sheep); the congregation of a Christian church: *v.* **(flocked, flock'-ing),** to come together in large numbers. **flock-master,** *n.* the owner or guardian of a flock. [A.S. *flocc*.]

**flock,** *n.* a lock of wool (used for stuffing beds, etc.). **floc'-cu-lent,** *adj.* woolly; flaky. **flock-bed,** *n.* a bed filled with tufts of wool or woollen rags. **flock-paper,** *n.* wall-paper covered with very fine sifted woollen refuse. [O.F. < L. *floccus*, a lock (of wool).]

**floe** (*flō*), *n.* a thick sheet of floating ice. [Scand. *flage*.]

**flog (flogged, flog'-ging),** *v.* to whip or beat; to chastise. [? L. *flagellum*, a whip.]

**flood** (*flud*), *n.* a vast flow of water; the tide coming in; an overflow of water on the land; an over-abundance of anything: *v.* **(-ed, -ing). flood-gate,** *n.* a barrier for stopping or regulating the flow of water. **flood-tide,** *n.* the flowing in or rising of the tide; high tide. **The Flood,** the deluge in the days of Noah. [A.S. *flōd*, a flowing, flood.]

**floor** (*flōr*), *n.* the lower surface of a room; all the rooms of a house on one level; a story: *v.* **(floored, floor'-ing),** to put a floor in; to make an end of; to bring down to the floor; to knock down. **floor-cloth,** *n.* a covering for the floor made of painted canvas or of woven material for protecting the carpet; a cloth for washing floors. **floor'-er,** *n.* a knock-down blow; a conclusive answer or retort; a question or a task beyond one's abilities. **first-floor,** *n.* the floor in a house above the floor that is level with the ground. **to take the floor,** to rise to speak or to dance. [A.S. *flōr*.]

**flo'-ra,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ræ** (*-rē*), or **-ras**), a collective name for all the *plant life* of a country or region. **flo'-ral,** *adj.* of or belonging to flowers. **flo-res'-cence** (*-sens*), *n.* the coming or bursting out (of plants) into flower. **flo-ri-a-ted** (less correctly **flo'-re-**), *adj.* decorated with floral ornament. **flo'-ret,** *n.* a single flower of a bunch or united system. **flo'-ri-cul-ture,** *n.* the cultivation of flowers. **flo-ri-cul'-tu-rist,** *n.* one who cultivates flowers. **flor'-ist,** *n.* a cultivator of, or dealer in, flowers. [L. *flōs, flōris*, a flower < *Flōra*, the goddess of flowers.]

**flor'-id,** *adj.* flowery; bright; red-looking; gay-looking; highly ornamented. [*See* **flora.**]

**flor'-in,** *n.* an English silver coin, value 2*s.* [F. *florin*. Properly a *Florentine* (*i.e.*, of Florence) coin, stamped with a *lily* < I. *fiore*, a flower.]

**floss,** *n.* a loose, downy, silky substance (found in the husks of certain plants, as the bean, etc.). **flos'-sy,** *adj.* made of floss-silk; silky; downy. **floss-silk,** *n.* soft, downy, untwisted thread made of fine silk, and used for embroidery and crewel-work. [I. *floscio* < L. *fluxus*, loose, flowing (L. *fluo*, I flow).]

**flot,** *n.* a long scarf of Jap silk or other light material; a bunch of ribbons or feathers forming streamers. [F. < G. < L. *fluctus*, a flowing.]

**flo-ta'-tion** (not **float-**), *n.* the act of floating; the science of floating bodies; the action of starting a company or enterprise. [*See* **float.**]

**flo-til'-la,** *n.* a small fleet; a fleet of small ships. [Sp. *flotilla*, *dim.* of *flota*, a fleet.]

**flot'-sam,** *n.* parts of a ship or its cargo lost by shipwreck and floating on the sea. Often found in the phrase **flotsam and jetsam** (*see* **jetsam**); this phrase is also used jocularly for odds-and-ends. [*See* **float.**]

**flounce,** *n.* a strip of material sewn by the top edge only round the skirt of a dress: *v.* (**flounced, floun'-cing**), to sew a flounce on. [F. *froncis*, a plait<L. *frons*, the forehead (wrinkled).]

**flounce** (**flounced, floun'-cing**), *v.* to dart forward or about quickly: *n.* a sudden, jerking motion of the body. [Ic. *flunsa*, to plunge.]

**floun'-der** (**-dered, -der-ing**), *v.* to struggle (as in water, mire, etc.); to struggle along with difficulty; to make a clumsy effort. [D. *flodderen*, to splash.]

**floun'-der,** *n.* a small flat-fish. [?]

**flour,** *n.* the finely-ground meal of wheat or other grain; fine, soft powder of many substances: *v.* (**floured, flour'-ing**), to grind into flour or powder; to besprinkle with flour. **flour'-y,** *adj.* **seconds flour,** *n.* flour of coarser quality than **fine flour.** [F. *fleur* (*de farine*), the flower or finest part (of meal). *See* **flower.**]

**flour'-ish** (*flŭr'-*), (**-ished, -ish-ing**), *v.* to thrive luxuriously; to be in bloom; to prosper; to brandish or wave (a weapon): *n.* sounding (of trumpet); brandishing (a weapon, etc.); a free stroke of the pen. **a — of trumpets,** a trumpet-call on the arrival of a person of distinction; an ostentatious introduction. **flourishing-thread,** *n.* untwisted, mercerized, cotton thread used for embroidering on linen or cotton fabrics. [F.<L. *flōreo*, I come into flower, bloom<*flōs, flōris*, a flower.]

**flout** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to mock; to jeer at; to treat with contempt: *n.* a mock; a jeer. [Properly, to play the flute. *See* **flute.**]

**flow** (*flō*), (**flowed, flow'-ing**), *v.* to move along like water; to glide smoothly along; to circulate (as the blood in the veins); to become liquid; to hang loosely: *n.* motion like that of water; the coming in or rising (of the tide); abundance; great cheerfulness (as, flow of spirits); the volume of a current of electricity passing along a conductor. [A.S. *flōwan.*]

**flow'-er** (*flou'-*), *n.* the blossom of a plant; the best part of anything; the prime of life: *v.* (**-ered, -er-ing**), to come into bloom; to flourish. **flower-de-luce,** *n.* (*see* **fleur-de-lis**), the iris. **flow'-er-y,** *adj.* of flowers; ornamental; richly adorned (language, etc.). **flower-head,** *n.* a compound flower consisting of a cluster of small flowers or florets (as the daisy). **flower-service,** *n.* a service in church or chapel at which offerings of flowers are made, to be afterwards sent to hospitals or the poor. **flower-show,** *n.* an exhibition of flowers, fruits, vegetables, etc. [O.F.<L. *flōs, flōris*, a flower.]

**F.L.S.,** Fellow of the Linnean (or Linnæan) Society.

**fluc'-tu-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to flow hither and thither; to rise and fall; to vary. **fluc-tu-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *fluctus*, a wave<*fluo*, I flow.]

**flue** (*floo*), *n.* (*pl.* **flues**), a smoke passage; a chimney. [F.<L. (?).]

**flue** (*floo*), *n.* light, floating, downy substance. [*See* **flock.**]

**flu'-ent,** *adj.* flowing; ready in the use of words. **flu'-en-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *fluens*, flowing<*fluo*, I flow.]

**fluff,** *n.* light, floating, fleecy matter. **fluf'-fy,** *adj.* **fluf'-fi-ness,** *n.* [?<**flock**]

**flu'-id** (*floo'-*), *n.* that which *flows*, as water, air, etc.: *adj.* **flu-id'-i-ty** (*-i-tĭ*), *n.* fluid state. [F.<L. *fluo*, I flow.]

**fluke,** *n.* the part of an anchor which fastens into the ground; an accidental but successful hit (at billiards, cricket, etc.); a success which comes about accidentally; one of the lobes of a whale's tail. **flu'-ky,** *adj.* [?]

**fluke,** *n.* a small flat-fish; a kind of potato; the worm which causes the disease liver-rot in sheep. [A.S. *flōc*, a kind of flat-fish.]

**flume,** *n.* a water-channel; *esp.* the channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel. [L. *flūmen*, a river.]

**flum'-mer-y,** *n.* a kind of jelly made of oatmeal or flour; a mere empty compliment. [W. *llymry*, flummery.]

**flun'-key** (not **flun'-ky**), *n.* (*pl.* **-keys**), a servant in livery; a footman; a mean, servile flatterer. **flun'-key-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the state or conduct of a flunkey; toadyism. [F. *flanquer*, to keep at the side (*flank*) of.]

**flu'-or** (*floo'-or*), or **fluor-spar,** *n.* a beautiful transparent mineral, usually

coloured, and sometimes crystalline. **flu-or'-ic,** *adj.* [L. *fluo*, I flow.]

**flu-or-esce'** (*floo-ŏr-ĕs'*), **(-esced', -es'-cing),** *v.* to reflect a light different in colour from that of a substance itself (as in many transparent crystals). **flu-or-es'-cence,** *n.* **flu-or-es'-cent,** *adj.* [*See* **fluor.**]

**flu'-or-ine** (*-in* or *-een*), *n.* a gas obtained from fluor-spar. **flu'-or-ide,** *n.* a compound of fluorine with another substance. [*See* **fluor.**]

**flur'-ry,** *n.* a slight gust of wind; agitation; bustle; commotion: *v.* **(-ried, -ry-ing),** to set in a —. [?]

**flush,** *n.* redness in the face (from heat, anger, illness, etc.); sudden impulse; bloom; freshness; vigour; (in card-playing) having many cards of one suit in the hand: *v.* **(flushed, flush'-ing),** to have flush in the face; to flow swiftly and suddenly; to pour a stream of water down (a drain); to startle (birds, etc.): *adj.* level with the surrounding surface; having plenty (of money). **flushed,** *adj.* unduly elated (with victory, success, etc.); excited; having redness in the face from heat, exercise, excitement, or illness; (of birds in shooting) partly frightened, startled. [?]

**flus'-ter,** *n.* hurry; confusion; agitation: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to put into a state of —. **flus'-ter-ment,** *n.* **flus'-ter-y** (*-ĕ*), *adj.* [<**flutter.**]

**flute** (*floot*), *n.* a wind musical instrument with finger-holes which produces sweet, soft notes; a groove in a pillar, etc.: *v.* **(flu'-ted, flu'-ting),** to play the flute; to make *flutes* **(flutings)** in a pillar. **flu'-tist** (better **flau'-tist,** *q.v.*), *n.* a player on the flute. **fluting-machine,** *n.* a machine for corrugating sheet metal; also one for turning twisted and spiral balusters, etc. **flu'-ty,** *adj.* flute-like. [O.F. <L. *flo*, I blow.]

**flut'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to move the wings rapidly; to confuse; to agitate: *n.* the state of being fluttered; a bold venture (in gambling). [A.S. *floterian*, to float, to flutter.]

**flu'-vi-al** (*-vĭ-*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, rivers; living and growing in rivers. [L. *flŭvius*, a river <*flŭo*, I flow.]

**flux,** *n.* a flowing (as of the tide); flowing water or matter; a substance used in soldering to assist in making the solder melt and flow, and form a perfect joint. **flux'-ion** (*fluk'-shun*), *n.* the act or state of flowing. **flux'-ions,** *n. pl.* a mathematical system of analysis. [F. <L. *flŭo*, I flow.]

**fly (flew, flown, fly'-ing),** *v.* to move through the air on wings; to run very swiftly: *n.* (*pl.* **flies),** a common winged insect; (*pl.* **flys),** a light carriage (drawn by one horse); a cab. **flys,** *n. pl.* the space above the stage of a theatre where the scenes are moved. The **fly** of a flag is its field: the width from the staff to the extreme end. **fly'-er,** *n.* one who, or that which, flies. **fly-blow,** *n.* the eggs or larvæ deposited by the **flesh fly,** one of the species of flies (as the blue-bottle) whose larvæ feed on flesh. **fly-blown,** *adj.* having the eggs of the blow-fly or flesh-fly deposited on, or their larvæ feeding thereon; hence, tainted, contaminated, corrupt. **fly-fishing,** *n.* the act or art of angling for fish with natural or artificial flies as bait. **fly'-leaf,** *n.* a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book. **fly'-wheel,** *n.* a heavy wheel by means of which the motion of machinery can be regulated. **to fly at,** to attack with violence. **to fly in the face of,** to oppose; to insult; to defy. **to let fly,** to discharge with violence. † **to fly the kite,** to raise money by an accommodation bill, the endorser himself having no money. **as the crow flies,** in a straight line. [A.S. *flēogan*, to fly.]

**fly'-ing,** *n.* the act of moving in the air with wings or otherwise: *adj.* moving rapidly; intended for rapid movement. **flying-buttress,** *n.* (in *arch.*) a kind of arch-formed prop for strengthening the part of a building that rises above the rest. **flying-column** (or **-squadron),** *n.* a body of troops (or a fleet) equipped for rapid movement. **Flying-Dutchman,** *n.* a phantom ship, once supposed to frequent the seas about the Cape of Good Hope. **flying-fish,** *n.* one of several kinds of fish which is able to leap out of the water and move forward some distance in the air (its large pectoral fins serve to balance it, but do not enable it to fly, as wings do a bird). **flying-jump** or **running-jump,** a jump taken after a short run to get up impetus. **flying-machine,** *n.* an apparatus for navigating the air; an aeroplane. **flying-start,** *n.* (in racing, *esp.* in

yacht and bicycle racing) a race in which the signal to begin the race is given after the competitors are actually in motion. **a — shot,** a shot fired at a moving object. **with — colours,** with flags flying; with great success.

**F.M.,** Field-Marshal.

**F.O.,** Field-Officer; Foreign Office.

**fo.,** folio.

**foam** (*fōm*), *n.* froth (produced by heat or violent motion): *v.* **(foamed, foam'-ing),** to throw up —. [A.S. *fām*, foam.]

**fob,** *n.* a small pocket in the waistband of the trousers (*esp.* for a watch or a purse): *v.* **(fobbed, fob'-bing),** to impose upon; to cheat. [G. *fuppe.*]

**f.o.b.,** free on board.

**fo'c'sle,** *see* **forecastle.**

**fo'-cus** (*-kus*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ci** (*-sī*) or **-cus-es**), a point where rays (of light, etc.) meet and are collected after being reflected or refracted; any central point or centre of activity: *v.* **(-cused, -cus-ing),** to cause to meet in one point. **fo'-cal,** *adj.* **fo'-cal-ize** (*-īz*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to cause to meet in a focus. **in focus,** so placed or adjusted as to secure distinct vision, or a clear and well-defined image. [L. *fŏcus*, a hearth.]

**fod'-der,** *n.* food for cattle: *v.* **(-dered, -der-ing),** to provide with —. [A.S. *fōdor*, fodder.]

**foe** (*fō*), *n.* an enemy; an ill-wisher; one who opposes on principle. **foe'-man,** *n.* [A.S. *fā*, enemy<*fāh*, hostile.]

**fog,** *n.* thick mist or vapour; a second crop of grass after the hay is gathered. **fog'-gy,** *adj.* **fog-bank,** *n.* a thick mass of fog. **fogged,** *adj.* confused; muddled; bewildered; (in photography) clouded (so as to be indistinct). **fog-horn,** *n.* a horn sounded as a warning in time of fog. **fog-signal,** *n.* a signal (on a railway, etc.) giving a loud report, as a warning, in foggy weather. [?]

**fo'-gy** (not **fo'-gey**), *n.* (*pl.* **fo'-gies**), a dull, old fellow; one with antiquated notions. **fo'-gy-ish,** *adj.* [?]

**foi'-ble** (*-bl*), *n.* a weak point in one's character; a weakness or failing. [O.F. *See* **feeble.**]

***foie-de-veau*** (*fwa -de-vō'*), [F.] calves' liver.

***foie gras*** (*fwa grâ*), [F.] fat goose liver, usually in the term ***pâ-té -de-foies-gras,*** pasty with fat goose-livers.

**foil (foiled, foil'-ing),** *v.* to frustrate; to prevent success of; to baffle: *n.* a blunt sword for fencing. [F. *fouler*, to tread under foot<L. *fullo*, a fuller of cloth.]

**foil,** *n.* a leaf or thin plate of metal, as tin-foil; a thin leaf or plate of metal, put under jewels to show off their brilliancy; anything which shows off another thing to advantage; a leaf-like ornament in a window. [F. *feuille*<L. *fŏlium*, a leaf.]

**foist (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to insert deceitfully; to pass off something spurious as genuine. [D. *vuisten*, to take in the fist (*vuist*).]

**fold,** *n.* a doubling over (cloth, paper, etc.): *v.* **(-ed, -ing). folding-doors,** *n. pl.* a pair of doors, hung on opposite jambs, and meeting (when closed) in the middle. [A.S. *fealdan*, to fold.]

**fold,** *n.* an enclosure for protecting domestic animals (*esp.* sheep); a flock of sheep; *fig.* a Christian Church and its members: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to inclose in a fold. [D. *fold*, a fold.]

**fo'-li-age** (*-li-aj*), *n.* leaves of trees or plants. **fo-li-a'-ceous** (*-shus*), *adj.* of leaves or flat layers; leafy. **fo'-li-a-ted,** *adj.* (design) drawn after or resembling leaves. **fo-li-a'-tion,** *n.* the leafing of plants. **fo-lif'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* leaf-bearing. [F.<L. *fŏlium*, a leaf.]

**fo'-li-o,** *n.* (*pl.* **-os,** not **-oes**), a sheet of paper once folded, so as to make two leaves; a book made of folios; (in law) a certain number of words (72 or 90) used as a basis for calculating the length of a document; a page in a ledger; two opposite pages of a book bearing the same number: *adj.* [L. *fŏlium*, a leaf.]

**folk** (*fōk*), *n.* (*pl.* **folks**), people. **folk-land,** *n.* (among the A.S.) public land. **folk-lore,** *n.* popular tales, traditions, legends, customs, observances, and beliefs of the common people. [A.S. *folc*, people.]

**fol'-li-cle** (*-lĭ-kl*), *n.* a little bag (in the body); a seed-vessel; a gland. [L. *follicŭlum*, *dim.* of *follis*, a wind-bag.]

**fol'-low** (*-lō*), **(-lowed, -low-ing),** *v.* to go or come after; to pursue; to understand; to practise; to support; to result from. **fol'-low-er,** *n.* one who —; a copier; a disciple. **fol'-low-ing,** *adj.* coming after: *n.* a body of followers. **follow suit,** *n.* in card playing, to play a card of the same suit as the one which was led; to follow an example. **to follow up,** to pursue (an advantage) closely. [A.S. *folgian*, to follow.]

**fol'-ly,** *n.* want of sense; weakness of mind; a foolish act; the act or conduct of a **fool** (*q.v.*); weak or light-minded conduct; rashness. [O.F. *fol*, foolish.]

**fo-ment'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to bathe with warm liquid; to heat or excite (as strife, ill-feeling, etc.). **fo'-ment,** *n.* **fo-men-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act or process of fomenting. [F. < L. *fŏveo*, I warm, cherish.]

**fond,** *adj.* very loving; loving foolishly; too indulgent; prizing highly. **fon'-dle** (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to caress. **fond'-ness,** *n.* [Ic. *fana*, to be foolish.]

**fon'-dant,** *n.* a kind of sweetmeat which *melts* in the mouth. [F. < *fondre*, to melt.]

***fons et o-ri'-go,*** [L.] source and origin.

**font,** *n.* a vessel for holding water in baptism. [L. *fons, fontis*, a fountain.]

**font** (less correctly **fount**), *n.* a complete assortment of printing type of one size. [F. < L. *fundo*, I cast.]

**food,** *n.* what is eaten for nourishment; anything that sustains or nourishes. **food-stuffs,** *n.* articles which may be used as food. **food-values,** *n.* the value, in the nourishing and building-up of the body, of the various elements (called proximate principles—proteids, carbohydrates, fats, salts, and water) found in foods. [A.S. *fōda*, food.]

**fool,** *n.* a silly person; a jester; a tool or a butt: *v.* (**fooled, fool'-ing**), to deceive; to treat with contempt; to trifle; to act like a fool. **fool'-er-y,** *n.* an act of folly. **fool-har'-dy,** *adj.* foolishly bold or rash. **fool'-ish,** *adj.* weak in intellect; wanting in discretion; ridiculous. **fools'-cap,** *n.* a size of paper (about 13-in. × 8-in. when folded): it formerly bore the watermark of a fool's head and cap. **fool's errand,** a fruitless errand; a vain search. **fool's paradise,** a foolish, insecure state of happiness. [F. *fol* < L. *follis*, a pair of bellows (from the foolish appearance of a person whose cheeks are puffed out).]

**fool,** *n.* fruit stewed, crushed, and mixed with milk, cream, or custard, as **gooseberry fool.** [F. *fouler*, to press.]

**foot** (*fŏŏt*), *n.* (*pl.* **feet**), one of those parts of the body on which an animal stands or walks; a measure of 12 inches; the base (of an object). **foot-and-mouth disease,** a contagious disease among domestic animals (*esp.* cattle), consisting of ulcers formed about the mouth and hoofs. **foot'-ball,** *n.* a game in which a large ball is kicked about; the ball itself. **foot'-er,** *n.* a kick at a football; † the game of football. **foot'-ing,** *n.* standing room for the feet; a position held; a firm foundation; standing or position (of a person); the act of adding up a column of figures; *pl.* the bottom layer of stones, bricks, etc., in the foundation of a building. **foot'-fall,** *n.* a footstep; the sound of a footstep. **foot'-gear,** *n.* shoes and stockings. **Foot-Guards,** *n. pl.* Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Guards, being infantry soldiers acting as guards at Court. **foot-hill,** *n.* a hill lying at the foot of a mountain or range of mountains. **foot'-lights,** *n. pl.* (in a theatre) a row of lights on the stage in front of and on a level with the feet of the actors. **foot'-man,** *n.* a male attendant; a foot-soldier. **foot'-note,** *n.* a note at the *foot* or bottom of a page. **foot'-pad,** *n.* a walking highway-robber. **foot'-path,** *n.* a path for walkers only. **foot'-plate,** *n.* (of a locomotive) the little platform upon which the driver and stoker stand. **foot'-print,** *n.* the mark left by a walker's foot; traces; an example. **foot-soldier,** *n.* one who serves on foot (not on horseback). **foot'-step,** *n.* one step of the feet; in *pl.* course of life or action. **foot'-stool,** *n.* a stool for resting the foot of a person sitting. **foot-warmer,** *n.* an apparatus (*usu.* containing hot water) for warming the feet (*esp.* in a railway carriage, bed, etc.). **to put one's — down,** to take a resolute stand. **to set on foot,** to put in motion; to originate. **to pay one's footing,** to pay drink-money on first doing anything, or on being initiated into a trade, etc. [A.S. *fōt, pl. fēt.*]

**foo'-zle,** *n.* (at golf) a clumsy or blundering stroke; a tedious fellow: *v.* (**-zled, -zling**), —; to waste one's time; to bungle. [?]

**fop,** *n.* a vain, conceited fellow; a dandy. **fop'-per-y,** *n.* vanity in dress or manners; affectation. **fop'-pish,** *adj.* [D. *foppen*, to act the fool.]

**for,** *prep.*: *conj.* meaning since or because.

**for-,** *pref.* [A.S.] expressing a negative or opposition.

**f.o.r.,** free on rail.

**for'-age,** *n.* food for horses and cattle: *v.* **(-aged, -a-ging),** to search about (*esp.* for food). **forage-cap,** *n.* a soldier's undress cap. **for'-a-ger** (*-ă-jer*), *n.* one (*esp.* a soldier) who forages. [F. *fourrage* < root of **fodder.**]

**fo-ra'-men,** *n.* (*pl.* **fo-ram'-i-na**), (in zoology) a little opening; (in botany) a perforation. **fo-ram-i-nif'-er-a,** *n. pl.* a group of minute marine creatures in very tiny shells with many perforations. They exist in immense abundance, and their cast-off shells form the ooze at the bottom of the ocean. (*See* **globigerina.**) [L. *fŏro*, I bore.]

**for'-ay** (*-ā*), *n.* an incursion or raid (*esp.* in border warfare) for plunder: *v.* **(-ayed, -ay-ing).** [< root of **forage.**]

**for-bear'** (*see* **bear**), *v.* to hold oneself back; to refrain; to be patient; to control oneself when provoked; to keep out of the way. **for-bear'-ance,** *n.* self-restraint; command of feelings or temper; indulgence; long-suffering. [A.S. *for-* + *beran*, to endure.]

**for-bear'** (*-bār'*), (or **fore-bear'**), *n.* an ancestor; a forefather. [< *fore-* + be + *-er*; a *be-er* is one who exists < verb *be.*]

**for-bid'** (*see* **bid**), *v.* to tell not to do; to prohibit. **forbidden-fruit,** *n.* the fruit of the tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil in the Garden of Eden (*Genesis* ii.); a kind of orange; any coveted, but unlawful, inexpedient, or unsuitable pleasure. [A.S. *for-* + *bēodan*, to offer.]

**force,** *n.* power; strength; energy; efficiency; violence; coercion; in *pl.* naval or military strength: *v.* **(forced, for'-cing),** to compel; to take by violence; to ripen or mature (fruit and plants) by artificial heat. **for'-ci-ble,** *adj.* with force; powerful. ***force majeure*** (*fōrs mă-zhur'*), [F.] circumstances beyond one's control. **forced,** *adj.* compelled; accomplished by great effort (as a **forced march**); unnatural. **force'-ful,** *adj.* energetic; powerful. **force-pump,** *n.* a pump which raises water, by great pressure applied, to a great height. **to — the pace,** to hasten or press forward (anything) unduly. **in —,** in operation. **forcible detainer,** excluding a person from his property by violence. **forcible entry,** the taking possession of a person's land, etc., by force. [F. < L. *fortis*, strong.]

**force** (sometimes **foss**), *n.* a waterfall (*esp.* in the North of England). [Ic. *fors*, a waterfall.]

**force (forced, for'-cing),** *v.* to stuff (in cookery). **force'-meat,** *n.* meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, generally used as a stuffing or a garnish. [< root of **farce.**]

**for'-ceps,** *n.* a kind of pincers or small tongs. [L. *formus*, hot + *căpio*, I take.]

**ford** (*fōrd*), *n.* a place for crossing a river, or a narrow channel of water, on foot: *v.* **(-ed, -ing). ford'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be forded. [A.S. *ford.*]

**fore-,** *pref.* [A.S.] before.

**fore,** *n.* the front: *adj.* at the front. **at the fore,** displayed (as a flag) on the foremast of a ship. **fore and aft,** (in a ship) the full length from stem to stern. **to the fore,** to the front. [A.S. *foran*, in front.]

**fore,** *int.* (at golf, etc.) a warning cry to any person who stands in the way of the stroke or of the ball. [< **before.**]

**fore-arm'** (**-armed', -arm'-ing**), *v.* to arm beforehand. [*fore-* + **arm.**]

**fore'-arm,** *n.* the lower part of the arm from the elbow to the wrist. [**fore** + **arm.**]

**fore-bode'** (**-bo'-ded, -bo'-ding**), *v.* to feel or predict (evil) beforehand. **fore-bode'-ment,** *n.* [*fore-* + **bode.**]

**fore-cab'-in,** *n.* a cabin in the forepart of a vessel, with accommodation inferior to that of the saloon. [**fore** + **cabin.**]

**fore'-cast (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to calculate or plan beforehand; *esp.* to calculate the weather, or the result of an event, beforehand: *n.* a weather prediction. [*fore-* + **cast.**]

**fore'-cas-tle** (*-kas-l*; by sailors, **fo'c'sle,** (*fōk'-sl*)), *n.* a short, raised deck in the front part of a ship; the forepart of a ship under the main-deck, the quarters of the crew. [**fore** + **castle.**]

**fore-close'** (*-klōz'*), **(-closed', -clo'-sing),** *v.* to stop; to prevent; (of a mortgage) to prevent the mortgagee from redeeming it. **fore-clo'-sure** (*-zūr*), *n.* [F. < L. *fŏris*, outside + *claudo*, I shut.]

**fore-doom'** (**-doomed', -doom'-ing**), *v.* to destine; to fix irrevocably the fate of, beforehand. [*fore-* + **doom.**]

**fore'-fa-ther,** *n.* an ancestor. [*fore-* + **father.**]

**fore-fend'** (sometimes **for-**), **(-fend'-ed, -fend'-ing),** *v.* to ward or keep off; to

forbid ; to avert. [A.S. *for-*+L. (*de*) *fendo*, I ward off.]

**fore'-fin-ger,** *n.* the first finger of the hand, next the thumb ; the index finger. [**fore**+**finger.**]

**fore-go'** (**-went'**, **-gone'**, **-go'-ing**), *v.* to go before ; to precede. **a foregone conclusion,** one arrived at beforehand, without examining the evidence. **the foregoing,** that which goes or has gone before (in position or time). [*fore-*+**go.**]

**for-go'** (less correctly **fore-**), (**-went'**, **-gone'**, **-go'-ing**), *v.* to refrain from ; to relinquish. [A.S. *forgān*, to go.]

**fore'-ground,** *n.* the front part of a picture (supposed to lie nearest to the eye of the spectator). [**fore**+**ground.**]

**fore'-head** (*fŏr'-*), *n.* the front part of the face (over the eyes). [**fore**+**head.**]

**for'-eign** (*-in*), *adj.* not native ; belonging to another country ; not belonging to ; not connected with ; entirely new or strange. **for'-eign-er,** *n.* not a native. **Foreign Office,** *n.* that department of our government which has charge of British interests in foreign countries. [F. < L.L. *foraneus* < *fŏras*, out of doors]

**fore-judge'** (**-judged'**, **-judg'-ing**), *v.* to form a judgement or opinion of, beforehand ; to judge before hearing the facts and proof. [*fore-*+**judge.**]

**fore-know'** (**-knew'**, **-known'**, **-know'-ing**), *v.* to know beforehand. [*fore-*+**know.**]

[tory. [**fore**+**land.**]

**fore'-land,** *n.* a cape, head, or promon-

**fore'-leg,** *n.* one of the front legs of a quadruped, chair, etc. [**fore**+**leg.**]

**fore'-lock,** *n.* a lock of hair growing on the forehead. **to take time by the —,** to seize an opportunity promptly. [**fore**+**lock.**]

**fore'-man,** *n.* a worker set over others ; an overseer ; the chief man (of a jury) who speaks in the name of his colleagues. [**fore**+**man.**]

**fore'-mast,** *n.* the mast nearest to the head or bow of a ship. [**fore**+**mast.**]

**fore'-most,** *adj.* first in place ; most forward or advanced. [**fore**+**most.**]

**fore-noon',** *n.* the part of the day before midday or noon. [*fore-*+**noon.**]

**fo-ren'-sic,** *adj.* relating to courts of law or justice. **forensic medicine,** the application of medical knowledge to legal purposes. [L. *forensis*, of the *forum*, or public market-place or meeting-place.]

**fore-or-dain'** (*-dān'*), (**-dained'**, **-dain'-ing**), *v.* to ordain or appoint beforehand ; to decree beforehand ; to predestinate ; to foredoom. [*fore-*+**ordain.**]

**fore'-peak,** *n.* the extreme front part in a ship at the angle of the bow. [**fore**+**peak.**]

**fore-run'** (**-ran'**, **-run'**, **-run'-ning**), *v.* to run or come before ; to precede. **fore-run'-ner,** *n.* one who runs before (to announce an arrival) ; a messenger ; a sign of something that is to follow. [**fore**+**run.**]

**fore'-sail,** *n.* the principal sail set on the foremast of a ship. [**fore**+**sail.**]

**fore-see'** (**-saw'**, **-seen'**, **-see'-ing**), *v.* to see beforehand ; to anticipate ; to prepare, or provide for, beforehand. **fore'-sight,** *n.* fore-knowledge ; prudence ; wise forethought. [*fore-*+**sight.**]

**fore'-shore,** *n.* the front part of the shore ; that part which lies between high-water and low-water marks. [**fore**+**shore.**]

**fore-short'-en** (**-ened**, **-en-ing**), *v.* (in drawing) to represent the shortened appearance of an object when not viewed directly from the front. **fore-short'-en-ing,** *n.* [**fore**+**shorten.**]

**for'-est,** *n.* a large tract of land covered with trees ; a hunting ground ; anything like the trunks of trees standing close together. **for'-es-ter,** *n.* one in charge of a forest. **for'-est-ry,** *n.* the art of forming or managing forests. **forest laws,** laws for the protection of game and preservation of timber, originally made for the government of the royal forests. **forest tree,** *n.* a timber tree as distinguished from a fruit tree. [F. < L.L. *forestis*, an open hunting-ground < L. *fŏrīs*, out of doors.]

**fore-stall'** (**-stalled'**, **-stall'-ing**), *v.* to get an advantage over, beforehand ; to obstruct, prevent, or thwart ; to anticipate. **to — the market,** to intercept goods, or to buy them up, before they reach the market, so as to enhance the price. [A.S. *fore-*, before+*steall*, a standing, a place.]

**fore'-stay,** *n.* a rope stretching from the foremast head to the bowsprit end to support the mast. [**fore**+**stay.**]

**fore'-taste,** *n.* a taste beforehand ; anticipation : *v.* (**-tast-ed**, **-tast-ing**). [*fore-*+**taste.**]

**fore-tell'** (**-told'**, **-tell'-ing**), *v.* to tell

beforehand; to prophesy; to predict. [*fore-*+**tell.**]

**fore'-thought,** *n.* thought beforehand; prudence; caution; provident care. [*fore-*+**thought.**]

**fore'-top,** *n.* a small platform at the top of the foremast. **fore-top-gallant-,** *adj.* (in a ship) referring to the **mast, yard, sails,** etc., above the **fore-top-mast,** or the mast at the top of the foremast. [**fore**+**top.**]

**fore-warn'** (**-warned', -warn'-ing**), *v.* to warn beforehand. **fore-warn'-ing,** *n.* [*fore-*+**warn.**]

**fore'-word,** *n.* a preface, *usu.* in *pl.* [**fore**+**word.**]

**for'-feit** (*-fit*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to lose something (or the right to something) by neglect, fault, or crime: *n.* loss by fault; a fine, or penalty for a crime or breach of some condition; something deposited (in a game) and redeemable by a fine or penalty. **for'-feit-a-ble,** *adj.* liable to be forfeited. **for'-feit-ure,** *n.* loss, or act of losing, by fault. [F. *forfait*> L *fŏrīs,* out of doors+*făcio,* I make.]

**for-fend',** same as **forefend** (*q.v.*).

**for-gath'-er** (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* (sometimes, but incorrectly, **fore-**), to meet; to meet together on friendly terms. [*for-*+**gather.**]

**forge** (*fōrj*), *n.* the workshop of a smith or worker in iron; the furnace in it; a place where anything is made or shaped: *v.* (**forged, for'-ging**), to beat (hot metal) into shape; to shape out in any way; to counterfeit (*esp.* a signature or other writing); to commit forgery. **for'-ger,** *n.* one who —. **for'-ger-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* counterfeiting (*esp.* writings and money). **to forge ahead,** to work one's way along successfully; to outstrip another. **to forge along,** to move steadily, but slowly, onward. [F.<L. *fabrĭca,* a workshop.]

**for-get'** (**-got', -got'-ten, -get'-ting**), *v.* to cease to remember. **for-get'-ta-ble** (one "**t**" is incorrect), *adj.* that may be forgotten. **for-get'-ful,** *adj.* given to forgetting; having a bad memory. **for-get'-ful-ness,** *n.* **forget-me-not,** *n.* a well-known plant with small blue flowers, considered the emblem of fidelity and friendship. **to — oneself,** to lose one's presence of mind or self-control; to do something unworthy of oneself. [A.S. *forgietan.*]

**for-give'** (**-gave', -giv'-en, -giv'-ing**), *v.* to pardon; to cease to feel resentment against; to remit (as a debt or claim). **for-give'-ness,** *n.* **for-giv'-ing,** *adj.* inclined or ready to forgive; merciful. [A.S. *forgiefan.*]

**fork,** *n.* an instrument with two or more prongs for lifting meat, straw, etc.; a branch (as of a tree, a road, etc.): *v.* (**forked, fork'-ing**), to separate into branches; to raise, dig, or pitch, with a fork. [A.S. *forca*<L. *furca,* a fork.]

**for-lane'** (*-lān'*), or **for-la'-na** (*-lā'-*), *n.* a lively Venetian dance, or the music written for it. [I.]

**for-lorn',** *adj.* hopeless; wretched; forsaken. **forlorn hope,** a number of soldiers chosen to go on some service of uncommon danger; an enterprise or attempt which has little chance of success; a last, but almost hopeless, resource. [A.S. *forloren, p. part.* of *forlēosan,* to lose utterly.]

**form,** *n.* shape; orderly arrangement; structure; a long school-seat for several pupils; a rank or class of pupils in a school; a blank schedule to be filled in with details; an established method or fixed way of proceeding; the nest or lair of a hare: *v.* (**formed, form'-ing**), to give shape to; to make; to produce. **good** (or **bad**) **form** (in athletics), a good (or poor) condition of body, as regards fitness for the exertion or exercise required; said also of behaviour, manners, style, etc., which are in keeping with (or opposed to) the customs and usages of good society. **form'-al,** *adj.* in strict form; erect; stiff (in manner). **form'-al-ist,** *n.* one who thinks much of strict form. **for-mal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* strict form; ceremony. **for'-mat,** *n.* the size and shape (of a book). **for-ma'-tion,** *n.* the act of forming; structure. [F.<L. *forma,* shape.]

**form-al'-de-hyde,** *n.* a colourless gas (which, when dissolved in water, is called formalin, *q.v.*), largely used as an antiseptic and a disinfectant. [**formic**+**aldehyde.**]

**for'-ma-lin** (not **-line**), *n.* a 40 per cent solution of formic-aldehyde or form-aldehyde (*q.v.*) in water, used as an antiseptic, and sometimes as a preservative (for food). [<**formal(dehyde).**]

**for'-mer,** *adj.* before (in time or order) or preceding. **for'-mer-ly,** *adv.* in former

times. [A.S. *forma*<*fore-*, before.]

**for'-mic,** *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, ants, as **formic acid** (a colourless liquid of a sharp acid taste), originally obtained from ants, and also found in nettles, pine needles, etc. **for'-mi-ca-ry,** *n.* an ant-hill. [L. *formīca*, an ant.]

**for'-mid-a-ble** (not *for-mid'-*), *adj.* causing great fear; terrible; alarming. [L. *formīdo*, fear, terror.]

***for'-ma pau'-per-is,*** [L.] as a pauper or poor person, *usu.* preceded by ***in.***

**for'-mu-la,** *n.* (*pl.* **-læ** (*-lē*), or **-las**), a set form or established rule; a formal statement; a prescription or recipe. **for'-mu-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to draw up or express in formula; to put in a clear and definite form of words, etc. **for'-mu-la-ry,** *n.* a book containing prescribed forms, *esp.* of religious belief. **for-mu-la'-tion,** *n.* [L. *dim.* of *forma*, form.]

**for-sake'** (**-sook', -sa'-ken, -sa'-king**), *v.* to leave; to abandon; to desert. [A.S. *forsacan*, to give up.]

**Fors Cla-vig'-er-a** ("*g*" either as "*j*," or as in "*go*"), the title of a series of letters, chiefly on social and political economy, written by John Ruskin (1819-1900), and addressed to the working men of Great Britain. The term is used to mean the practical conduct of life. ["*fors*, the best part of three good English words, Force, Fortitude, and Fortune+L. *clāva*, a club, *clāvis*, a key, *clāvus*, a hammer+*gĕro*, I carry—hence, *Fors* the club-bearer=strength of Deeds; *Fors* the key-bearer=strength of Patience, and *Fors* the nail-bearer=strength of Law."]

**for-sooth',** *adv.* in very truth; certainly. [A.S. *for sōthe*, for truth, truly.]

**for-swear'** (*see* **swear**), *v.* to deny upon oath; to swear falsely. [A.S. *for-*+*swerian*, to swear.]

**fort,** *n.* a strong place; a place of defence; a small fortified place. **fort'-al-ice** (*-īss*), *n.* a small fort, part of a large one. **for'-ti-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to add strength to; to furnish with power to resist attack (as of an enemy, disease, etc.); to invigorate; to make (a place) strong (by walls, guns, etc.) against attack. **for-ti-fi-ca'-tion** (*-tĭ-fĭ-*), *n.* the act of fortifying; the place fortified; the means used to strengthen against attack. **for'-tress,** *n.* a strong place (fortified); a strong fort or castle; a stronghold. [F.<L. *fortis*, strong.]

**forte** (*fōrt*), *n.* a strong point in a person's abilities; that in which one excels. ***for'-te*** (*-tā*), *adj.* (in *mus.*) loud; strong. [I.<L. *fortis*, strong.]

**forth,** *adv.* out from a place; forward. **forth-com'-ing,** *adj.* coming on; about to appear. **forth'-right,** *adv.* straight on: *n.* a straight path. **forth'-with,** *adv.* immediately. [A.S. *forth*, forth, onwards.]

***for-tis'-si-mo,*** *adj.* (in *mus.*) very loud. [I.<L. *fortissimus*, superl. of *fortis*, strong.]

***for'-ti-ter in re,*** [L.] vigorous or resolute in deed (generally used after ***suaviter in modo*** (*q.v.*), gentle in manner).

**for'-ti-tude,** *n.* strength of mind or soul; patient endurance of pain or adversity; firmness in meeting danger or trouble. [L. *fortitūdo*<*fortis*, strong.]

**fort'-night,** *n.* the space of fourteen days (two weeks). **fort'-night-ly,** *adv.* [<*fourteen nights.*]

**for-tu'-i-tous** (*-ĭ-tus*), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental. [L. *fortuītus*, by chance, accidental.]

**for'-tune,** *n.* chance; luck; wealth; one's lot in life; good or ill success. **for'-tu-nate,** *adj.* having good fortune; lucky. **fortune-hunter,** *n.* one who is seeking to get a rich wife. **fortune-teller,** *n.* one who professes to tell people what their future lives will be. [L. *fortūna*<*fors*, chance.]

**for'-ty,** *adj.* and *n.* four times ten. **for'-ti-eth,** *adj.* and *n.* **The Forty,** the French Academy (of 40 learned men). [A.S. *fīowertig.*]

**fo'-rum,** *n.* a market-place and place of general public business (*esp.* in ancient Rome). [L. *forum*, a public meeting-place out of doors.]

**for'-ward,** *adj.* in front; pushing on; early in season; presumptuous; bold; immodest; wanting in deference or respect: *adv.* onward: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to assist the progress of; to send (letter, parcel, etc.). **for'-wards,** *adv.* towards the front. [A.S. **fore**+*weard.*]

**fosse** (less correctly **foss**), *n.* a little ditch or moat (*esp.* in fortification). [F. *fosse*<L. *fossa*, a ditch.]

**fos'-sick (-sicked, -sick-ing),** *v.* (of a gold miner) to work over waste heaps in

the hope of finding gold; to rummage about for any kind of profit; to be troublesome. **fos'-sick-er,** *n.* [?]

**fos'-sil,** *n.* petrified remains (animal or vegetable) dug out of the ground; † a person whose views and feelings are antiquated: *adj.* **fos-sil-if'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* (ground) producing or containing fossils. **fos'-sil-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to change into a fossil; to become antiquated and old-fashioned. [F. < L. *fossilis*, dug up.]

**fos'-ter** (**-tered, -ter-ing**), *v.* to bring up carefully; to nourish; to encourage; to promote. **foster-mother,** *n.* one who brings up a child not her own. **foster-father, -parent, -child,** etc., *ns.* [A.S. *fōstrian*, to nourish < *fōstor*, feeding.]

**foth'-er,** *n.* a weight of lead, nearly 20 cwt.; a large load or quantity. [A.S.]

**foul,** *adj.* very dirty; filthy; stormy; choked up; contrary to rules (in sport): *v.* (**fouled, foul'-ing**), to make —; to come into collision with (either accidentally or deliberately); to soil or dirty; to strike against (*esp.* of a ship or boat). **foul'-ly,** *adv.* **foul-spoken,** *adj.* using filthy language. **to fall — of,** to assault; to quarrel with; to come into collision with. **to claim a —,** to claim an award because of the unfair action of an opponent (as in a game, etc.). **foul brood,** a disease among bees. **foul play,** unfair conduct in a game; unfair or treacherous dealing, often with violence; rough usage. [A.S. *fūl*, foul.]

**fou-lard'** (*foo-lar'*, or *foo-lard'*), *n.* a thin, soft, washable fabric of untwisted silk, or silk and cotton, used for ladies' dresses, etc.; a handkerchief made of this material. [F.]

**found** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to establish; to fix firmly; to originate or endow (an institution, college, etc.). **found'-er,** *n.* (*f.* **-ress**), one who founds. [F. < L. *fundus*, the bottom.]

**found** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to melt and form in a mould; to cast. **found'-ry,** *n.* a place for casting (metals). **fount** (often written **font,** *q.v.*), a complete set of type for printing. [F. < L. *fundō*, I pour.]

**foun-da'-tion,** *n.* the basis; the act of establishing; an endowment or permanent fund for a benevolent purpose or for some special object. **foun-da'-tion-er,** *n.* one supported from the funds or endowments of an institution (as a **foundation scholar**). **foundation muslin** or **net,** a thin fabric stiffened with gum for stiffening dresses, hats, bonnets, etc. **foundation-stone,** *n.* a corner-stone (or other stone) of a building (often laid by an important person in a public ceremony). [F. < L. *fundus*, the bottom.]

**found'-er** (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* (of a ship) to fill with water and go to the bottom. [F. < L. *fundus*, the bottom.]

**found'-ling,** *n.* a child deserted and found. **Foundling Hospital,** *n.* an institution where foundlings are brought up. [< **find** (**found**).]

**foun'-tain** (*-tān*), or **fount,** *n.* a spring of water; a source; a jet of water (*esp.* an ornamental one); the source from which anything proceeds or is supplied; the reservoir in a lamp containing the oil. **fountain-head,** *n.* the first source or origin of anything. **fountain-pen,** *n.* one which contains a reservoir or supply of ink. [F. < L. *fons*, a fountain.]

**four,** *adj.* a number. **four'-fold,** *adj.* folded or multiplied four times. **four-in-hand,** *n.* a carriage with four horses driven by one person. **four-poster,** *n.* a bedstead with four posts or pillars. **four'-some,** *n.* four together; (in golf) a set of four players, two on each side. **fourth,** *adj.* next after the third: *n.* one of four equal parts. **fourth estate,** *see* **estate. on all fours,** on hands and knees; equal to. [A.S. *fēower*.]

**four-gon'** (*foor-gon'*), *n.* an ammunition or baggage waggon. [F.]

**fowl,** *n.* a bird; cock or hen (of poultry): *v.* (**fowled, fowl'-ing**), to catch or shoot wild birds. **fowl'-er,** *n.* one who hunts wild birds. **fowling-piece,** *n.* a light gun for small shot, used in *fowling*. [A.S. *fugol*, a bird.]

**fox,** *n.* (*f.* **vix'-en,** *q.v.*), a well-known quadruped of the dog kind; a cunning person. **foxed,** *adj.* discoloured; spotted (of paper). **fox'-glove,** *n.* a plant with bell-like flowers, whose leaves are used in medicine. **fox'-y,** *adj.* of foxes; cunning; suspicious; wily. [A.S. *fox*.]

**foy-er'** (*fwä-yā'*), *n.* the green-room (near the stage) of a theatre, or a lobby in a theatre. [F. < L. *fŏcus*, a hearth.]

**F.P.,** fire-plug.

**fra-cas'** (*frā-kă'*; in U.S., but not con-

sidered correct in English, *frā'-cās*), *n.* a noisy quarrel. [F.<I.<L.]

**frac'-tion,** *n.* a part (of a whole). **frac'-tion-al,** *adj.* **vulgar fraction,** one having a numerator and denominator. **decimal fraction,** one having a denominator 10, or some power of 10, understood. **fractional distillation.** *See* **distillation.** [F.<L. *frango*, I break.]

**frac'-tious** (*-shus*), *adj.* unruly; cross; ready to quarrel. [L. *frango*, I break; *cf.* **fraction.**]

**frac'-ture,** *n.* a breaking; the part broken; the breaking of a bone: *v.* (**-tured, -turing**), to break. **comminuted —,** one in which the bone is broken into several parts. **compound —,** one in which there is an open wound along with the broken bone. **complicated —,** one in which an artery or a nerve is injured in addition. **simple —,** one in which the bone only is broken. [F.<L. *frango*, I break.]

**frag'-ile** (*fraj'-īl*, not *frā'-jīl*), *adj.* easily broken; frail; delicate. **fra-gil'-i-ty** (*-jĭl'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *frango*, I break.]

**frag'-ment,** *n.* a piece broken off; an unfinished portion. **frag'-men-ta-ry,** *adj.* in a state of fragments; scrappy; incomplete. [F.<L. *frango*, I break.]

**fra'-grant** (*frā'-*), *adj.* sweet-smelling. **fra'-grance,** *n.* or **fra'-gran-cy,** *n.* —; sweet odour or graceful influence. [F. <L. *frāgrans*<*frāgo*, I emit a smell.]

**frail** (*frāl*), *adj.* fragile; weak; wanting in strength or firmness. **frail'-ty,** *n.* a fault; infirmity or weakness. [O.F. *fraile*<L. *fragĭlis*, weak.]

**fraise** (*frāz*), *n.* a palisade (used as a defence) of pointed stakes on a rampart. [F.]

**F.R.A.M.,** Fellow of the Royal Academy [of Music.

**frame (framed, fra'-ming),** *v.* to form; to construct by fitting parts together; to put a border round (picture, etc.); to plan; to devise: *n.* a case made to enclose or support anything; the skeleton of anything; a state (of mind, etc.); a structure with moveable glass roof, used for the sheltering or cultivation of plants. **fra'-ma-ble,** *adj.* **fra'-mer,** *n.* one who —. **frame'-house,** *n.* a house built of wood, the outline being a frame upon which shingles or planks are nailed inside and out to form the walls. **frame'-work,** *n.* the skeleton; that which gives shape or support to a structure; the skeleton or outline of anything. [A.S. *fram*, strong.]

**franc,** *n.* a French silver coin (value about 9½*d.*). [<the *Franks*.]

**fran'-chise** (*-chīz*), *n.* liberty; the right of voting (*esp.* for a Member of Parliament). [F. *franc*, free.]

**Fran-cis'-can,** *adj.* applied to an order of **Mendicant Friars** founded by *St. Francis* of Assisi, 1209 A.D.: *n.* a monk of the order.

**Fran'-co—,** French, in combination, as Franco-British, Franco-German, etc.

**franc—tir-eur'** (*frang-tē-rĕr'*), *n.* (*pl.* **francs—tireurs**), [F.] a French sharpshooter; formerly a soldier of the irregular light infantry in the French army.

**fran'-gi-ble** (*-jĭ-bl*), *adj.* easily broken. **fran-gi-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *frango*, I break.]

**fran'-gi-pane** (*-ji-pān*), or **fran-gi-pan'(n)-i,** *n.* a kind of sweet pastry; a perfume extracted from (or imitated from) the red-jasmine flower of a West-Indian tree. [<the inventor, an Italian nobleman of the 16th century.]

**frank,** *adj.* free-spoken; unrestrained (in manner or speech); candid: *v.* (**frank, frank'-ing**), to make (letters) free by post. **frank'-ness,** *n.* **frank'-ly,** *adv.* candidly; without reserve. **frank—pledge,** *n.* (in olden times) a pledge for the good behaviour of freemen, given by the freemen themselves. [<the *Franks*, an old German tribe.]

**Frank'-en-stein** (*-stīn*), *n.* any creation which brings trouble, anxiety, or disaster to its author. [<a monster in Mrs. Shelley's (1797-1851) tale *Frankenstein*]

**frank'-in-cense,** *n.* a kind of gum or resin obtained from an Arabian tree; it emits a sweet odour when burnt. It was much used in Jewish sacrifices (*see Exodus* xxx., 34; *St. Matthew* ii., 11). [**frank**+**incense.**]

**frank'-lin,** *n.* an old English term for a *freeholder*, *q.v.* [<**frank.**]

**fran'-tic,** *adj.* mad; wild; furious (with sorrow or pain). **fran'-tic-al-ly,** *adv.* [Gr. *phrĕnītikos*<*phrēn*, the mind.]

***frap-pé'*** (*frâ-pā'*), *adj.* [F.] (in cookery) iced; cooled with ice.

**F.R.A.S.,** Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

**fra'-ter,** *n.* a friar; a comrade. **fra'-try** (or **-ter-y**), *n.* the **frater—house,** or dining-room, or meeting-room in a

monastery. **fra'-ter-y,** *n.* a convent of friars. [L. *frāter*, a brother.]

**fra-ter'-nal,** *adj.* belonging to a brother or brethren; brotherly. **frat'-er-nize (-nized, -ni-zing),** *v.* to associate or seek friendship as brothers. **frat-er-ni-za'-tion,** *n.* **frat'-er-ni-zer,** *n.* **fra-ter'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a brotherhood; a body of persons who have a common interest or who are associated for business, pleasure, etc.; a religious community. [*See* **frater.**]

**frat'-ri-cide** (*-sīd*), *n.* one who kills or murders his own brother. [< **frater** + L. *cædo*. I kill.] [the "a.")

**Frau** (*frow*), [G.] Mrs. (Note: no dots on

**fraud,** *n.* cheating; imposture; deceitful dealing. **fraud'-u-lent,** *adj.* using —; dishonest. **pious fraud,** a deception contrived and carried out to attain some good end. [F. < L. *fraus, fraudis*, fraud]

**fraught** (*frawt*), *adj. freighted*; laden; attended (with). [*See* **freight.**]

**Fräu'-lein** (*froi'-līn*), [G.] Miss. (Note: two dots over the "ä.")

**fray** (*frā*), *n.* an *affray*; a fight. [*See* **affray.**]

**fray** (*frā*), **(frayed, fray'-ing),** *v.* to wear away by rubbing; to ravel out the end of a fabric. [F. *frayer* < L. *frĭco*, I rub.] [Organists.

**F.R.C.O.,** Fellow of the Royal College of

**F.R.C.P.,** Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

**F.R.C.S.,** Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

**freak,** *n.* a whim or fancy; caprice; a piece of fun; a departure from nature; a monstrosity. **freak'-ish,** *adj.* [A.S. *frec*, bold, rash.]

**freck'-le** (*frek'-l*), *n.* a spot (*esp.* on the skin): *v.* **(freck'-led, freck'-ling).** [Of Scand. origin, as in Dan. *fregne*, a freckle.]

**free,** *adj.* not bound; at liberty; set at liberty; exempt (with *from*); gratuitous; familiar; insolent; enjoying certain privileges; idiomatic (as a translation); liberal: *v.* **(freed, free'-ing),** to set free. **free'-dom,** *n.* the state of being free. **free'-hold,** *adj.* (real property, as land) held free of all duty, except to the King (*i.e.*, the payment of the King's taxes) and local rates. **free'-hold-er,** *n.* one who owns freehold property. **free breakfast-table,** a term meaning that ordinary articles of food commonly used at meals should be free of all excise or customs duties. **free'-boot-er,** *n.* a plunderer. **free-fooder,** *n.* one who holds that all common articles of food should be imported duty-free. **free-lance,** *n.* said of certain knights and men-at-arms who wandered over Europe, after the Crusades, selling their services to any one who would engage them; one who does not attach himself to a (political or social) party; one who follows his own inclinations. **free'-man,** *n.* a man having certain privileges as a citizen or holding the full rights of a citizen. **free'-ma-son,** *n.* a member of the ancient and secret order, society, or brotherhood of **Free and Accepted Masons,** who follow out the tenets and practices of **Free-Masonry,** *esp.* as regards mutual assistance, good-fellowship, and social enjoyment. **free-thinker,** *n.* one who forms his opinions independently of the authority of others, *esp.* in religious matters; an unbeliever. **free-trade,** *n.* a system under which trade is free from restrictive duties. **free-trader,** *n.* one in favour of free-trade. **. free-wheel,** *n.* (in a bicycle) a device by which the pedal disc can be detached, liberated, or set free at will, leaving the back wheel free to move even when the pedals are at rest. [A.S. *frēo*, free.]

**freeze (froze, fro'-zen, freez'-ing),** *v.* to become ice, or like a solid body. **freezing-point,** *n.* the temperature at which water freezes (32° in a Fahrenheit thermometer, 0° in a Centigrade one). **freezing-mixture,** *n.* a mixture (as of salt and snow, or of chemicals) for producing intense cold. [A.S. *frēosan*, to freeze.]

**freight** (*frāt*), *n.* load (of a train); cargo (of a ship); cost of carriage: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to load (ship). **freight'-age,** *n.* the act of freighting; money paid for freight. **freight-car,** *n.* a railway car or truck (*esp.* in America) for goods; a luggage van. **freight-tax,** *n.* (in America) money paid for the carriage (by train) of luggage or goods. [F. *fret* < G.]

**French,** *adj.* of France. **French'-i-fied,** *adj.* French-like. **French-bean,** *n.* the same as kidney-bean. **French polish,** *n.* a varnish made from gum dissolved in spirits, used for putting a polish on furniture. **French-roll,** *n.* a small,

roll-shaped cake or bun, made of rich bread dough. **French-roof,** *n.* a mansard roof; a roof formed thus . **French-window,** *n.* a long window forming also a folding-door. **to take French leave,** to depart or leave without permission; to use things without permission.

**fren'-zy** (*-zĭ*), *n.* a state of mind like madness; a *frantic* state; violent excitement of the mind. **fren'-zied** (*-zĭd*), *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *phrēn*, the mind; *cf.* **frantic.**]

**fre'-quent,** *adj.* occurring or coming often; common. **fre-quent'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to visit (a place) often; to loiter about (a place). **fre'-quence,** *n.* **fre'-quen-cy,** *n.* **fre-quent'-er,** *n.* **fre'-quent-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *frequens*, frequent.]

**fres'-co,** *n.* (*pl.* **-coes**), a process of painting on plaster (*usu.* on wall) while *fresh* or wet. **fresco-painting,** *n.* [I. *fresco*, fresh.]

**fresh,** *adj.* new; brisk; strong; untried; sweet; not salt; not stale; just arrived; newly cut (as flowers); ruddy; healthy. **fresh'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to make fresh; (of wind) to grow stronger. **fresh'-et,** *n.* an overflowing of a stream due to heavy rain or melted snow. **fresh'-man,** or **fresh'-er,** *n.* a student of the first year at a university. [A.S. *fersc*, fresh (water).]

**fret** (**fret'-ted, fret'-ting**), *v.* to wear by rubbing; to vex; to irritate; to grieve over: *n.* vexation; worry. **fret'-ful,** *adj.* peevish; cross. [A.S. *fretan*, to eat up, destroy.]

**fret,** *n.* ornamental work of interlaced bars (of iron, etc.); marks placed across the finger-board of a guitar, etc., to assist in fingering: *v.* (**fret'-ted, fret'-ting**), in *arch.* to ornament (as a ceiling) with raised patterns or perforated work. **fret'-work,** *n.* wood-work cut with a **fret-saw** into ornamental designs. [F. <L. *ferrum*, iron.]

**F.R.G.S.,** Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. [tural Society.

**F.R.H.S.,** Fellow of the Royal Horticul-

**fri'-a-ble,** *adj.* easily crumbling to powder. **fri-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *frĭo*, I rub, crumble.]

**fri'-ar,** *n.* a kind of monk (properly a *brother*), of a certain order, *esp.* of the Franciscans or Grey Friars, founded by St. Francis of Assisi, about 1209; the Augustinians or Austin Friars, founded in 1256, on the teaching of St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo, a city of Numidia, in North Africa, (died 430); the Dominicans or Black Friars, founded by St. Dominic of Toulouse, in 1215; and the Carmelites or White Friars, founded by Berthold, a Crusader, about 1156, at Mt. Carmel, in the Holy Land, as an association of hermits. **fri'-ar-y,** *n.* a monastery or establishment of friars. **friar's balsam,** *n.* a mixture of benzoin, alcohol, etc., used for dressing wounds and ulcers. [F. *frère*<L. *frāter*, brother]

**F.R.I.B.A.,** Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

**frib'-ble** (*-bl*), (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to trifle: *n.* a trifler. **frib'-bler,** *n.* a trifler. [F.<L. *frīvŏlus*, trifling.]

**fric-an-deau'** (*frik-an-dō'*), *n.* (*pl.* **-deaux'**) (*-dōz'*), a thick slice of cooked veal. [*See* **fricassee.**]

**fric-as-see'** (*frik-as-sē'*), *n.* a dish of food (*esp.* of white flesh, as of fowls, rabbits, etc.) cut up and strongly seasoned: *v.* (**-seed', -see'-ing**). [F. *fricassée*<?]

**fric'-tion,** *n.* rubbing (of one thing against another); disagreement; unpleasantness. **fric'-tion-al,** *adj.* **fric'-tion-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to rub. [F.<L. *frĭco*, I rub.]

**Fri'-day,** *n.* the 6th day of the week. **Good-Friday,** the Friday before Easter, the day on which Christ's death is commemorated. [A.S. *Frige-dæg*, the day of the goddess *Frīg*, the wife of Woden.]

**friend** (*frend*), *n.* one who loves or is attached to another; an intimate acquaintance; a well-wisher. **friend'-ly,** *adj.* like a friend; kindly; favourably disposed. **friend'-ship,** *n.* state of being friends; favour; personal kindness. **friendly-society,** *n.* or **benefit-society,** *n.* an association for relief during sickness, old age, widowhood, etc., by paying fixed sums periodically. **Society of Friends,** the Quakers. [A.S. *frēond*, loving.]

**frieze** (*frēz*), *n.* part of the ornamental stonework near the top of a column; the ornamentation round a room close to the ceiling; a kind of coarse woollen cloth. [F. *frise.*]

**frig'-ate,** *n.* (formerly) a second-class, light-sailing ship of war, now obsolete,

the "cruiser" (*q.v.*) having taken its place. **frigate-bird,** *n.* a large, tropical, swift-flying bird. [F. *frégate.*]

**fright** (*frīt*), *n.* sudden fear or alarm; an ugly or frightful object: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** or **fright'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** to cause fright to. **fright'-ful,** *adj.* terrible; very ugly. [A.S. *fyrhto.*]

**frig'-id** (*frij'-*), *adj.* frozen or stiffened with cold; cold (in manner); unfeeling; stiff and formal. **frigid zones,** two cold zones or regions of the earth surrounding the N. and S. Poles respectively. **frig-id'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of freezing or of great coldness. [L. *frīgĭdus,* cold<*frīgeo,* I am cold.]

**frill,** *n.* a ruffle (for a shirt front, etc.); an ornamental edging (of sleeve, etc.): *v.* **(frilled, fril'-ling),** to decorate with frills; to gather or draw up material for a frill; to ruffle the feathers (as of a hawk, etc.). **fril'-ling,** *n.* material (as lace, embroidery, etc.) for making frills. [?]

**fringe,** *n.* loose threads forming an ornamental border trimming; an edging; a margin; anything like a fringe: *v.* **(fringed, frin'-ging),** to ornament with fringes; to border. [F. *frange*<L. *fimbria*<*fibra,* a thread.]

**frip'-per-y,** *n.* old clothes; worn-out articles; cheap and tawdry finery. [F. *friperie,* cast-off garments<*friper,* to rumple, to wear out.]

**fri-sette'** (*frĭ-zet'*), (less correctly **fri-zette'**), *n.* a set or cluster of small curls (*usu.* artificial) worn on the forehead; a pad made of combings of natural hair, horse-hair, or silk, over which women arrange their hair to puff it out, or to supply natural deficiencies. [F.<*friser,* to curl.]

**fri-seur'** (*frĭ-zuhr'*), *n.* a hair-dresser. [F. *friser,* to curl.]

**frisk (frisked, frisk'-ing),** *v.* to leap in a playful manner; to gambol: *n.* **frisk'-et,** *n.* a light frame (in a printing press) for holding a sheet of paper. **frisk'-y,** *adj.* [O.F. *frisque.*]

**frit,** *n.* a calcined mixture of sand and other materials used in glass-making. [F.<L. *frīgo,* I roast, parch.]

**frith.** *See* **firth.**

**frit'-ter,** *n.* a piece of meat fried; a kind of pancake; a fragment: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to waste away (money, time, etc.). [F.<L. *frīgo,* I roast, parch.]

**friv'-ol (-olled, -ol-ling),** *v.* to act in a frivolous manner; to trifle. **friv'-oller,** *n.* one who —. [*See* **frivolous.**]

**friv'-o-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* trifling; light; not serious; of little importance; given to trifling. **friv-ol'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being frivolous; light-hearted enjoyment. [L. *frīvolus*<*frīco,* I rub.]

**friz(z) (frizzed, friz'-zing),** *v.* to curl: *n.* a curl. **friz'-zle (-zl), (-zled, -zling),** *v.* to curl (*esp.* in, or like, small curls). **friz'-zly** or **friz'-zy,** *adj.* [F. *friser,* to curl.]

**fri-zette'.** *See* **fri-sette'.**

**fro,** *adv.* from. **to and fro,** backwards and forwards. [A short form of **from.**]

**frock,** *n.* a monk's garment with large sleeves; a gown worn by women and children. **frock-coat,** *n.* a man's coat with long skirts of an equal length all round. **frock-dress,** *n.* (for men, at a social function), a frock-coat, as opposed to full-dress, evening-dress, or official-dress. [F. *froc* ?<L. *floccus,* a flock of wool.]

**frog,** *n.* a well-known four-footed amphibious animal. **frog-spawn,** *n.* the ova, spawn, or young of frogs. **frog-march,** *n.* a mode of carrying a prisoner face downwards, between four men, each holding a limb. [A.S. *frogga.*]

**frog,** *n.* an ornamental fastening or loop, *gen.* of braid, or a tasselled button, for a military coat or cloak; a grooved piece of iron where the rails of a railway or tram-line cross each other: *v.* **(frogged, frog'-ging),** to decorate with frogs. [<root of **frock.**]

**frol'-ic,** *n.* sport; a prank; a merry-making: *v.* **(-icked, -ick-ing). frol'-ic-some,** *adj.* sportive. [D. *vrolijk.*]

**from,** *prep.* denoting departure or position at a distance. [A.S. *fram.*]

***fro-mage'*** (*frō-mȧzh'*), *n.* [F.] cheese.

**frond,** *n.* a leafy stalk (*esp.* of a palm or a fern). **frond-es'-cence** (*-sens*), *n.* the putting forth of leaves and fronds. **frond'-ent,** *adj.* **frond-if'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* leaf-bearing. [L. *frons, frondis,* a leaf.]

**front** (*frunt*), *n.* the forehead or brow; the whole face; the fore-part; a front piece of hair (worn by ladies); a loose shirt-front: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to stand in face of; to oppose directly; to turn the face or front towards. **fron'-tage,** *n.* the front part (*esp.* of a building); the

extent of front. **fron'-tal,** *adj.* belonging to the front, or forehead: *n.* the front or façade (of a building); an ornamental covering in front of the altar in a church. **fron'-tier** (*-tēr*), *n.* the boundary of a country. **fron'-tiers-man,** or **fron'-tier-man,** *n.* (*pl.* **-men**), a man who lives on the frontiers or boundaries of an unsettled country, or beyond the limits of settled and civilized life; a man qualified by occupation or training for military service, and attached to a company ("The Legion of Frontiersmen") for active service in time of war. **fron'-tis-piece,** *n.* a picture at the beginning of a book. **front'-let,** *n.* a small band of linen, etc., worn on the forehead (*esp.* in a nun's head-dress). **frontal attack,** a direct attack, *esp.* one delivered upon the front. **the front,** the scene of war. **to come to the —,** to become famous, prominent, or reach an important position. [F.<L. *frons, frontis*, forehead.]

**frost,** *n.* severe cold or freezing weather; frozen dew or **hoar-frost**; † a disappointment; † a failure: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to injure by frost; to cover with hoar-frost or anything resembling it. **black-frost,** *n.* a keen frost, destructive to vegetation. **frost-bite,** *n.* the effect of excessive cold on a part of the human body, resembling a burn. **frost-bitten,** *adj.* nipped or affected by frost. **frost-bound,** *adj.* confined or detained by frost. **frost'-ing,** *n.* a sugary composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to decorate sweet cakes. **frost-nail,** *n.* a nail with a sharp head driven into a horse's shoe to prevent slipping in frosty weather. **frost'-y,** *adj.* [A.S. *forst, see* **freeze.**]

**froth,** *n.* a collection of bubbles in liquids; foam; scum; empty, senseless speech; light unsubstantial matter: *v.* (**frothed, froth'-ing**), to foam. **froth'-y,** *adj.* full of froth; empty; unsubstantial. [Scand. *frotha.*]

***frou-frou'*** (*froo-froo'*), *n.* a rustling (as of silk); the rustling made by a woman's dress when she is walking. [F. Imit.]

**fro'-ward,** *adj.* self-willed; obstinate; perverse. **fro'-ward-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *fram*, from+*-weard, term.* signifying direction.]

**frown** (**frowned, frown'-ing**), *v.* to knit the brows; to look displeased; to repel by a frown: *n.* a stern look. [O.F. *froignier*, to frown.]

**fruc'-ti-fy** (*-tī-*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to make fruitful; to fertilize. **fruc-ti-fi-ca'-tion** (*-tī-fī-kā'-*), *n.* [F.<L. *fructus*, fruit+*făcio*, I make.]

**F.R.S.(L.),** Fellow of the Royal Society (of London). [each.

**frs.,** francs, French coins worth about 9½*d.*

**fru'-gal,** *adj.* saving; economical; thrifty. **fru-gal'-i-ty** (*-ī-tī*), *n.* [F.<L. *frugālis*<*frux*, fruit.]

**fruit** (*froot*), *n.* produce; the part of a plant bearing the seed, or the seed itself; product, effect, or consequence. **fruit-a'-ri-an,** *n.* one who lives on fruit. **fruit'-er-er,** *n.* one who sells fruit. **fruit'-er-y,** *n.* fruit generally; a place for storing fruit. **fruit'-ful,** *adj.* producing fruit in quantity; productive of good results. **fruit'-less,** *adj.* without fruit; useless; without effect. **fruit-cake,** *n.* a rich cake made with dried currants, raisins, etc. **fruit-knife,** *n.* a knife (*usu.* of silver) for cutting fruit. **small-fruits,** *n.* currants, raspberries, strawberries, etc. [F.<L. *fructus*, fruit]

**fru-i'-tion** (*-ish'-un*), *n.* enjoyment; use or possession; attainment. [F.<L. *frŭor*, I enjoy.]

**fru-men-ta'-ce-ous** (*-sē-us*), *adj.* of or resembling wheat (or other corn grain). **fru'-men-ty,** or **fur'-men-ty** (*-tī*), *n.* a dish of hulled wheat boiled in milk. [L. *frumentum*, corn.]

† **frump,** *n.* a cross-tempered or untidy woman. **frump'-ish,** *adj.* —; old-fashioned in dress; cross-tempered. [?]

**frus'-trate** (**-tra-ted, -tra-ting**), *v.* to bring to nothing; to defeat; to foil. **frus-tra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *frustror*<*frustra*, in vain.]

**frus'-tum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ta** or **-tums**), a part of a cone or pyramid which remains after cutting off the top by a plane parallel with the base. [L. *frūstum*, a piece cut off.]

**fry** (**fried, fry'-ing**), *v.* to cook over a fire in an open pan, *esp.* with fat, butter, or oil: *n.* something fried. **fry'-er,** *n.* one who fries. **frying-pan,** *n.* a shallow, flat, metal pan with long handle for frying. [F. *frire*<L. *frīgo*, I roast.]

**fry,** *n.* young fishes (just hatched). **small fry,** small or worthless things, or things of little importance. [Ic. *fræ.*]

**F.S.A.,** Fellow of the Society of Anti-

quaries (not of Arts, of which there are only Members, **M.S.A.**, not Fellows).

**ft.**, foot or feet.

**fu'-chsi-a** (*fū'-shĭ-ă*), *n.* a well-known, common flowering-plant. [<*Leonard Fuchs*, a German botanist, 1501-1566.]

**fu'-cus** (*-kus*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ci** (*-sī*)), a kind of sea-weed. [L. *fūcus*, a rock-lichen (used as a dye).]

**fud'-dle** (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to stupefy with drink; to drink to excess: *n.* intoxicating drink; †a feast. **fud'-dled** (*-dld*), *adj.* confused in mind; stupefied (*esp.* by drink). **fud'-dler**, *n.* [?]

**fudge**, *n.* a made-up story; nonsense: *int.* an exclamation of contempt: *v.* (**fudged, fudg'-ing**), to talk nonsense; to tell untruths; to make or do in a bungling manner. **fudg'-ing**, *n.* inserting late news in a newspaper while it is being printed. [F. ?]

**fu'-el**, *n.* coal, wood, or other material used for feeding a fire; anything that supplies energy. [O.F.<L. *fŏcus*, a hearth, fire-place.]

**fu'-gi-tive** (*-jĭ-tĭv*), *adj.* running away; fleeting; uncertain: *n.* one who is running, or who has run, away. [F.<L. *fŭgio*, I flee.]

**fu'-gle-man** (*-gl-*), *n.* a soldier set before the others during drill, as an example or model; a ringleader. [G. *Flügelmann*, a man at the wing (of an army, etc.), a file-leader.]

**fugue** (*fūg*), *n.* (*mus.*) a composition in which the parts follow each other in succession. **fu'-guist** (*fū'-gist*), *n.* the writer or player of a fugue. [F.<L. *fŭga*, flight.]

**ful'-crum**, *n.* (*pl.* **-cra** or **-crums**), the prop or point of support of a lever. [L. *fulcrum*, a bed-post.]

**ful-fil'** (**-filled', -fil'-ling**), *v.* to complete; to bring to pass; to carry out. **ful-fil'-ler**, *n.* one who fulfils. **ful-fil'-ment**, *n.* the act of —; completion. [full+fill.]

**ful'-gent**, *adj.* shining; very bright. **ful'-gen-cy** (*-jen-sī*), *n.* **ful'-gid** (*-jid*), *adj.* bright; flashing. [L. *fulgeo*, I shine.]

**ful'-gu-rate** ("*g*" hard) (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to flash as lightning. **ful-gu-ra'-tion**, *n.* lightning; flashing. **ful'-gu-rous**, *adj.* like lightning. [*See* **fulgent.**]

**full**, *adj.* quite filled; complete; mature (of years); adequate; final (as a stop): *n.* complete extent; highest degree: *adv.* quite; completely. **ful'-ly**, *adv.* **full age**, the age of 21 years. **full-back**, *n.* (in football) the player, or the position, farthest from the opponents' goal. **full-blown**, *adj.* fully opened (as a flower). **full-bottomed**, *adj.* (a wig) having long flaps falling upon the shoulders. **full-bound**, *n.* (of books) bound entirely in leather. **full-dress**, *n.* the dress worn on occasions of state or ceremony. **full-dress debate**, a debate (often arranged for beforehand) in which important speeches are made. **full-face**, *n.* the face as seen from the front. **full-hearted**, *adj.* full of kindness and good feeling. **full'-ness** (less correctly **ful'-ness**), *n.* completeness. **full-pay**, *n.* a retiring allowance equal to the pay when on active service. **in full swing**, with free course; unrestrained; working freely. [A.S. *ful.*]

**full** (**fulled, full'-ing**), *v.* to thicken, whiten, or bleach (cloth). **ful'-ler**, *n.* one who —. **fuller's-earth**, *n.* a kind of earth or clay capable of absorbing grease, and used in fulling cloth, etc. [F. *fouler*<L. *fullo*, a cloth-fuller.]

**ful'-mar**, *n.* a kind of petrel, or swimming-bird, frequenting the northern seas, and valuable for its down, feathers, and oil. [Ic. *ful-màr*, foul mew, from the foul smell of its oil.]

**ful'-min-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to thunder or make a loud noise; to explode; to issue or utter denunciations or censures. **ful-min-a'-tion**, *n.* **ful'-min-ant**, *adj.* fulminating; developing suddenly: *n.* [L. *fulmen*, lightning< *fulgeo*, I shine.]

**ful'-some**, *adj.* cloying; nauseous (from excess); excessive. [A.S. *ful*, full, foul; with *term.* *-sum* (=some).]

**ful'-vous** (*-vus*), *adj.* yellowish; tawny. **ful'-vid**, *adj.* [L. *fulvus*, reddish-yellow.]

**fu'-ma-role** (*-mă-rōl*), *n.* a hole from which steam and volcanic gases are emitted. [L. *fūmus*, smoke, vapour.]

**fum'-ble** (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to grope about; to handle awkwardly. [D. *fommelen.*]

**fume**, *n.* vapour (*esp.* noxious); smoke; rage or excitement: *v.* (**fumed, fu'-ming**), to smoke; to be in a rage. **fumed oak**, oak wood (timber) exposed for some time to the fumes of ammonia

in order to darken it and show the markings more distinctly. **fu'-ma-to-ry,** *n.* a place for smoking or fumigating purposes. **fu'-mi-gate** (*-mĭ-*), **(-ga-ted, -ga-ting),** *v.* to cover with smoke; to cover with vapour in order to destroy infection. **fu-mi-ga'-tion,** *n.* **fu'-mi-ga-tor,** *n.* [F.<L. *fūmus*, smoke.]

**fu'-mi-to-ry** (*-mĭ-tŏ-rĭ*), *n.* a common garden flowering-plant used in medicine. [F.<L. *fūmus*, smoke, vapour.]

**fu-nam'-bu-list,** *n.* one who walks or dances on a rope. [Sp.<L. *fūnis*, a rope+*ambŭlo*, I walk.]

**func'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* a special office, duty, or work; a ceremony. **func'-tion-al,** *adj.* **func'-tion-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *n.* one who holds an office; an official. [L. *functio*<*fungor*, I perform.]

**fund,** *n.* a sum of money to be used for some special object; property in money; a stock or store of anything: *pl.* **funds,** permanent debts owed by a government, and upon which interest is paid; government stock. **consolidated funds,** *see* **Consols. fund'-ed,** *adj.* invested in public funds. **funded debt,** that part of the permanent debt of the State, upon which interest is paid. **fund-holder,** *n.* one who has money invested in the public funds. **sinking-fund,** *n.* money set aside by the government for the reduction of the National Debt; money set aside by a company, etc., for wiping-out its debts. **the funds** or **the public funds,** securities issued by the government in return for loans; the Stock of the National Debt. [F.<L. *fundus*, the bottom.]

**fun-da-men'-tal,** *adj.* belonging to the bottom or foundation; important; essential. **fun-da-men'-tal-ly,** *adv.* at the beginning or foundation; essentially. **fun'-dus,** *n.* the bottom. [F.<L. *fundāmentum*<*fundus*, the bottom.]

**fu'-ner-al,** *n.* a burial ceremony. **fu-ne'-re-al,** *adj.* pertaining to, or suited to, a funeral; dark and dismal; mournful. [F.<L. *fūnus*, a funeral (procession).]

**fun'-gus,** *n.* ("*g*" hard), (*pl.* **-gi** (*-jī*) or **-gus-es**), a plant of the mushroom kind. **fun'-goid,** *adj.* of fungus form. **fun-gol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science of *fungi*. **fun'-gous** (*-gus*), *adj.* of or like fungus; soft; spongy. [L. *fungus*, a mushroom.]

**fu'-ni-cle** (*-nĭ-kl*), *n.* a small rope, cord, or fibre. **fu-nic'-u-lar,** *adj.* pertaining to a rope or cord. **funicular railway,** a cable-railway, that is, one in which the carriages are drawn along by a stout rope wound round a drum turned by a stationary engine (*esp.* such a railway ascending a mountain). [L. *fūnis*, a rope, cord.]

† **funk,** *n.* great terror or fright; a coward; one who shirks or shrinks from work or duty through fear or doubt of success: *v.* **(funked, funk'-ing),** to shrink through fear; to try to evade. [?]

**fun'-nel,** *n.* an instrument for pouring liquid into a narrow-necked vessel; a tube for the passage of air or smoke. **funnel-net,** *n.* a funnel-shaped fishing-net. [F.<L. *fundo*, I pour.]

**fur,** *n.* the fine, soft hair of some animals (as the hare); a fur-like coating on the tongue, the interior of boilers, etc.: in *pl.* articles of clothing made of fur: *v.* **(furred, fur'-ring),** to cover, line, or provide with fur. **fur'-ri-er,** *n.* a worker or dealer in furs. **fur'-ri-er-y,** *n.* the business or trade of a furrier. **fur'-ry,** *adj.* composed of or like fur. [O.F. *forre*.]

**fur'-be-low,** *n.* a flounce, or ornamented border of a gown or petticoat: in *pl.* showy ornaments or trimmings. [Sp. *falbala*.]

**fur'-bish (-bished, -bish-ing),** *v.* to clean and polish (*esp.* by rubbing); to renovate. **fur'-bish-er,** *n.* one who—. [F. *fourbir*, to polish.]

**fur'-cate,** or **fur'-ca-ted** (*-kă-*), *adj.* forked (in form or shape). **fur-ca'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* [L. *furca*, a fork.]

***fu-ri-o'-so,*** *n.* [I.] a furious person; (in *mus.*) with great force or vigour. [*See* **fury.**]

**fu'-ri-ous,** *see* **fury.**

**furl (furled, furl'-ing),** *v.* to roll up (*esp.* a sail). [Orig. *furdle*<root of **fardel.**]

**fur'-long,** *n.* (in Long Measure) 220 yards, or 40 poles, or ⅛ mile. [<**furrow**+**long.**]

**fur'-lough** (*-lō*), *n.* leave of absence (*esp.* of a soldier or sailor); also the document granting such absence. [D. *verlof*.]

**fur'-nace,** *n.* an enclosed fire-place; an oven; a place or time of great trial or affliction. **electric-furnace,** *n.* one in which heat is produced by electricity, the hottest kind of furnace known. [F.<L. *fornax*, a furnace, oven.]

**fur'-nish (-nished, -nish-ing)**, *v.* to fit up; to supply completely with all necessaries; to yield. **fur'-nish-er**, *n.* one who —. **fur'-ni-ture**, *n.* that which is *furnished* (*esp.* household goods); moveables, either for use or ornament; the trappings of a horse. [O.F. *fournir*.]

**fu'-ror**, *n.* fury; rage; madness; great enthusiasm or excitement; a mania or craze for anything (*esp.* something which is fashionable). **fu'-rore**, *n.* enthusiastic popular admiration; a "rage" or "craze." (NOTE: The Italian form, ***fu-ro'-re*** (*fŭ-rō'-rā*) is sometimes used. [L. *fŭror*, rage, madness.]

**fur'-row**, *n.* a trench (*esp.* one made by a plough); a groove; a wrinkle: *v.* **(-rowed, -row-ing)**, to make furrows. [A.S. *furh*.]

**fur'-ther**, *adv.* more in advance (time or place); moreover: *v.* **(-thered, -ther-ing)**, to advance; to help forward; to promote. **fur'-ther-more**, *adv.* in addition; besides. **fur'-thest**, *adv.* most advanced or forward (compare **far**). [A.S. *further*.]

**fur'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* stealthy; sly; secret. **fur'-tive-ly**, *adv.* [F. < L. *fūr*, a thief.]

**fu'-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* great anger; rage or excitement; one of the three ancient Greek goddesses of revenge; hence, a passionate and violent woman. **fu'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* full of fury; violent; impetuous. **fu'-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* —; with great energy. [F. < L. *furia*, rage.]

**furze** (*fĭrz*), *n.* the whin or gorse, an evergreen prickly bush with golden-yellow flowers found on heaths or commons. **fur'-zy**, *adj.* [A.S. *fyrs*.]

**fuse** (*fūz*), **(fused, fu'-sing)**, *v.* to melt (by heat); to join or blend (as if by melting): *n.* a long tube or case of combustible material for setting fire to an explosive charge in a mine, etc.; (in *elec.*) a short piece of wire, made of tin and lead, placed in an electric circuit (and often called a **safety—fuse**), which melts when the current becomes too strong, and so forms a protector against fire or damage; it is usually fixed in an incombustible box, called a **fuse—box.** **fu'-si-ble** (*-zĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be fused. **fu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* the act of melting or the state of being melted; the blending or union of things into one. **fu-si-bil'-i-ty**, *n.* **electric—fuse**, *n.* a means of igniting an explosive material by an electric spark. **fusing—point**, *n.* the temperature at which a substance becomes liquid. **fusible—alloy**, *n.* an alloy (*usu.* of lead, tin, and bismuth) which melts at a low temperature. [L. *fundo*, I pour.]

**fu-see'** (*-zē'*), *n.* the spindle in a watch on which the chain is wound; a kind of match which does not easily blow out; a kind of musket. [F. < L. *fūsus*, a spindle.]

**fu'-sel—oil** (*-zel-*), *n.* a poisonous, oily spirit of nauseous smell obtained by distilling certain vegetables. [G. *Fusel*, bad brandy or other spirit.]

**fu'-sil** (*-zil*), *n.* a light musket. **fu-sil-ier'** (sometimes spelt **-eer'**) (*-zĭl-eer'*), *n.* a soldier armed with a —; a soldier (of the infantry) carrying a fire-arm. **fu-sil-lade'** (*-zil-lād'*), *n.* a continuous discharge of fire-arms. [F. < L. *fŏcus*, a hearth, fire.]

**fuss**, *n.* a bustle or commotion (*esp.* about trifles); haste; commotion: *v.* **(fussed, fus'-sing)**, to be over busy or needlessly anxious about trifles. **fus'-sy** (*-sĭ*), *adj.* [A.S. (?)]

**fust**, *n.* a strong, mouldy smell. **fus'-ti-ness** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* **fus'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* [O.F. *fust*, a cask.]

**fus'-tian** (*-tyan*), *n.* coarse, twilled cotton-cloth; inflated or high-flown language. [F. < I. < *Fustāt*, a suburb of Cairo, where first manufactured.]

**fus'-tic**, *n.* the wood of a West-Indian tree used in dyeing yellow. [F. < L. *fustis*, a stick.]

**fus'-ti-gate** (*-tĭ-*), **(-ga-ted, -ga-ting)**, *v.* to beat with a stick. **fus-ti-ga'-tion**, *n.* [L. *fustis*, a stick.]

**fu'-tile** (*fū'-tĭl*, less correctly *-tīl*), *adj.* useless; fruitless; of no effect or importance. **fu-til'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* fruitlessness; ineffectiveness; utter uselessness. [L. *futĭlis*, easily poured out.]

**fut'-tock**, *n.* one of the chief rib-timbers of the breadth of a ship. **futtock—shrouds**, *n.* shrouds stretching from a little platform on the mast, called the **futtock—plate**, to a ring on a lower mast. [< **foot** + **hook**.]

**fu'-ture** (*fū'-tyŭr* or *fū'-chr*), *adj.* not past or present; going to be: *n.* time to come. **fu-tu'-ri-ty** (*-rĭ-tĭ*), *n.* future time; an event or state of being yet to come. [F. < L. *futūrus*, about to be.]

**fuzz (fuzzed, fuzz'-ing),** *v.* to fly off in very small particles with a buzzing sound: *n.* fine, light particles, as dust, down, etc. **fuzz'-ball,** *n.* a fungus having a head full of fine dust; a puff-ball. **fuzz'-y,** *adj.* not firm or sound in substance. [<**fizz.**]

**F.W.A.,** Factories and Workshops Acts (of Parliament).

**fyl'-fot,** *n.* a religious symbol, a kind of cross, thus 卐. [A.S. *fyther*, four+*fōt*, foot.]

**fyrd** (*fĕrd*), *n.* (in Anglo-Saxon times) all males capable of bearing arms and forming the military forces of the nation. [A.S. *fyrd*, army.]

**F.Z.S.,** Fellow of the Zoological Society.

## G

**G.A.,** General Assembly.

**Ga.,** Gaelic; Georgia (U.S.A.).

**gab'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to talk nonsense; to chatter; to cackle like geese: *n.* **gab'-bler,** *n.* one who —. [Imit.]

**gab'-er-dine** (less correctly **-ar-**) (*-dēn*), *n.* a coarse, loose upper garment (formerly worn by Jews). [Sp. *gabardina*.]

**gab-er-lun'-zie** (*-zĭ or -yĭ*), *n.* a strolling beggar or mendicant (in Scotland). [?]

**ga'-bi-on,** *n.* a large, bottomless basket filled with earth and used as shelter from an enemy's fire, or as a temporary defence. [F.<I. *gabbia*, a cage.]

**ga'-ble** (*-bl*), *n.* the triangular end of a building (from the line of the eaves to the top of the roof). **gable-end,** *n.* the end wall of a building where there is a gable. **gable-window,** *n.* a window in the gable-end of a building; one with its upper part shaped like a —. [O.F.]

**gad,** *n.* a spike, sharp point, or goad. **gad'-fly,** *n.* (*pl.* **-flies**), a fly which pierces the hide of cattle with its sharp sting, and deposits its eggs. [Ic. *gaddr*, a goad.]

**gad (-ded, -ding),** *v.* to run restlessly about (like an animal stung by the *gad-fly*); to run wild; to be under no control. **to — about,** to wander about without any serious object. **gad'-der,** *n.* [?]

**gad-hel'-ic** (*-el'-*), *adj.* of or belonging to that branch of the Celtic language which includes the Irish, Gaelic, and Manx, as distinguished from the Cymric (Welsh). [Irish *gaedheal*, a Gael.]

**Gaek'-war** (*gāk'-*), *n.* the title of the Maharaja (*q.v.*) of Baroda, India. [Hind.]

**Gael** (*gāl*), *n.* a Scotch Highlander. **Gae'-lic** (*gā'-lik*), *n.* the dialect of the Scottish Highlanders: *adj.* [<the *Gaels*, a Celtic race.]

**gaff,** *n.* a boat-hook; a fishing-spear; a spar upon which the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail is extended. [O.F. *gaffe*.]

**gaf'-fer,** *n.* a familiar (and originally respectful) term for an old man (*cf.* **gammer**); a foreman or overseer. [(?)<**grandfather.**]

**gag (gagged, gag'-ging),** *v.* to stop the mouth by thrusting something into it, so as to prevent speaking; to silence; not to allow freedom of speech to: *n.* —; (by an actor) the introduction of one's own words, speech, or business. [? W.]

**gage** (*gāj*), *n.* a pledge or security; something thrown down as a challenge: *v.* **(gaged, ga'-ging).** [F. *gage*<L. *vas, vādis*, a security.] [**gauge,** *q.v.*

**gage,** *n.* a measure, etc., incorrect for **gage,** *n.* the name given to several kinds of plum. [<*Sir Wm. Gage*, about 1725.]

**gai'-e-ty,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**). *See* **gay.**

**gai'-ly,** *adj.* *See* **gay.**

**gain** (*gān*), **(gained, gain'-ing),** *v.* to get by effort; to earn; to win; to benefit; to reach (a place): *n.* profit; advantage. **gain'-er,** *n.* one who —. **gain'-ful,** *adj.* **gain'-ings,** *n. pl.* earnings; profits. **to — upon,** to overtake by degrees. [Ic. *gagn*.]

**gain'-say (-said, -say-ing),** *v.* to contradict; to deny; to dispute. **gain'-say-er,** *n.* [A.S. *gegn*, against+**say.**]

**gait,** *n.* manner of going or walking; step; pace. [Ic. *gata*, way.]

**gait'-er,** *n.* a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe. [F. *guêtre*.]

**ga'-la,** *n.* (*pl.* **-las**), festivity; general rejoicing. **gala dress,** *n.* gay costume for a gala day or special festivity. [F. <I. *gala*, festive attire.]

**gal'-a-lith,** *n.* a horn-like, non-inflammable substance, resembling celluloid, made from the casein of skimmed milk. [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, *lithos*, stone.]

**gal-an-tine'** (*-tēn'*), *n.* a dish of chicken, veal, etc., freed from bones, boiled, and served up cold in its own jelly. [F. a form of **gelatine.**]

**gal'-an-ty show** (not **-try**), *n.* a shadow-pantomime caused by throwing shadows of figures on a screen or wall. [< **gallant.**]

**gal-a-te'-a,** *n.* a strong, washable, cotton material, usually striped in blue on a white ground, for ladies' and children's dresses for sea-side and holiday wear. [<*Galatēa*, the name of a sea-nymph.]

**gal'-ax-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), the Milky-Way, or the luminous band of stars stretching across the sky; a brilliant assemblage of persons. [F.<Gr. *găla*, milk.]

**gal'-ba-num** (not *-bā'-*), *n.* a gum-resin obtained from an Eastern plant, used in the making of varnish and in medicine. [L.<H. *cheleb*, fat.]

**gale,** *n.* a strong wind between a stiff breeze and a hurricane. [?]

**ga-le'-na,** *n.* the principal ore from which lead is extracted; lead sulphide. [L.]

**gal'-i-lee,** *n.* a porch or chapel (the **Galilee-porch**) at the entrance of some churches; (in some cathedrals and abbey churches) the western part of the nave, or a separate chapel at the west end, as at Durham, Ely, and Lincoln. [<"*Galilee* of the Gentiles," *St. Matt.* iv. 15, the galilee being considered less sacred than the church itself.]

**gall** (*găl*), *n.* a bitter fluid from the liver; bile; bitterness of mind. **gall-bladder,** *n.* a small sac, shaped like a pear, and situated under the liver, in which the bile is collected. **gall-duct,** *n.* a tube in the body conveying gall or bile. **gall-stone,** *n.* a hard substance formed in the gall-bladder and gall-ducts. **gall and wormwood,** anything exceedingly disagreeable and annoying. [A.S. *gealla*.]

**gall** (*găl*), *n.* a small, nut-like ball, caused by several small flies, called **gall-flies,** in the bark or leaves of certain trees, *esp.* the oak-tree, used in dyeing and tanning. Called also **gall-nut** and **nut-gall,** and **oak-apple.** **gal'-lic,** *adj.* of or pertaining to galls. **gallic acid,** *n.* a substance obtained from nut-galls and used in making ink. [F.<L. *galla*, an oak-apple.]

**gall** (*găl*), (**galled, gall'-ing**), *v.* to rub and bruise the skin; to annoy, tease, or vex. [O.F. *galler*.]

**gal'-lant,** *adj.* splendid; noble; brave; showy. **gal-lant',** *adj.* polite and attentive to ladies: *n.* a gay, fashionable man; one polite to ladies. **gal'-lant-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* [<root of **gala.**]

**gal'-le-on,** *n.* a large Spanish war-ship, or treasure-ship. [<root of **galley.**]

**gal'-ler-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* a long passage; a raised, open floor (of church, theatre, etc.); the topmost floor in a theatre, etc., where the seats are the cheapest; a room for the exhibition of works of art; a museum. **to play to the gallery,** to act or conduct oneself with a view to winning the applause or favour of the least intelligent class of people; to work for popularity. [F. *galerie*.]

**gal'-ley** (*-lĭ*), *n.* a low, one-decked ship, driven by oars or by sails; a large, open row-boat; a state barge; a place where the cooking is done on board ship; an oblong tray on which the printer places the type as he sets it up. **galley-slave,** *n.* one compelled (often as punishment for crime) to work at the oars of a galley; hence, anyone whose work is especially arduous. [O.F. *galie*.]

**gall'-iard** (*găl'-yard* or *-lĭ-ard*), *n.* a lively dance, common in the 16th cent.; a gay fellow. [Sp. *gallardo*, gay.]

**gal'-li-ass** (less correctly **-le-ass**), *n.* a vessel similar to a galley (*q.v.*), but larger and heavier. [O.F. *galeace*, see **galley.**]

**Gal'-lic,** or **Gal'-li-can** (*-lĭ-*), *adj.* of Gaul, or France. **gal'-li-cizm** (*-lĭ-sizm*), *n.* the use in English of a mode of speech peculiar to French; a French custom. [L. *Gallĭcus*.]

**gal-li-gas'-kins** (*-lĭ-*), *n. pl.* large, wide, open breeches; a kind of leggings. [F. *greguesques*, properly Greek breeches.]

**gal-li-na'-ceous** (*-lĭ-nā'-shŭs*), *adj.* relating to the order of birds which includes the common fowl, the pheasant, etc. [L. *gallīna*, a hen; *gallus*, a cock.]

**gal'-li-ot** (less correctly **gal'-i-ot**), *n.* (formerly) a small galley, built for speed; a two-masted, Dutch sailing-vessel. [O.F. *galiote*.]

**gal'-li-pot** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* a small, glazed pot used by druggists for containing medicine. [<**galley**+**pot,** a sort of pot brought over in galleys from the Mediterranean.]

**gal'-li-um** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* a bright, grey metal discovered (by a Frenchman) in 1875. [L. *Gallia*, Gaul, France.]

† **gal-li-vant'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to gad about or spend time frivolously, *esp.* in flirting. [<**gallant.**]

**gal'-lon,** *n.* a standard measure of capacity; four quarts. [O.F. *gallon*, a large bowl.]

**gal-loon'**, *n.* a kind of lace; a narrow ribbon made of silk, or worsted, or both, *esp.* ribbon used to affix the Great Seal of England to a document; a kind of strong braid for binding. [F. *galon* < root of **gala.**]

**gal'-lop,** *n.* the quickest pace of a horse; quick movement; a dance (*see* **galop**): *v.* **(-lopped, -lop-ping),** to move by leaps (as a horse); to move very rapidly. **gal-lo-pade',** *n.* a swift running; a Hungarian dance. [O.F. *galoper*, to gallop.]

**Gal'-lo-phile** (*-fīl*), *n.* a lover of the French and all connected with the French nation. **Gal'-lo-phobe** (*-fōb*), *n.* one who dislikes the French and all connected with them. **Gal-lo-pho'-bi-a** (*-fō'-*), *n.* dislike of all things French. [L. *Gallia*, Gaul (France) + Gr. *philos*, one who loves; *phŏbos*, fear.]

**gal'-lo-way** (not **-la-**), *n.* a kind of small, stout, strong horse, originally a native of Galloway, in Scotland.

**gal'-lows** (*-lōz*), *n. pl.* a wooden frame for hanging criminals by a rope; a pair of braces. **gallows-bird,** *n.* a person who deserves hanging. **gallows-tree,** *n.* a gallows. **to cheat the —,** to escape hanging (or execution) though richly deserving it. [A.S. *galga.*]

**ga-lon'** (*gâ-loń'*), *n.* a kind of thick, ornamental ribbon for trimming, almost a kind of gimp (*q.v.*). [F.]

**gal'-op** (less correctly **gallop,** *q.v.*), *n.* a lively round dance, or the music for it. [< **gallop.**] [[Irish.]

**ga-lore',** *n.* abundance; plenty: *adv.*

**ga-losh',** or **go-losh(e)'** (*-losh'*), *n.* a waterproof shoe or slipper worn over another in wet weather; any overshoe; the lower part of a boot or shoe next to the welts and sole. [F. *galoche* (?).]

**galt,** *n.* incorrect for **gault,** *q.v.*

**gal'-van-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* one branch of the science of electricity which treats of electric currents produced by chemical action. **gal-van'-ic,** *adj.* **gal'-van-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to subject to the action of a galvanic current; to coat metals by means of galvanic action; to restore to consciousness by galvanic action; to infuse new life into; to stimulate or excite. **galvanic battery,** *n.* an apparatus for producing galvanic electricity. **galvanic belt,** *n.* a belt containing apparatus for producing a weak galvanic current (said to have curative properties, but this is doubtful). **gal-vanized iron,** *n.* iron coated with zinc (by dipping it in a bath of melted zinc) to prevent its rusting. **gal-va-nom'-e-ter,** *n.* an instrument for measuring electric force. [< *Luigi Galvani*, of Bologna, in Italy (1738—1798), who first described the phenomena in 1792.]

**gam'-bi-er,** *n.* a dyeing and tanning substance prepared from the leaves of an East Indian shrub. [Malay.]

**gam'-bit,** *n.* (in chess) the sacrifice of a pawn early in the game to obtain a good position for attack. [F. < I. *gamba*, the leg.]

**gam'-ble** (*-bl*), **(-bled, -bling),** *n.* to play for money or other valuables (in games of chance); to engage in reckless speculations; to squander: *n.* a gambling transaction. **gam'-bler,** *n.* [< **game.**]

**gam-boge'** (*-bōj'*, or *-booj'*), *n.* a yellow gum-resin used in painting and medicine. [< *Cambodia*, in Annam, Asia.]

**gam'-bol (-bolled, -bol-ling),** *v.* to leap about; to frisk: *n.* playfulness; frolic. [F. *gambade* < I. *gambâ*, the leg.]

**gam'-brel,** *n.* the hock or ankle joint of a horse's hind leg; a stick, crooked like a horse's hind leg, used by butchers for suspending a carcass. [I. *gamba*, leg.]

**game,** *n.* sport of any kind; jest; derision; mockery; any object of ridicule; a contest or play for amusement or for stakes; field sport; the number of points to be made to win a game; an animal hunted for sport and protected by law: *v.* **(gamed, ga'-ming),** to gamble: *adj.* bold; plucky; ready to fight to the last. **game-bag,** *n.* a bag for holding game killed by a sportsman. **game-cock,** *n.* a cock trained to fight. **game'-keeper,** *n.* a man employed to protect game (animals). **game-laws,** *n.* laws for the protection of game. **game'-ly,** *adv.* in a bold, spirited manner. **game-preserve,** *n.* a park or tract of land stocked with game kept for sport. **game'-ster,** *n.* a gambler. **gaming-house,** *n.* a house where gambling is carried on. **gaming-table,** *n.* a table on (or at) which gambling games are played. **ga'-my,** *adj.* having the flavour of dead game kept until it begins to go bad; showing an unyielding spirit to the last. **big game,** wild animals of large size hunted for sport, as lions, tigers, bears, etc. **to**

**die game,** to maintain a bold spirit to the end. **to make — of,** to make fun of; to jeer at. **a round game,** a game in which the number of players is not fixed. **the — is up,** the scheme has failed or is discovered. **the game is not worth the candle,** the object aimed at is not worth the trouble it takes. [A.S. *gamen*, sport, joy.]

**gam'-gee** (*-jē*), or **gam'-gee tissue,** *n.* a dressing for wounds made of absorbent wool backed with muslin. [<*Dr. Gamgee* (died 1896), the inventor.]

**gam'-in,** *n.* a wandering, unemployed street boy; a young street Arab. [F. *gamin*, a boy (*esp.* a dirty, idle boy).]

**gam'-mer,** *n.* old wife; a familiar term for an old woman; compare **gaffer.** [<**grandmother.**]

**gam'-mon,** *n.* a salted and dried thigh of the hog; a ham; the lower end of a flitch of bacon. [O.F. *gambon*<I. *gamba*, leg.]

**gam'-mon,** *n.* a hoax; humbug: *v.* **(-moned, -mon-ing).** [<root of **game.**]

†**gamp,** *n.* a big, clumsy or untidily wrapped-up umbrella. [Used by *Mrs. Sarah Gamp*, an old-fashioned nurse in Chas. Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."]

**gam'-ut,** *n.* a scale of music (*esp.* written or printed, with signs); the whole extent of anything. [F.<Gr. *gamma*, the letter *g* of the Greek alphabet, denoting the last note+L. *ut*, the first note (*do*) of the scale.]

**ga'-my,** *adj.* *See* **game.**

**gan'-der,** *n.* the male of the goose. [A.S. *gandra.*]

**gang,** *n.* a number of labourers working together; a company of persons. **gang'-er,** *n.* the foreman or superintendent of a gang (of labourers), *esp.* on a railway; one appointed to measure the contents of casks (*also* **gauger**). [A.S. *gang*, a going, path.]

**gan'-gli-on,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ons** or **-gli-a**), a collection of nerve-cells from which nerve-fibres spread; a hard tumour situated in a tendon, frequently about the wrist. [Gr. *ganglion.*]

**gan'-grene,** *n.* a sore in which the flesh decays: *v.* **(-grened, -gre-ning),** to decay; to mortify. **gan'-gre-nous** (*-nus*), *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *gangraina.*]

**gang'-way,** *n.* a passage (*esp.* in a ship); a foot-bridge (often moveable); a way between rows of seats. **below the —,** (in the House of Commons) below a cross-passage, half-way down the House, giving access to the rear benches, the seats being occupied by independent members (not belonging to either of the two great parties, Liberal and Conservative); **above the** — sit the ministers, ex-ministers, and their supporters. [<**gang+way.**]

**gan'-net,** *n.* the solan-goose, or any of the similar web-footed, aquatic birds found in the northern seas. [A.S. *ganot.*]

**gan'-oid,** *adj.* belonging to an order of fishes with strong scales, like the sturgeon. [Gr. *gănos*, splendour+*eidos*, form.]

**gant'-let** or **gant'-lope,** *n.* a military punishment, in which the offender had to run through a lane formed by two ranks of men, who struck at him as he passed. **to run the gantlet** (less correctly **gauntlet**), to run as above; to pass through a storm of criticism; to be exposed to unpleasant treatment or remarks. [Swedish *gatlopp.*]

**gan'-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-tries**), a stand for a cask; a platform for a crane, etc. [?]

**gaol** (*jāl*), *n.* **gao'-ler** (*jā'-*), *n.* *See* **jail, jailer.**

**gape (gaped, ga'-ping),** *v.* to open the mouth wide; to yawn; to stare with wide-open mouth; to stand wide open (as a door): *n.* the act of gaping. **gapes,** *n.* a disease in birds, of which much gaping is the symptom. [Ic. *gapa.*]

**gar'-age** (*-ăj*, or more correctly *gar-âzh'*), *n.* a stable or depôt for motor-cars. [F.]

**garb,** *n.* dress; clothing; outward appearance: *v.* **(garbed, garb'-ing),** to clothe; to array. [O.F. *garbe.*]

**gar'-bage,** *n.* refuse; offal of animals; anything worthless, disgusting, or loathsome. **garbage-monger,** *n.* a dealer in diseased or bad meat, bad books, etc. [? O.F. *garbe.*]

**gar'-ble** (*-bl*), **(-bled, -bling),** *v.* to take only a part (*esp.* of a book); to mutilate; to falsify; to pick out such parts of, as may suit a purpose. [O.F.]

**gar-çon'** (*-soṅ'*), *n.* a waiter (at hotel or refreshment room). [F. *garçon*, a boy.]

**gar'-den,** *n.* a piece of ground (*esp.* attached to a house) in which flowers or vegetables are cultivated: *v.* **(-dened, -den-ing),** to work in a garden. **gar'-den-er,** *n.* one who works in a garden. **garden-city,** *n.* the general name for

an industrial centre (*generally* in the country), laid out with wide, open spaces, and in which each of the houses of the workpeople has a garden; any residential centre laid out in a similar manner. **garden-party,** *n.* one held in the garden, or on the lawn, of a house. **garden-stuff,** *n.* vegetables for the table. **kitchen-garden,** *n.* a garden where vegetables are cultivated for home use. **market-garden,** *n.* a garden where vegetables and fruit are raised for sale. **roof-garden,** *n.* a garden on the roof of a building. **winter-garden,** *n.* a covered-in garden (*esp.* a very large pleasure-garden) in which the plants are protected from the frost and cold of winter. [O.F. *gardin.*]

**gar-de'-ni-a** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* the name of certain Asiatic and African plants with beautiful fragrant flowers. [< *Dr. Alex. Garden*, an American botanist (died 1791).]

**Gar-gan'-tu-an,** *adj.* very large; monstrous. [< *Gargantua*, a giant of monstrous size and enormous appetite in the tale *Gargantua and Pantagruel*, written between 1533 and 1545 by Rabelais (a famous old French humorist).]

**gar'-gle,** *n.* a liquid for washing the throat: *v.* **(-gled, -gling).** [F. *gargouiller.*]

**gar'-goyle** (*-goil*), *n.* a projecting spout (often fancifully or grotesquely carved) for throwing off water from the gutter of a roof. [F. *gargouille.*]

**ga'-ri,** *n.* *See* **gharry.**

**gar-i-bal'-di,** *n.* a kind of loose blouse for women, in imitation of the red shirts worn by the followers of Garibaldi, the Italian patriot (1807—1882).

**ga'-rish,** *adj.* showy; gaudy; glaring. [O.E. *gare*, to stare.]

**gar'-land,** *n.* a wreath (of flowers or leaves). [O.F. *garlande.*]

**gar'-lic,** *n.* a bulbous plant of the onion family used for seasoning. [A.S. *gār*, a spear + *lēac*, leek.]

**gar'-ment,** *n.* an article of clothing. [F. *garnement* < *garnir*, to furnish.]

**gar'-ner,** *n.* a place for storing grain; a granary; a store of anything: *v.* **(-nered, -ner-ing),** to place in a garner; to store up; to treasure. [F. *grenier* < L. *grānum*, grain.]

**gar'-net,** *n.* a class of precious stones, usually of a red colour. [F. *grenate* < L. *grānum*, grain.]

**gar'-nish (-nished, -nish-ing),** *v.* to furnish; to adorn; to decorate (as a dish of food): *n.* **gar-nish-ee',** *n.* a person warned by an order, called a **garnishee order,** not to pay money which he owes, nor to deliver over property: the person giving the warning is called the **gar'-nish-er. gar'-ni-ture** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* ornamentation; trimming. [F. *garnir*, to furnish.]

**gar'-ret,** *n.* a room just under the roof; a loft. [O.F. *garite.*]

**gar'-ri-son** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* the soldiers in a fortress; the fortress itself: *v.* **(-soned, -son-ing),** to supply a fortress with troops; to secure or defend (as a fortress with troops). [F. *garnison* < root of **garnish.**]

**gar-rotte',** or **ga-rotte',** *n.* a mode of execution (now obsolete) by strangling with an iron collar: *v.* **(-rot'-ted, -rot'-ting),** to seize (a person) by the throat from behind, in order to rob him. **gar-rot'-ter,** *n.* one who —. [F. < Sp. *garrotte.*]

**gar'-ru-lous** (*-rŭ-lŭs*), *adj.* talkative; chattering about trifles; (of birds) having a loud, harsh note. **gar-rul'-i-ty** (*-rŭl'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* talkativeness. [L. *garrŭlus* < *garrio*, I chatter.]

**gar'-ter,** *n.* a band used for tying the stocking to the leg; the badge (and also the order itself) of the **Order of the Garter,** the highest order of Knighthood in England; consisting of the **Knights of the Garter,** with the Sovereign at their head: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to fasten with a garter; to invest with the Order of the Garter. **Garter King-at-arms,** the chief Herald of the Order of the Garter. [F. *jarretière.*]

**garth,** *n.* a yard or enclosure; a garden; a weir or dam in a river for catching fish. [A.S. *geard*, an enclosure, yard.]

**gas,** *n.* (*pl.* **gas'-es**), an air-like fluid, *esp.* that obtained from coal, and called **coal-gas,** used for lighting, heating and cooking purposes; † empty, idle talk: *v.* **(gassed, gas'-sing),** to supply with gas; to pass a thread or fabric through a gas-flame to remove fluff; to suffocate with gas or bad air; † to talk idly or boastfully. **gas'-e-ous,** or **ga'-se-ous** (*gash'-i-us* and *gā'-shĭ-us* are less correct), *adj.* in the form of, or the nature of, gas. **gas-e-lier'** (*-leer'*) (not **-a-** nor **-o-**), *n.* a hanging frame to carry a number of gas-lights. **gas'-o-line,** *n.*

rectified petroleum for burning. **gaz'-o-gene** (not **gas'-**), *n.* an apparatus for the table used in making aerated water on a small scale. **gas'-sy,** *adj.* full of gas. **gas–bag,** *n.* a bag for holding gas; † a too talkative person. **gas–buoy,** *n.* a floating buoy containing a reservoir of gas to supply a lamp which it carries. **gas–carbon,** *n.* a kind of charcoal produced in gas-retorts when making gas. **gas–coal,** *n.* a coal suitable for making illuminating gas. **gas–engine,** *n.* one worked by the explosion of gas. **gas–field,** *n.* a region producing natural gas (*q.v.*). **gas–holder** or **gas-om'-e-ter,** *n.* a large vessel for storing gas. **gas–jet,** *n.* the gas flame itself. **gas–lime,** *n.* slaked lime through which coal-gas is passed to dry and purify it, used as a dressing for land. **gas–liquor** or **gas–water,** *n.* water through which coal-gas is passed to purify it. **gas–main,** *n.* a large pipe (underground) conveying gas from the gasometer to the service-pipes, which conduct it to where it is to be consumed. **gas–mantle,** *n.* (in incandescent gas-lighting) a conical-shaped, hollow gauze, woven from cotton or ramie, and impregnated with certain chemical salts which become incandescent (or highly luminous) when strongly heated by a flame. **gas–meter,** *n.* an apparatus for measuring the quantity of gas consumed. **gas–motor,** *n.* a gas-engine. **gas–oven,** *n.* a cooking-range heated by gas. **gas–retort,** *n.* a large, closed chamber in which gas is distilled from coal by heat. **gas–tar,** or **coal–tar,** *n.* a kind of liquid pitch produced in the distillation of coal. **gas–trap,** *n.* a trap in a sewer to prevent sewer-gas escaping to where it will do harm. **mond–gas,** *n.* a kind of **producer–gas,** that is, gas made by passing air over glowing coke, used for heating purposes in many manufactures. **natural–gas,** *n.* gas produced naturally in the ground and obtained (for heating and lighting purposes) by borings called **gas–wells. water–gas,** *n.* gas made by passing steam over glowing coke. [D.]

**Gas'-con,** *n.* a native of *Gascony*, a province of France; one given to boasting. **gas-con-ade',** *n.* boasting talk.

**gash,** *n.* a deep cut (*esp.* into the flesh); a deep, open wound: *v.* (**gashed, gash'-ing**), to make a gash in. [O.F.]

**gas'-ket,** *n.* a canvas band used to bind up the sails of a ship when furled. [?]

**gas'-kin,** *n.* a strip of tow, etc., used for packing a piston. [?]

**gasp,** *n.* a deep, difficult breathing with wide open mouth: *v.* (**gasped, gasp'-ing**), to pant violently. **the last gasp,** the death struggle. [Ic. *geispa*, to yawn.]

**gas'-ter-o-pod,** *n.* (*pl.* **gas-ter-op'-o-da**), a class of molluscs, including limpets, whelks, and snails, having a muscular disc under the belly serving as a foot. [Gr. *gastēr*, belly + *pous*, *pŏdŏs*, foot.]

**gas-tral'-gi-a** (*-jĭ-ă*), *n.* neuralgic pain in the stomach. [*See* **gastric.**]

**gas'-tric,** *adj.* belonging to the stomach. **gas-tri'-tis,** *n.* inflammation of the lining of the stomach. **gastric fever,** same as enteric or typhoid fever (*q.v.*). **gastric juice,** a fluid in the stomach acting as the chief agent in digestion. **gas-tron'-o-my** (*-mĭ*), *n.* the science of good living (feeding). **gas-tron-om'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *gastēr*, the belly.]

**gate,** *n.* a door (often of open-work) to a city, temple, palace, garden, field, etc.; a passage into any enclosure; an entrance; a door, etc., for stopping the passage of water through a dam, lock, etc. **gate'-house,** *n.* a house or lodge at the entrance to an inclosure. **gate–money,** *n.* money taken at the entrance, for admission to a flower-show, cricket-match, etc. **gate'-way,** *n.* an opening which can be closed by a gate; an entrance generally. [A.S. *geat*, gate.]

**gâ-teau'** (*gâ-tō'*), *n.* a cake. **veal gâteau,** *n.* minced veal cooked in a mould. [F.]

**gath'-er** (*gath'-*), **(-ered,-er-ing),** *v.* to bring together; to collect; to pluck (flowers); to gain or acquire; (in sewing) to draw together in small folds with a thread; to infer; to come to a head (as a sore). **gath'-er-er,** *n.* **gath'-er-ing,** *n.* an assembly or collection of people; a small tumour or abscess; a small plait or fold; a pucker. **gathering–ground,** *n.* the district from which water is collected into a reservoir for the supply of a town. **gath'-ers,** *n. pl.* that part of a dress which is drawn in or gathered. [A.S. *gaderian*.]

**gat-ling–gun',** *n.* a repeating fire-arm named after the inventor, *R. J. Gatling*,

an American, about 1861.

**gauche-rie'** (*gōsh-rē'*), *n.* awkwardness; clumsiness; an awkward action. [F.]

**gau'-cho** (*gau'-chō*), *n.* a native, or cowboy, of the S. American pampas. [Sp.]

**gaud,** *n.* showy finery. **gaud'-i-ly,** *adv.* **gaud'-y,** *adj.* showy; gay. **gaud'-i-ness,** *n.* state of being gaudy. [L. *gaudium,* joy.]

***gau-de-a'-mus,*** let us rejoice: *n.* a rejoicing; a merry-making (*esp.* at college). [L. The first words of an ancient students'-song.]

**gauge** (*gāj*), *n.* a measure; a standard of measure; the distance between rails; an estimate; an estimate of moral qualities; a deposit (as a pledge or security): *v.* (**gauged, gaug'-ing**), to measure; to estimate. **gaug'-a-ble,** *adj.* **gau'-ger,** *n.* one who —. **gaug'-ing,** *n.* the act of measuring; (in *dress.*) parallel rows of gatherings held in place. **gauge-glass,** *n.* a glass tube used for a **water-gauge,** that is, to show the height of water (as in a steam boiler). **rain-gauge,** *n.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain which falls at a given place. **standard-gauge,** *n.* a width of 56½ in. between railway lines; a template or pattern decided upon as a basis of measurement. **weather-gauge,** *n.* the position of one vessel to windward of another vessel. [O.F. *gauger,* to gauge.]

**gault** (incorrectly **galt**) (*gŏlt*), *n.* clay and marl. [Scand.]

**gaunt,** *adj.* thin; lean; emaciated. [?]

**gaunt'-let,** *n.* a glove of iron or steel; a lady's long glove covering the wrist or even a part of the lower arm. **gaunt'-let-ed** (less correctly **-ted**), *adj.* wearing a gauntlet. **to run the —,** to expose oneself to risk or danger (*see also* **gantlet**). **to throw** (or **fling**) **down the —,** to defy or challenge. **to take up the —,** to accept the challenge so made. [F. *gantelet* < *gant,* a glove.]

**Gau-ta'-ma** (*-tâ'-*), *n.* another name for Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism (*q.v.*). [Hind.]

**gauze** (*gauz*), *n.* a very thin half-transparent fabric (*gen.* of silk); anything resembling gauze (as wire-gauze). **gau'-zy** (*-zĭ*), *adj.* [F. *gaze* < *Gaza,* in Palestine, whence first brought (?).]

**gav'-el,** *n.* a chairman's or president's mallet for calling order, or attention. [?]

**gav'-el-kind,** *n.* an old tenure of land (almost exclusively in Kent) by which, on the death of a father, it was **gav'-elled,** or divided equally among his sons. [A.S. *gafol,* tribute + *cynd,* kind, sort.]

**ga'-vi-al,** *n.* the East Indian crocodile. [F. < Hind. *ghariyāl.*]

**ga-votte'** (not **-vot'**nor**-vott'**), *n.* a kind of lively French dance, or the music to it. [F. < *Gavots,* a name given to the mountaineers of Provence, in France, where it was first danced.]

**gawk,** *n.* a simpleton; a booby. **gawk'-y,** *adj.* awkward; stupid; ungainly: *n.* [(?) F. < Scan.]

**gay** (*gā*), *adj.* lively; merry; showy; dissipated. **gai'-e-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), merriment; joyousness; pleasure-seeking; showy dress. **gai'-ly,** *adv.* [F. *gai.*]

**gaze** (**gazed, ga'-zing**), *v.* to look steadfastly: *n.* **ga'-zer,** *n.* one who —. [Swedish *gasa,* to stare at.]

**ga-zelle'** (*-zel'*), *n.* a small, beautiful species of antelope. [F. < Ar. *ghazāl.*]

**ga-zette'** (*-zet'*), *n.* a newspaper (*esp.* an official, government newspaper, as *The London —; The Edinburgh —; The Dublin —,* each containing legal and State notices): *v.* (**-zet'-ted, -zet'-ting**), to publish in the —; to announce officially (a case of bankruptcy, or an appointment in the Army, Navy, Civil Service, etc.). **gaz-et-teer',** *n.* a geographical dictionary. [F. < I. *gazzetta.*]

**gaz'-o-gene,** *n.* *See* **gas.**

**G.C.B.,** (Knight) Grand Cross of the Bath.

**G.C.I.E.,** (Knight) Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

**G.C.L.H.,** Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

**G.C.M.,** greatest common measure.

**G.C.M.G.,** (Knight) Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

**G.C.R.,** Great Central Railway.

**G.C.S.I.,** (Knight) Grand Commander of the Star of India.

**G.C.V.O.,** (Knight) Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

**gear** (*gēr*), *n.* dress; tackle; fittings; apparatus; toothed wheels (in *mach.*). **driving-gear,** *n.* the parts of a machine on which its movement chiefly depends. **high gear,** (of a bicycle, etc.), an arrangement of the driving-gear which allows the machine to be propelled rapidly; with a **low gear** the arrangement allows the machine to be propelled

more slowly, but less power or physical exertion is required than with a high gear. **variable gear,** an arrangement which permits of a ready change from high to low gear, or *vice versa*. **out of gear,** out of running order (in *mach.*); in disorder. [A.S. *gearwe*, clothing, preparation.]

**Ge-hen'-na,** *n.* the valley of Hinnom (*Jer.* vii. 31); (in the New Testament) hell. [H.]

**gei'-sha** (*gā'-*, not *gē'-* nor *gī'-*), *n.* a Japanese dancing-girl. [Japanese.]

**Geist** (*gīst*), *n.* [G.] spirit; hence, the dominating or inspiring principle or characteristic of an age. **Zeit-geist** (*tsīt-*), *n.* the spirit of the time. **schöner Geist** (*shŭ-ner*), *n.* (*pl.* **schöne Geister**), a fine or beautiful spirit; hence, a person of wit or fine genius; *bel esprit* (*q.v.*).

**gel'-a-tine** (*not* **-tin**), (*jel'-ă-tēn*, or *-tĭn*), *n.* an animal substance, soluble in hot water, which on cooling forms a jelly. **ge-lat'-in-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** or **ge-lat'-in-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to convert into jelly. **ge-lat'-in-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* of the nature or substance of jelly. [<root of **jelly.**]

**ge-lée'** (*jā-lā'*), *n.* jelly. **en gelée** (in cookery), in jelly. [F.]

**gel'-id** (*jel'-*), *adj.* icy cold; frosty. **gel-id'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *gelĭdus*, cold.]

**gel'-ig-nite** (*jel'-in-yite*), *n.* a jelly-like explosive (a kind of dynamite) used in blasting (as in railway cuttings). [< **jelly** + L. *ignis*, fire.]

**gem,** *n.* a precious stone (*esp.* when cut and polished); a jewel; anything exceedingly beautiful or valuable: *v.* (**gemmed, gem'-ming**), to adorn with gems; (of plants) to bud; to germinate. **gem-cutting,** *n.* the art of cutting and polishing precious stones. **gem-engraving,** *n.* the art of cutting designs on gems. **gem-ring,** *n.* a lady's dress-ring set with gems. [F. <L. *gemma*, a bud, a jewel.] [bud. [L.]

**gem'-ma** (*jem'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-mæ**), a leaf-

**Gem'-i-ni** (*jĕm'-ĭ-nī*), *n.* a constellation containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux; the third sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters 21st May. [L. *gemĭnus*, a twin, *pl.* *geminī*.]

**gems'-bok** (*jemz'-*), *n.* a species of antelope found in Africa. [D.]

**Gen.,** General; Genesis; Geneva.

**ge-nappe'** (*je-nap'*), *n.* a kind of worsted yarn or cord used in making fringes, etc. [<*Genappe*, in Belgium, where first made.]

**gen-darme'** (*zhaṅ-dârm'*), *n.* (*pl.* **gen-darmes'**, but sometimes, **gens d'armes**), a French policeman. **gen-dar-mer-ie'** (*-ē'*), *n.* the armed policemen of France. [F. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms.]

**gen'-der,** *n.* kind or sex (male or female); (in grammar, words) masculine and feminine. [F. <L. *gĕnus*, race, sort.]

**gen-e-al'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* family descent; a pedigree. **gen-e-a-log'-i-cal,** *adj.* **gen-e-al'-o-gist,** *n.* one who traces or studies genealogies. **genealogical tree,** a table, in the form of a tree and its branches, showing the descent and relationship of the members of a family. [F. <L. <Gr. *gĕnea*, birth + *lŏgos*, a discourse.]

**gen'-er-al,** *adj.* relating to a genus or kind; containing many individuals or species; not exact in meaning or description; belonging to all; common; public; widely spread; usual: *n.* the head of an army; the main or chief part. **gen-er-al'-i-ty,** *n.* a state of being general; the greater part; the bulk; the main body. **gen'-er-al-ly,** *adv.* **Gen-er-al-is'-si-mo** (*-sĭ-*), *n.* the chief general of military forces (over other generals). **gen'-er-al-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to bring under general rules, or include under general terms. **gen'-er-al-ship,** *n.* office of a —; management by a —. **general dealer,** a shopkeeper who deals in all articles in common use. **general election,** one in which Members of Parliament are elected in every constituency at the same period. **general officer,** (in the army) one above the rank of colonel. **general orders,** (in the army) orders from head-quarters to the whole of the forces. **general post,** (now) the first delivery of letters in the morning. **general post office,** the head post office of a town or district. **general practitioner,** a doctor who practises both as a physician and surgeon; one who attends to all kinds of illness and accidents (as opposed to a specialist). **general principles,** rules, laws, principles, formulas, descriptions, etc., to which there are few exceptions. **general servant,** a servant whose duties include work of all kinds in

the house, as opposed to a cook, housemaid, etc.; a maid-of-all-work. **general staff,** those officers of the army who are selected to assist the general or commander for the time being. [F.< L. *generālis*<*gĕnus*, a race.]

**gen'-er-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to give birth to; to produce; to originate. **gen-er-a'-tion,** *n.* race; people of the same period of time. **gen'-er-a-tive,** *adj.* having the power of generating or producing. **gen'-er-a-tor,** *n.* a vessel in which steam or other force is generated or produced; an apparatus for producing and maintaining an electric current. **generating station,** a building where electricity is produced on a large scale, and from whence it is distributed. **spontaneous generation,** the (supposed) production of living things from non-living matter. [L. *genĕro*, I produce<*gĕnus*, a race, birth.]

**ge-ner'-ic,** or **-ic-al,** *adj.* relating to, or applied to, a genus, race, class, or kind. [L. *gĕnus*, a race, kind.]

**gen'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* of noble nature; ready to give; liberal; bountiful; stimulating. **gen-er-os'-i-ty** (*-ŏ-tĭ*), *n.* **gen'-er-ous-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *generōsus* <*gĕnus*, birth.]

**gen'-e-sis,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**) (*-sēz*), birth; creation; beginning. The first book of the O.T. is named **Genesis.** [Gr. *genesis*, origin, source.]

**gen'-et** (*jen'-*), *n.* a small, well-shaped Spanish horse (also written **jen'-net**); a small, carnivorous, fur-bearing animal, found in South Europe and North Africa. [Sp. *ginete*<Ar.]

**gen-et'-ic** or **-ic-al,** *adj.* relating to the origin or mode of production of anything. **gen-et'-ics,** *n. pl.* the laws or science of production or generation. [<genesis.]

**ge-ne'-va,** *n.* a spirit distilled from grain and flavoured with juniper berries, also called 'Hollands'; a kind of gin. [D. *genevre*<F.<L. *jūnipĕrus*.]

**Ge-ne'-van,** *adj.* pertaining to Geneva, in Switzerland: *n.* an inhabitant of Geneva; a Calvinist, or believer in **Genevan theology,** as taught by John Calvin, at Geneva, in 1559. **Geneva Convention,** an agreement signed at Geneva, in 1865, by representatives of the Great Powers of Europe, providing for the neutrality of ambulances and hospitals, and all connected with them, in time of war. **Geneva Cross,** a bold, red, Greek cross (thus ✚) on a white ground, used to distinguish hospitals, ambulances, attendants, etc., in time of war.

**ge'-ni-al** (*-nĭ-*), *adj.* kindly; cheerful; jovial and inspiring. **ge-ni-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **ge'-ni-al-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *geniālis*, pleasant.]

**ge'-nie** (*jē'-nē*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ni-i**) (*-nĭ-ī*), a kind of good (sometimes evil) spirit supposed to influence a person's life and character; a jinnee (*q.v.*). [L. *genius*, a guardian spirit.]

**gen'-i-tive** (*-ĭ-tĭv*), *adj.* relating to birth: *n.* a case of nouns (in E. the possessive) denoting origin, etc. [L. *gigno*, I produce.]

**ge'-ni-us,** *n.* (*pl.* **-us-es**), disposition; great natural, physical, or mental ability; special taste, inclination, or disposition, or power of invention; a person endowed with superior intellect; a spirit (*pl.* **ge'-ni-i**). ***ge'-ni-us lo'-ci,*** [L.] the particular spirit, or nature, or influence of a place. [L. *genius* (*cf.* **genic**).]

**Gen-o-ese'** (*-eez'*), also spelt **Gen-o-vese',** *n.* the people of Genoa, in Italy: *adj.* relating to Genoa. **Genoa cake,** a rich, light, currant cake with almonds on the top, or in the interior. **Genoese cake,** a kind of sandwich made of sponge-cake and jam.

**genre** (*zhañ'r*), *n.* (in painting) pictures or sculpture which represent common, familiar, every-day life. [F.<L. *gĕnus*, kind.]

**gens** (*jĕnz*), *n.* (*pl.* **gen'-tes**), a clan; a tribe; any body of related people descended from a common ancestor. [F.<L. *gĕnus*, kind.]

† **gent,** *n.* a would-be gentleman; one who apes a gentleman in dress and manners. (Note: The use of this word is somewhat vulgar.) [Abbreviation of **gentleman.**]

**gen-teel',** *adj.* polite; well-bred; graceful in manners or dress; free from vulgarity; affectedly polite or gentlemanly. **gen-teel'-ly,** *adv.* **gen-til'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* good birth; good breeding; politeness of manner. [F. *gentil*<L. *gentīlis*, belonging to a *gens* or family.]

**gen'-ti-an** (*-shĭ-*), *n.* a plant whose bitter root is used in medicine. [*Gentius*, King of Illyria, in the 2nd century A.D., who first brought it into use.]

**gen'-tile,** *adj.* of non-Jewish race : *n.* any one not a Jew. [F.<L. *gentīlis*<*gens*, a race.]

**gen'-tle** (*-tl*), *adj.* of good birth ; kind ; mild ; amiable ; soothing. **gen'-tly,** *adv.* softly ; mildly ; in a quiet manner ; slowly ; without violence. **gen'-tle-man,** *n.* (*fem.* **gen'-tle-wo-man**), a person of gentle birth ; a person of good education and polished manners ; one who shows kindly consideration for others. **gentleman-at-arms,** *n.* one of a band of 40 gentlemen who attend the Sovereign on State occasions. **gentleman-commoner,** *n.* a student at Oxford who pays all his dues and does not receive any help from the funds of the University. **gentleman-farmer,** *n.* a country gentleman who occupies and farms his own land. **gentleman of fortune,** a pirate. **gentleman-usher,** *n.* one whose duty is to introduce visitors to the Sovereign, or to persons of rank. **to be a gentleman,** to have no work to do. **gen'-tle-ness,** *n.* **gen'-tle-folk,** *n.* people of good family. **gentle craft,** shoemaking ; angling. **gentle-hearted,** *adj.* of kindly disposition. **gentle sex,** women in general. **gen'-tles,** *n.* maggots for fishing, the larvæ of the blue-bottle fly. [<root of **genteel.**]

**gen'-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* the class of people of good station in life, but below the nobility. [<root of **genteel.**]

**gen'-u-flect** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to bend the knee (as in worship or homage). **gen-u-flex'-ion** or **-flec'-tion,** *n.* the act of —. [L. *gĕnu,* knee+*flecto,* I bend.]

**gen'-u-ine** (*-in*), *adj.* natural ; real ; pure ; not false. **gen'-u-ine-ly,** *adv.* **gen'-u-ine-ness,** *n.* [L. *genuīnus*<*gigno,* I beget.]

**ge'-nus,** *n.* (*pl.* **gen'-er-a**), a race ; a class ; a kind ; a group of species having certain characteristics in common (as the lion, leopard, tiger, panther, and cat are all species of the genus cat). [L. *gĕnus,* a race, kind.]

**ge-o-cen'-tric** (*-sen'-*), *adj.* relating to the earth as the centre. [Gr. *gē,* the earth +*kentron,* centre.]

**ge-od'-e-sy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* a science which treats of the accurate measurement of the earth and its natural divisions. **ge-o-det'-ic** or **-ic-al,** *adj.* [Gr. *gē,* the earth+*daiō,* I divide.]

**ge-og'-ra-phy** (*-răf'-fĭ*), *n.* the science which treats of the surface and climates of the earth, and of its inhabitants, divisions, and productions ; a book or work containing such information. **ge-og'-ra-pher,** *n.* one versed in —. **ge-o-graph'-ic-al,** *adj.* **astronomical** —, treats of the earth as a member of the Solar System. **commercial** —, treats of the productions, manufactures, and trades of the various countries of the world. **mathematical** —, deals with the measurements of the earth's surface, as latitude, longitude, and zones. **physical** —, treats of the natural features of the earth, of climate, weather, and all things that affect plants, animals, and man. **political** —, treats of those circumstances and conditions which have been brought about by man, as tribes, nations, civilization, towns and cities, government, etc. [Gr. *gē,* the earth+*graphō,* I write.]

**ge-ol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science of the earth's structure, age, etc. **ge-o-log'-i-cal** (*-loj'-*), *adj.* **ge-ol'-o-gist,** *n.* one versed in geology. [Gr. *gē,* the earth+*lŏgos,* a discourse.]

**ge'-o-man-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* divination by means of lines or figures drawn on the earth or a figure of it. **ge'-o-man-cer,** *n.* one who professes —. **ge-o-man'-tic,** *adj.* [Gr. *gē,* the earth+*manteia,* divination.]

**ge-om'-e-try** (*jē-, -trĭ*), *n.* that branch of mathematics which treats of the measurement and relation of lines, surfaces, and solids. **ge-om'-e-ter,** *n.* or **ge-om-e-tri'-cian** (*-trish'-un*), *n.* one versed in —. **ge-o-met'-ric(-al),** *adj.* [Gr. *gē,* the earth+*mĕtron,* measure.]

**George (the),** *n.* the jewel worn by the Knights of the Garter, representing *St. George* on horseback slaying the dragon.

**geor'-gic,** *n.* a poem on agriculture and rural life : *adj.* relating to agriculture and rural affairs. [L. *georgĭca,* the Georgics (<Gr. *gē,* the earth+*ergon,* work),a poem in Latin by Virgil (B.C. 70—B.C. 19) on rules of husbandry.]

**Geor'-gi-an** (*jor'-jĭ-an*), *adj.* of George ; relating to the reigns of the four Georges (Kings of England, 1714 to 1830) ; relating to Georgia in the Caucasus, or in the U.S.A.

**G.E.R.,** Great Eastern Railway.

**Ger.,** German.

**ge-ra'-ni-um,** *n.* a well-known flowering-

plant with seed-vessels somewhat like a crane's bill. [L. < Gr. *gĕrănos*, a crane.]

**gerb** (*jĕrb*), *n.* anything resembling a sheaf of wheat; a kind of firework. [F.]

**ger'-fal-con** (sometimes, but less correctly, **gyr'-fal-con**) (*jĕr'-fawl-*), *n.* a large, beautiful species of falcon found in both the Old World and the New. [< root of G. *Geier*, a vulture, a falcon.]

**germ,** *n.* that from which anything develops, whether animal or vegetable; that from which anything (as a disease) springs; a seed-bud (of plant); origin. **ger'-mi-cide,** *n.* a means of, or preparation for, killing noxious germs. **ger'-min-al,** *adj.* of a germ. **ger'-mi-nate (-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to be born from a germ; to sprout. **ger-mi-na'-tion,** *n.* **germ theory,** the opinion that all infectious diseases are caused by living germs which multiply in the body; the belief that living things or living matter can spring only from germs or seeds. [F. < L. *germen*, a bud.]

**ger'-man,** *adj.* of the same father and mother, or from very close relations (as brothers and sisters). **ger-mane',** *adj.* closely akin or related; appropriate; relevant. [F. < L. *germānus*, closely allied.]

**Ger'-man,** *adj.* belonging to Germany: *n.* a native of Germany; the German language. **Ger-man'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to Germany. **Ger'-man-ism,** *n.* a mode of speech peculiar to German. **German paste,** a prepared paste for cage-birds. **German sausage,** a thick sausage of spiced and partly-cooked meat. NOTE: The Kaiser is the **German Emperor,** not Emperor of Germany. **german-silver,** *n.* a mixture of copper, nickel, and zinc (first made in *Germany*). **German text,** a kind of ornamental, black-letter type, resembling Old English or Modern German.

**ger-man'-der** (*jĕr-*), *n.* a large genus of mint-like herbs or low shrubs. [F. < L. < Gr. *chamai*, on the ground + *drus*, a tree.]

**ger-ry-man'-der** (*ger-rĭ-*. Though *jĕr-* is common in England, it is not correct), *n.* (in politics, *esp.* American) an underhand method of dividing an electoral district, so that one political party may obtain more representatives than it is fairly entitled to: *v.* **(-dered, -der-ing),** to apply this method or system to (a constituency); to manipulate, so as to gain an unfair advantage. [< *Elbridge Gerry*, an American Governor of Massachusetts, in 1814, who was accused (wrongly) of doing this.]

**ger'-und** (*jer'-*), *n.* (in gram. *esp.* L.) a form of the verb capable of being used as a noun (as the *pres. p.* in Eng. ending in "ing"). **ge-run'-di-al** (*-ŭ-*), *adj.* **ger-un'-dive,** *n.* and *adj.* **gerund-grinding,** mechanical instruction in Latin; unprofitable study (*esp.* in literature). [L. *gĕro*, I carry on.]

**ges'-so** (*jes'-ō*), *n.* a prepared surface of plaster (of Paris) for painting upon; also such painting. [I. < L. *gypsum*.]

**ges-ta'-tion** (*jes-*), *n.* the act of carrying. **ges'-ta-to-ry** (*jes'-tă-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* [F. < L. *gĕro*, I carry.]

**ges-tic'-u-late** (*jes-*), **(-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to make gestures or motions as an accompaniment to, or in place of, speech; to posture. **ges-tic-u-la'-tion,** *n.* [*See* **gesture.**]

**ges'-ture** (*jes'-*), *n.* posture or movement of the body; a motion or sign. [L. *gĕro*, I carry.]

**get (got, got** or **got'-ten, get'-ting),** *v.* to obtain or procure. **get'-ting,** *n.* obtaining. **get-at-able,** *adj.* easily reached or obtained. **get-up,** *n.* equipment; dress; style; appearance. **to — ahead** or **along,** to make progress. **to — on,** to succeed. **to — over,** to surmount or overcome. **to — round,** to talk over; to circumvent. **to — through,** to pass through; to finish or complete. **to — at,** to influence by underhand means; to come to. **to — up,** to arise (*esp.* from bed). [A.S. *getan*.]

**gew'-gaw** (*gū'-gä*), *n.* a trifle; a toy; something showy and of little or no value; a jew's-harp. [?]

**gey'-ser** (*gī'-zĕr*, less correctly *gī'-sĕr* or *gā'-sĕr*), *n.* a spring which spouts forth boiling water. [Ic. *geysir* < *geysa*, to gush.]

**G.F.T.U.,** General Federation of Trade [Unions.

**ghar'-ry** (*găr'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), (in India) a small, box-like vehicle on low wheels. [Hind. *gārī*, a cart or carriage.]

**ghast'-ly** (*gast'-lĭ*), *adj.* death-like; very pale; horrible; shocking. **ghast'-li-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *gæstlic*.]

**ghaut** (*gät*), (less correctly **ghat**), *n.* (in India) a mountain-pass, or a range of mountains; a stairway landing-place

(by a river side); a wharf. [Hind.]

**ghee** (*gē*), *n.* (in India) butter, generally made from buffaloes' milk, and clarified by boiling, so as to resemble oil. [Hind. *ghī.*]

**gher'-kin** (*gĕr'-*), *n.* a small cucumber (used for pickling). [Du. < P.]

**ghet'-to** (*gĕt'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-toes**), the part of a city (*esp.* in Italy) inhabited by the Jews; Jewry; often (but incorrectly), applied to the squalid parts of a large town. [I.] [rectly, **Gurk'-ha,** *q.v.*

**Ghoor'-ka,** or **Goor'-kha,** *n.*, more cor-

**ghost** (*gōst*), *n.* the soul of man; a spirit; a phantom; a spectre; an apparition; a mere shadow or semblance; a trace or vestige; one (an artist, sculptor, author, etc.) who works for another, the latter passing the work off as his own and taking all the credit for it; an unseen agency. **ghost'-ly,** *adj.* shadowy; unreal; spiritual. **to give up the —,** to die. **Holy Ghost,** *n.* the Holy Spirit; the third person in the blessed Trinity. [A.S. *gāst*, breath, spirit.]

**ghoul** (*gool*), *n.* an evil spirit (in Eastern folk-lore) supposed to devour the dead. **ghoul'-ish,** *adj.* [Ar. *ghūl.*]

**ghyll** (*gĭl*), *n.* a ravine, *esp.* one through which a stream flows. [A form of **gill.**]

**gi'-ant** (*jī'-*), *n.* (*f.* **gi'-ant-ess**), a very large man: *adj.* **gi-gan'-tic** (*jī-găn'-*), *adj.* of very large size. [F. *géant* < L. < Gr. *gigas*, a giant.]

**giaour** (*jowr*), *n.* an infidel (from a Turkish point of view), *i.e.* one who is not a Mohammedan. [P. *gawr*, an infidel.]

**Gib.,** Gibraltar.

**gib** (*jib*), *n.* the projecting arm of a crane; a wedge-shaped piece of metal in a machine to hold other parts in place. [O.F.]

**gib'-ber** (*gib'-* or *jib'-*), **(-bered, -ber-ing),** *v.* to chatter quickly and senselessly. **gib'-ber-ish** (*gib'-*), *n.* rapid, unmeaning talk; unintelligible talk. [< root of **jabber.**]

**gib'-bet** (*jib'-*), *n.* the gallows: *v.* **(-ted, -ting),** to hang on a gibbet; to expose to scorn or ridicule. [O.F. *gibet.*]

**gib'-bous** (*gib'-bus*), *adj.* hump-backed; (of the moon) between half and full size (in appearance). [L. *gibbus*, a hump.]

**gibe** (*jīb*), *n.* a sneer; a taunt: *v.* **(gibed, gi'-bing),** to scoff or sneer at. [Ic. *geipa*, to talk nonsense.]

**gib'-lets** (*jĭb'-*), *n.pl.* the neck and the internal eatable parts of a fowl (as heart, liver, gizzard, etc.), taken out before cooking, and usually served separately. [O.F. *gibelet.*]

**gi'-bus** (*zhē'-bus* or *zhĭ'-*), *n.* a man's tall hat which folds up flat; a crush-hat or opera-hat. [< the name of the inventor.]

**gid'-dy** (*-dĭ*), *adj.* dizzy or causing dizziness; thoughtless; bewildering. **gid'-di-ness,** *n.* **giddy-headed,** *adj.* unsteady; very thoughtless. [A.S. *gidig*, insane.]

**gift,** *n.* something given; a present; a natural power or quality. **gift'-ed,** *adj.* naturally clever (in some faculty). **to look a gift-horse in the mouth,** to pick flaws in, or to find fault with, a gift or the giver. [< **give.**]

**gig,** *n.* a light, two-wheeled vehicle; a long, light boat. [Ic.]

**gi-gan'-tic,** *adj.* *See* **giant.**

**gig'-gle** (*gig'-gl*), **(-gled, -gling),** *v.* to laugh in a silly way. **gig'-gler,** *n.* one who —. [Imitative.]

**gig'-ot** (*jĭg'-ŭt* or *zhĭ-gō'*), *n.* a leg of mutton; a sleeve shaped somewhat like a leg of mutton. [O.F. (?).]

**Gil-ber'-ti-an** (*g* hard), *adj.* humorous; full of sly, mock-serious fun, like the writings (poetry, dramas, and comedies) of Sir W. S. Gilbert (*b.* 1836), an English humorist.

**gild (gild'-ed** or **gilt, gild'-ing),** *v.* to cover or overlay with gold, gold-leaf, or any gold-like substance; to illuminate; to brighten. **gild'-er,** *n.* one who —. **gild'-ing,** *n.* the process of gilding or state of being gilt. **gilt-edged,** *adj.* gilded on the edges (as the leaves of a book sometimes are); superfine; select. **Gilded Chamber,** the House of Lords. **gilded youth,** fashionable young men, with plenty of money to spend foolishly. **gilt-edged securities,** stocks and shares which are considered very safe investments indeed (as English Government Stocks). **to gild the pill,** to soften or tone down something unpleasant. [A.S. *gyldan* < *gold*, gold.]

**gil-et'** (*zhil-ā'*), *n.* a waistcoat; the front of the bodice in a woman's dress shaped like a man's waistcoat. [F.]

**gill** (or **ghyll**) (*g* hard), *n.* a narrow, rocky ravine, or the narrow stream running through it. [Ic. *gil*, a ravine.]

**gill** (*g* hard), *n.* the breathing organ of a fish; (*pl.*) the flap (or wattle) hanging

under the bill of a fowl. [? Scand.]

**gill** (*jil*), *n.* a small measure of capacity, ¼ pint. [O.F. *gelle* < root of **gallon.**]

**gil'-lie** (*g* hard, *-lĭ*), *n.* a young Highland male attendant (*esp.* in hunting); a man-servant. [Ga. *gille*, a lad.]

**gil'-ly-flower** (*jil'-lĭ-*), *n.* the name of the clove-pink; now a popular name given to the pink, and some other similar flowers. [F. *giroflée* < Gr.]

**gilt,** *adj.* *See* **gild.**

**gim'-bal** (*g* hard), *n.* two rings or hoops so arranged as to keep a mariner's compass or a chronometer always horizontal, or a barometer vertical. [F. < L. *gemelli*, twins.]

**gim'-crack** (*jim'-*), *n.* a toy; a light, trifling piece of mechanism; a pretty thing. [?]

**gim'-let** (*g* hard), *n.* a small instrument for boring holes into wood by hand. [O.F. *gimbelet.*] [[Ic. *gymbr.*]

**gim'-mer** (*g* hard), *n.* a two-year-old ewe.

**gimp** (*g* hard), *n.* a braid-like trimming made of silk, wool, or cotton. [F. *guimpe.*]

**gin** (*jin*), *n.* a common intoxicating liquor, sometimes called Hollands, distilled from grain and flavoured with juniper-berries. **gin—palace,** *n.* a gaudily decorated public-house; a place where gin is sold. [< *Geneva.*]

**gin** (*jin*), *n.* a machine for raising or moving heavy weights, or driving piles; a contrivance, trap, artifice, or snare; a machine for separating cotton from its seeds. **gin'-ner,** *n.* one who gins cotton. **gin'-ner-y,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), a place for ginning cotton. [< **engine.**]

**gin'-ger** (*jin'-jĕr*), *n.* a hot spice (from the root of a West-Indian plant). **gin'-ger-ly,** *adv.* cautiously; timidly; daintily; fastidiously: *adj.* **gin-ger-ade',** **ginger—ale, gin-ger-ette',** *ns.* aerated drinks flavoured with ginger. **ginger—beer** or **ginger—pop,** *n.* a fermented drink flavoured with ginger. **gin'-ger-bread,** *n.* a kind of sweet-cake flavoured with ground ginger. **ginger—snap,** *n.* a thin, brittle cake flavoured with ginger. **gingerbread work,** cheap, gaudy, tasteless work or ornament. **to take the gilt off the gingerbread,** to deprive something of its attractiveness; to disillusion. [F. < L. *zingiber.*]

**ging'-ham** (*g* hard), *n.* a kind of strong, cotton cloth woven into stripes or checks; an umbrella, because formerly covered with gingham. [F. *guingan* < Malay.]

**gip'-sy** (*jip'-sĭ*), (less correctly **gyp'-sy** or **gyp'-sey**), *n.* (*pl.* **-sies**), one of an Indian wandering race; a sly, roguish woman; one with a dark complexion. **gipsy—hat,** *n.* a child's or woman's broad-brimmed hat. **gipsy—table,** *n.* a small, round table on three crossed legs. **gipsy—cart,** *n.* a kind of waggon with a cover. [< *Egyptian* = of Egypt, whence they say (wrongly) they first came: their first home was India.]

**gi-raffe'** (*jĭ-raf'*), *n.* the camelopard, a spotted quadruped with very long neck and legs. [F. < Ar.]

**gird** (*g* hard), (**gird'-ed** or **girt, gird'-ing**), *v.* to bind round; to surround: *n.* a severe spasm; a twinge; a sarcastic remark. **gird'-er,** *n.* a supporting beam (of wood or iron). **gir'-dle,** *n.* a belt or cord (*esp.* for the waist): *v.* (**-dled, -dling**), to surround. **girth,** *n.* the band securing a saddle; measure round. **to gird at,** to sneer at; to gibe at. [A.S. *gyrdan.*]

**Gi-rond'-ist,** or **Gi-rond'-in** (*ji-*), *n.* a member of the moderate Republican party during the first French Revolution (1791—1793). [< the *Gironde*, whence the chief leaders came.]

**girth,** *n.* *See* **gird.**

**gist** (*jist*), *n.* the main point or pith (of a subject or argument). [O.F. < L. *jăceo*, I lie, or G. *Geist*, spirit.]

**gi-ta'-no** (*ji-tá'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nos**), (*f.* **-na,** *pl.* **-nas**), a Spanish gipsy. [Sp.]

**git'-tern** (*g* hard), *n.* a stringed instrument of music (a kind of guitar). [L. *cithăra* < Gr.]

**give** (*giv*), (**gave, giv'-en, giv'-ing**), *v.* to bestow; to make over to another freely; to yield; to produce; to utter (as an opinion). **give'-a-ble,** *adj.* **giv'-er,** *n.* one who gives or bestows. **to — and take,** to make a fair exchange; to meet half way; to give way equally. **to — forth,** to give out; to publish; to tell. **to — the hand,** to bestow in marriage. **to — out,** to announce; to emit; to exhaust. **to — place,** to withdraw; to yield. **to — points,** (in games of skill) to concede advantages, so as to make the chances of success on both sides equal; to give useful suggestions. **to — oneself away,** to betray one's purpose unintentionally;

to act injudiciously. **to — the lie to,** to charge directly with falsehood; to contradict flatly. **to — tongue** (of hounds, when hunting) to bark. **to — oneself airs,** to make a showy pretence of superiority. [A.S. *giefan*.]

**giz'-zard,** *n.* the second or muscular stomach of birds in which the food is ground up. [F.<L. *gigeria*, cooked entrails of poultry.]

**gla'-brous** (*glā'-brus*), *adj.* smooth; not hairy. [L. *glăber*, smooth.]

***glace*** (*glăs*), *n.* ice; ice-cream. ***gla-cé'*** (*glâ-sā'*), *adj.* (of cloth, kid or other leather, silk, etc.) having a highly smoothed and polished surface; (of fruits) covered with iced sugar; (in cooking) iced; frozen or cooled with ice **glacé silk,** a thin, stiff kind of silk fabric. [F.<L. *glăciēs*, ice.]

**gla'-ci-al** (*glā'-shĭ-* or *glā'-shal*), *adj.* of or belonging to ice. **gla-ci-a'-tion** (*glā-shĭ-*), *n.* the act or process of freezing; glacial action on the rock-surfaces. **glac'-i-er** (*glăs'-ĭ-er* or *glā'-shĭ-er*), *n.* a slowly-moving field of ice. **gla'-cis** (*glā'-sis* or *glâ-sī'*), *n.* a smooth, gentle slope (of a fortification). **glaciated rocks,** rocks which are smoothed or furrowed by glaciers passing over them. [L. *glăciēs*, ice.]

**glad,** *adj.* pleased; joyful. **glad'-den (-dened, -den-ing),** *v.* to make glad. **glad'-ness,** *n.* **glad'-some,** *adj.* [A.S. *glæd*.]

**glade,** *n.* an open space in a wood or forest. [? Scand.; perhaps cognate with **glad**.]

**glad'-i-a-tor,** *n.* one (in ancient Rome) who fought in single combat (often with a sword) with man or beast in the amphitheatre to amuse the people; one who engages in any fierce combat or controversy. **glad-i-a-to'-ri-al,** *adj.* [L. *glădius*, a sword.]

**glad-i-o'-lus** (or *glă-dī'-ŏ-lus*), *n.* (*pl.* **-lus-es,** and L. **-li**), a flowering plant with long, pointed leaves (like swords). [L. *glădĭŏlus*, *dim.* of *glădius*, a sword.]

**Glad'-stone bag,** a light, handy, wide-opening travelling-bag. [Named by the first maker in compliment to W. E. Gladstone, the famous statesman (1809—1898).]

**Glad-sto'-ni-an,** *adj.* of or pertaining to the times or political teachings of W. E. Gladstone (1809—1898): *n.* a political follower of Mr. Gladstone.

**glad'-well-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to render (turnpike roads) dustless by the use of tar and other chemicals. **glad-well-i-za'-tion,** *n.* [<*Mr. Gladwell*, a road-surveyor, who invented the method in 1908.]

**glair** (*glār*), *n.* the white of an egg (used as a glaze); any similar slippery, slimy substance. **glai'-re-ous, glai'-ry,** *adjs.* [F.<L. *clārus*, clear.]

**glaive** (*glāv*), or **glave,** *n.* a name given, at different times, to a sword, a bill, and a lance. [F.<L. *glădius*, a sword.]

**glam'-our** (*-ẽr*), *n.* magic; enchantment; spell; a peculiar fascination or charm attached to any person or object, making it appear better than it is. **glam'-or-ous,** *adj.* [<*grammar*, a term (*esp* in the form *gramarye*) once used to denote magic.]

**glance** (*glans*), *n.* a quick, sudden look; a flash of light; a glimpse; a name given to some minerals which have a metallic lustre; *v.* **(glanced, glan'-cing),** to make a swift movement of the eyes; to dart swiftly; to hit (an object) and then fly off; to make a passing allusion to, or to hint at, something; to look at or read over hurriedly. [?]

**gland,** *n.* a small organ of the body (as liver, kidneys, spleen, etc.) which separates or manufactures from the blood certain substances, either to be used in the body, or ejected from it. **glan'-ders,** *n. pl.* a contagious and highly fatal disease in horses and asses. **glan'-dular,** *adj.* [F.<L. *glans, glandis*, an acorn (from the shape).]

**glare,** *n.* a dazzling light; a piercing light: *v.* **(glared, gla'-ring),** to shine with a clear, dazzling light; to look fiercely. **gla'-ring,** *adj.* bright; bare-faced; notorious; plainly evident (often implying carelessness, as a glaring mistake). **gla'-ry,** *adj.* [? A.S. *glær*, amber.]

**glass,** *n.* a well-known, brittle, transparent substance; a drinking-vessel of glass, and the quantity of liquid it holds; a mirror; in *pl.* spectacles: *adj.*: *v.* **glass-blower,** *n.* one who blows molten glass into various shapes. **glass-cutter,** *n.* one who cuts glass, and the instrument he uses. **glass'-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **glass'-fuls**), a full glass, or as much as a glass will hold. **glas'-**

si-ness, *n.* **glas'-sy** (*-sĭ*), *adj.* like glass (smooth and bright). **glass–cloth,** *n.* a linen cloth for drying glasses. **glass–house,** *n.* a place where glass is made; a conservatory or green-house. **glass–paper,** *n.* a kind of sand-paper faced with powdered glass. **glass–snake,** *n.* a long, limbless lizard, so called because its tail easily breaks off. **cut–glass,** *n.* glass shaped or ornamented by cutting (or grinding) and afterwards polishing. **flint–glass,** *n. see* **flint. frosted–** or **ground–glass,** *n.* glass which has been rendered non-transparent by grinding the surface, by etching it, or by destroying it with a sand-blast. **plate–glass,** *n.* glass cast in large thick plates, which are afterwards ground and polished. **water–glass** (or **soluble–glass**), *n.* a soluble silicate of soda or potash used for hardening stone, rendering fabrics non-inflammable, and preserving eggs. [A.S. *glæs.*]

**Glas-we'-gi-an** (*-jĭ-*), *n.* a native or citizen of Glasgow.

**Glau'-ber's salt,** *n.* sulphate of sodium, used as a cathartic. [<*J. R. Glauber* (1604—1668), a German chemist, who first prepared it.]

**glau-co'-ma** (*-kō'-*), *n.* a dangerous inflammatory disease of the eye. [*See* next word.]

**glau'-cous** (*-kus*), *adj.* sea-green; bluish-grey. [L. *glaucus*, bluish-grey.]

**glaze (glazed, gla'-zing),** *v.* to provide or cover with glass, or a substance like glass; to make smooth like glass; to give a glossy surface to. **gla'-zer,** *n.* a polisher or burnisher; one who applies glaze to pottery. **gla'-zi-er** (*-zĭ-er* or *-zhĕr*), *n.* one who sets glass in windows, etc. **gla'-zing,** *n.* material used for, or the act of, producing a glaze; the glassy surface thus produced; covering or supplying a thing with glass. [<**glass.**]

**gleam,** *n.* a stream, ray, or beam of light: *v.* **(gleamed, gleam'-ing),** to emit light; to flash, glow, or shine. **gleam'-y,** *adj.* [A.S. *glēm*, brightness.]

**glean (gleaned, glean'-ing),** *v.* to gather (*esp.* corn left by reapers); to collect with patient labour. **glean'-er,** *n.* one who —. [F. *glaner*; *cf.* A.S. *gilm*, a handful.]

**glebe,** *n.* ground; earth; *esp.* the land belonging to, or providing income for, a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. **glebe–house,** *n.* a parsonage. [F.<L. *glēba*, a clod of earth.]

**glee,** *n.* joy; mirth; a song or catch in parts. **glee'-ful,** *adj.* **glee'-man,** *n.* a minstrel. [A.S. *glēo*, music, mirth.]

**glen,** *n.* a narrow valley or dale. [C. as in W. *glyn.*]

**glen-gar'-ry,** *n.* a Scotchman's cap of woven wool, higher in front than at the back, with ribbons hanging down behind. [<*Glengarry*, in Inverness-shire]

**glib,** *adj.* running smoothly (*esp.* of words); voluble. **glib'-ness,** *n.* [D. *glibberig*, slippery.]

**glide (gli'-ded, gli'-ding),** *v.* to move along smoothly, noiselessly, and easily; to pass rapidly: *n.* **gli'-der,** *n.* one who, or that which, glides; (in aeronautics) a kind of flying-machine which moves through the air with great smoothness; the part of the machine that tends to produce this movement. [A.S. *glīdan*, to slip, glide.]

**glim'-mer (-mered, -mer-ing),** *v.* to burn or shine feebly: *n.* a faint light. **glim'-mer-ing,** *n.* a glimmer; an inkling; a faint idea. [<root of **gleam.**]

**glimpse** (sound the *p*), *n.* a short gleam or view; a brief, passing view. [<root of **gleam.**]

**glint (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to glance; to gleam. [<root of **gleam.**]

**glis-sade'** (*-sād'* or *-sād'*), *n.* the act of sliding down a steep slope (*esp.* of snow or ice); (in dancing) a gliding movement. [F. *glisser*, to slide, slip.]

**glis'-ten** (*glis'-ĕn*), **(-tened, -ten-ing),** *v.* to glitter; to sparkle. [A.S. *glisnian.*]

**glit'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to sparkle; to flash; to be showy: *n.* brightness; show; splendour. **glit'-ter-ing,** *adj.* shining; sparkling. [A.S. *glitinian.*]

**gloa'-ming** (*glō'-*), *n.* the evening twilight; dusk. [Sc. *gloamin*<A.S. *glō-mung*, twilight.]

**gloat (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to look eagerly and with cruel pleasure; to look at with malignant pleasure, wicked joy, revenge, or avarice. [Scand. as in Ic. *glotta*, to grin.]

**globe,** *n.* a round, solid body; a ball; a sphere; the earth; a map of the world drawn on a sphere. **glob'-u-lar,** *adj.* **glob'-ule,** *n.* a small spherical particle; a little pill; a small globe of liquid. **globe–fish,** *n.* a fish which is able to assume a somewhat globular form.

**globe–trotter,** *n.* one who travels widely for pleasure and sight-seeing only. [F. <L. *glŏbus*, a ball.]

**glo-bi-ger-i'-na** (*-jer-ī'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-næ**), a genus of very minute marine creatures; when dead, their shells form a large part of the mud and ooze at the sea bottom. [*See* **globe.**]

**glo'-bin,** *n.* a constituent of red blood corpuscles. **glob'-u-lin** (or **-line**), *n.* a substance, much like albumin, found in blood. [*See* **globe.**]

**glom'-er-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to gather into a ball, or into a globular form: *adj.* **glom-er-a'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* [L. *glŏmero*, I collect into a ball.]

**gloom,** *n.* partial absence of light; dimness; thick shade; melancholy; sadness of mind; low spirits. **gloom'-i-ness,** *n.* state of gloom. **gloom'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* dark; dull; sad. [A.S. *glōm*, twilight.]

**glo'-ri-a,** *n.* a fabric (mixture of silk and wool) used for trimmings and for ladies' blouses. [*See* **glory.**]

***Glo'-ri-a in ex-cel'-sis De'-o,*** [L.] the greater doxology, "Glory (be) to God on high."

***Glo'-ri-a Pa'-tri,*** [L.] the lesser doxology, "Glory (be) to the Father."

**glo'-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* great honour; fame; splendour; brightness; magnificence; the splendour and bliss of heaven: *v.* **(-ried, -ry-ing),** to rejoice greatly; to boast. **glo'-ri-fy** (*-rĭ-*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to give glory to; to adore. **glo'-ri-ole,** *n.* a ring or circle of light surrounding the head (*esp.* of pictured saints). **glo'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* having glory; noble; renowned; excellent; full of enjoyment. **glory–hole,** *n.* the opening in a furnace (*esp.* in glass-making) through which the inside is seen; a lumber-room. [F.<L. *glōria.*]

**Glos.,** Gloucester or Gloucestershire.

**gloss,** *n.* shining appearance; lustre; external show: *v.* **(glossed, glos'-sing),** to give a gloss to. **glos'-sy** (*-sĭ*), *adj.* [Ic. *glossi*, a blaze.]

**gloss,** *n.* an explanatory note; an explanation: *v.* **(glossed, gloss'-ing),** to put notes to; to explain; to smooth over, or explain away (as a fault). **glos-sa'-ri-al,** *adj.* of, like, or pertaining to, a glossary. **glos'-sa-ry** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a list of words (arranged alphabetically) with special meanings. [L.<Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue.]

**glos-si'-na fly,** *n.* a fly (of Africa) somewhat similar to the tse-tse fly, whose bite, by poisoning the blood, produces sleeping-sickness. [L.L.<Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue.]

**glos-si'-tis,** *n.* inflammation of the tongue. [*See* **gloss.**]

**glot'-tis,** *n.* the opening of the larynx or upper part of the windpipe; by its expansion and contraction modulations of the voice are produced. [Gr. *glōttis*< *glōssa* (or *glōtta*), the tongue.]

**glove** (*glŭv*), *n.* a covering for the hand; a boxing-glove. **glov'-er,** *n.* a maker or seller of gloves. **gloved,** *adj.* covered with a glove. **boxing–glove,** *n.* a thickly-padded glove used in boxing for practice or amusement. **glove–fight,** *n.* a boxing-match in which the combatants wear boxing-gloves. **glove–money,** *n.* a gratuity (or tip) given to officers of a court, servants, etc. **glove–stretcher,** *n.* a scissors-shaped instrument for stretching the fingers of new gloves. **to be hand and — with,** to be closely associated (or on good terms) with. **to handle without gloves,** to deal roughly with. **to throw down** (or **take up**) **the glove,** to give (or accept) a challenge. [A.S. *glōf.*]

**glow** (*glō*), **(glowed, glow'-ing),** *v.* to shine steadily with intense heat; to feel hot; to be flushed; to feel the heat of passion; to be animated (by love, zeal, anger, etc.): *n.* **glow'-ing,** *adj.* shining with intense light; fervent; fiery. **glow–lamp,** *n.* (in *elec.* lighting) a lamp in which a filament (of metal or carbon) is made incandescent by the electric current passing through it. **glow'-worm,** *n.* a kind of beetle which shines brightly at night. [A.S. *glōwan.*]

**glow'-er** (*glou'-*), **(-ered, -er-ing),** *v.* to gaze with open eyes; to look angrily or crossly; (of weather) to be gloomy. [?]

**glox-in'-i-a,** *n.* a species of typical American plant with short stems and brightly coloured, bell-shaped flowers. [<*B. P. Gloxin*, a German botanist (1785).]

**gloze (glozed, glo'-zing),** *v.* to explain (*esp.* deceitfully); to give a false meaning to; to wheedle. **to gloze over,** to explain so as to hide or excuse (a fault): *n.* [<root of **gloss.**]

***Glück*** (*glewk*), *n.* [G.] luck; good luck; congratulation.

**glu'-cose** (*gloo'-kōs*), *n.* sugar contained in the juice of the grape and other fruits; a similar substance produced from starch by the action of heat and sulphuric acid. [Gr. *glukus*, sweet.]

**glue** (*gloo*), *n.* a substance used for sticking (*esp.* in wood-work) obtained by boiling hoofs, skins, etc., of animals: *v.* (**glued, glu'-ing**), to fasten with glue; to fix (attention). **glu'-er,** *n.* **glue-boiler,** *n.* one who makes glue. **glue-kettle** or **glue-pot,** *n.* a kind of double pan in which to melt glue. **marine-glue,** *n.* a kind of cement used for closing seams between planks in ship-building. **glu'-ey,** *adj.* of, like, or containing glue; viscous. [O.F. *glu*<L.L. *glūtis*.]

**glum,** *adj.* frowning; sullen. **glum'-ly,** *adv.* **glump'-ish,** *adj.* moody. **the glumps,** a sulky fit; a feeling of depression. [<root of **gloom**.]

**glume,** *n.* the floral covering (the husk) of grasses and grain. [L. *glūma*, husk (*esp.* of corn).]

**glut** (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to over-satisfy; to stuff; to gorge; to supply in excess: *n.* an excessive supply. [F.<L. *glūtio*, I swallow or gulp down.]

**glu'-ten** (not **-tin**), *n.* a tough, sticky, nitrogenous substance found in the flour of grain (*esp.* wheat). **glu'-tin-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* of gluten; sticky. [<root of **glue**.]

**glut'-ton,** *n.* one who eats to excess; one who is excessively fond of any object or pursuit; a small, carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, found in northern regions. **glut'-ton-ous,** *adj.* **glut'-ton-y,** *n.* excess in eating or drinking. [*See* **glut**.]

**glyc'-er-ine** (less correctly **-in**) (*glis'-ër-ĭn*, not *-een* nor *ī-n*), *n.* a sweet, thick, colourless liquid obtained from oils and fats (*esp.* in soap-making). **glyc'-er-ol,** *n.* the name usually used, scientifically, instead of glycerine. [Gr. *glukus*, sweet.]

**gly'-co-gen** (*glī'-ko-jĕn*), *n.* a white, starch-like substance, without taste or smell, found chiefly in the liver; it is converted into dextrose or grape-sugar by the action of acids. [F.<Gr. *glukus*, sweet+*gennaō*, I produce.]

**glyp'-tic,** *adj.* pertaining to carving on stone and gems. **glyp'-tics,** *n. pl.* the art of engraving, *esp.* on precious stones.

**G.M.,** Grand Master.

**G.M.K.P.,** Grand Master of (the Order of) the Knights of St. Patrick.

**G.M.M.G.,** Grand Master of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George.

**G.M.S.I.,** Grand Master of (the Order of) the Star of India.

**G.M.T.,** Greenwich Mean Time.

**gnarl** (*narl*), *n.* a knot (in wood). **gnarled,** *adj.* full of knots; twisted; distorted. **gnar'-ly,** *adj.* [Dan. *knort*, a knot.]

**gnash** (*nash*), (**gnashed, gnash'-ing**), *v.* to grind (the teeth) together (in pain, anger, etc.). [<the sound.]

**gnat** (*nat*), *n.* a small, winged, blood-sucking fly. [A.S. *gnætt*.]

**gnaw** (*naw*), (**gnawed, gnaw'-ing**), *v.* to bite, so as to make a noise with the teeth; to bite away by a scraping motion; to wear away by biting; to bite in agony or rage. **gnaw'-er,** *n.* [A.S. *gnagan*.]

**gneiss** (*nīs*), *n.* a hard, tough, stratified rock, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica. **gneiss'-oid,** *adj.* resembling —. [G. *Gneiss*.]

**gnome** (*nōm*), *n.* a wise saying; a maxim; (*f.* **gno'-mide**), a spirit or goblin (supposed to have special knowledge) said to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, etc.; a dwarf; a goblin. **gno'-mic,** *adj.* [F.<Gr. *gnōmē*, intelligence.]

**gno'-mon** (*nō'-*), *n.* the pointer of a sundial, casting a shadow which points out the hour; the index of the hour-circle of a globe. **gno-mon'-ic,** *adj.* short, pithy, or terse; full of meaning (as a sentence). [L.<Gr. *gnōmōn*, one who knows, an interpreter.]

**Gnos'-tic** (*nos'-*), *n.* one of an ancient sect of Christian philosophers, who professed to have the only real *knowledge* of religious truth: *adj.* **Gnos'-ti-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* [Gr. *gignōskō*, I know.]

**G.N.R.,** Great Northern Railway.

**G.N.S.R.,** Great North of Scotland Railway.

**gnu** (*nū*), *n.* (*pl.* **gnus**) (*nūz*), a quadruped of South Africa, resembling the antelope. [Hottentot *gnu*.]

**G.O.,** General Order; Grand Organ.

**go** (**went, gone, go'-ing**), *v.* to pass from one place to another; to be in motion; to extend; to move in a certain direction; to turn out or end (well, ill, etc.): *n.* energy; spirit; push. **go-ahead,** *adj.* pushing; active. **go-between,** *n.* an agent between two parties; a peace-

maker. **go–by,** *n.* an escape by artifice; an evasion. **go–cart,** *n.* a framework on wheels for teaching infants to walk. **little go, great go,** the first and last examinations of a student (in Cambridge University) for a degree. † **go it!** go on! push forward! **to go a–begging,** not to be in demand or wanted. **to go about,** (of a ship) to tack; to turn in another direction. **to go against,** to invade; to be distasteful to. **to go at,** to attack. **to go back,** to return to school. **to go (be or suffer) by default** (in law) to have judgement given against one on account of having neglected to do something which the law required. **to go down,** to sink; to decline; to fail (in business, etc.); to be believed or accepted; to go home for the holidays (from school or college). **to go for,** to attack; to take up a line of policy. **to go hard with,** to be in real difficulty or danger. **to go through with a thing,** to perform it thoroughly; to accomplish it. **to go to the wall,** to be pushed aside or passed by; to give way before another. **to go under,** to be overwhelmed or crushed; to give way under difficulties; to die. **to go without saying,** to be taken for granted; to be accepted without question. † **no go,** not possible; of no use. † **all the go,** in the fashion. **going strong,** going well; doing well; with continued success. [A.S. *gān.*]

**goad** (*gōd*), *n.* a sharp-pointed instrument (for driving oxen, etc.); anything that urges one forward: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to drive with a —; to urge forward; to incite. [A.S. *gād.*]

**goal** (*gōl*), *n.* a mark showing the end of a race; a winning-post; end or object aimed at; (in football) two upright posts with a cross-bar—the ball must go between the posts and *under* the bar in the Association game, and *over* the bar in the Rugby game; the act of sending the ball *between* the goal-posts, and *under* or *over* the bar, as the case may be; a base, station, or boundary in various games. [? A.S. ? *gāl,* an impediment.]

**goat** (*gōt*), *n.* a well-known quadruped, horned, and of the sheep kind. **goat-ee′,** *n.* the beard left at the end of a man's chin, the cheeks being shaven. **goat′-herd,** *n.* one who tends goats. **goat′-ish,** *adj.* like a goat; having a rank smell. **goat′-moth,** *n.* a large, whitish, British moth, whose caterpillar is very destructive to trees. **goat's–beard,** *n.* a kind of perennial plant. **goat′-suck-er,** *n.* a bird of the swallow kind. **goat′-y,** *adj.* goat-like. [A.S. *gāt.*]

**gob′-bet,** *n.* a mouthful; a lump. [F. *gobet.*]

**gob′-ble** (*-bl*), **(-bled, -bling),** *v.* to swallow in lumps; to swallow greedily: *n.* the noise made by a turkey-cock. [< root of **gobbet.**]

**Gob′-el-in** (*gob′-ēl-in* or *gō-blâñ′*), *n.* a kind of rich French tapestry (first made by the *Gobelins,* a Flemish family settled in Paris in the 16th century): *adj.*

***gobe–mouche′*** (*gōb-moosh′*), *n.* a simple, credulous person. ***gobe–mouche′-rie*** (*-moosh′-rē*), *n.* credulity; trifling. [F. *gobe-mouches,* a fly-catcher (a kind of sparrow).]

**gob′-let,** *n.* a large drinking-cup (without a handle). [F. *gobelet.*]

**gob′-lin,** *n.* an evil or malicious elf or spirit; a sprite. [F. < L. < Gr. *kobālos,* an impudent rogue, a goblin.]

**God,** *n.* the great Creator; the Supreme Being. **god,** *n.* (*f.* **god′-dess**), an object of worship, as an idol; a heathen divinity; anything greatly idolized, or esteemed in an extravagant manner. **god′-fath-er,** *n.*, **god′-moth-er,** *n.* one who acts as sponsor at baptism to a **god′-child (god′-daugh-ter** or **god′-son)** *i.e.*, promises to attend to the child's religious education. **god–fearing,** *adj.* fearing to displease God; pious. **god–forsaken,** *adj.* miserable (as if forsaken by God). **God′-head,** *n.* the Deity. **god′-less,** *adj.* living without fear of, or belief in, God. **god′-ly,** *adj.* like God; according to God's will. **god′-send,** *n.* a piece of good fortune coming unexpectedly and when greatly needed. **God's–acre,** *n.* a burial-ground; a churchyard. **God's house,** a church or chapel where God is worshipped. **God–speed,** *n.* (a wish for) good success or good fortune. **household gods,** (amongst the Romans) the gods who were supposed to preside over family life and protect the home; family treasures. † **the gods,** the spectators in the gallery of a theatre. [A.S. *god.*]

**gof′-fer, (-fered, -fer-ing),** *v.* to make wavy by means of heated **goffering–irons;** to flute or crimp: *n.* a small

frill. **gof'-fer-ing,** *n.* [F. *gaufrer.*]

**gog'-gle** (*-gl*), *adj.* protruding; prominent; staring (of eyes). **gog'-gles,** *n. pl.* large, projecting spectacles (*esp.* of the driver of, or riders in, a motor-car); blinds for horses. [?]

**goi'-tre** (less correctly **goi'-ter**) (*goy'-tĕr*), *n.* a tumour or swelling on the fore part of the throat. [F. < L. *guttur*, the throat.]

**gold,** *n.* a very precious, yellow metal; money; riches; wealth: *adj.* made of gold. **gold-beater,** *n.* one who beats gold out into thin leaf. **gold-beater's skin,** the outer covering of the large intestine (the cæcum) of the ox, prepared for, and used by, gold-beaters. **gold-dust,** *n.* gold in very small particles. **gold'-en,** *adj.* of, or like, gold; happy; valuable; highly favourable. **golden age,** a time of peace, innocence, and happiness in the early ages of the world; the period when anything is at its best (*esp.* literature). **golden mean,** moderation; the avoiding of extremes in either direction. **the golden rule,** to do to others as we would wish others to do to us (*St. Matt.* vii. 12). **golden wedding,** the 50th anniversary of a wedding, husband and wife both being alive. **gold-fever,** *n.* a general rush to seek for gold. **gold'-field,** *n.* a district where gold is found. **gold-filled,** *adj.* made of common metal (brass) with a thick outer covering of gold. **gold'-finch,** *n.* a singing-bird with gold-coloured wings. **gold-fish,** *n.* a fresh-water fish (a kind of carp) golden-yellow in colour. **gold-leaf,** *n.* gold beaten out very thin. **gold-plate,** *n.* vessels and utensils made of gold. **gold'-smith,** *n.* a worker in gold. **gold'-stick,** *n.* a gentleman-at-arms, who attends on the Sovereign, bearing a gold rod. **dead gold,** unburnished gold. **rolled-gold,** *n.* a sheet of metal (brass) upon which a sheet of gold is made to adhere by putting the compound plate between heavy rollers. [A.S. *gold.*]

**golf** (*gŏlf* or *gŏf*), *n.* a game played with a small, hard ball and sticks, bent at the end, called **golf-clubs.** **golf'-er,** *n.* a player at golf. **golf'-ing,** *n.* playing at golf. **golf-links,** *n.* the ground on which golf is played. [D. *kolf*, a club (**links,** A.S. *hlinc*, a ridge of land).]

**Go-li'-ath,** *n.* a giant; one possessed of immense strength, *esp.* with reference to the Scripture narrative (1. *Samuel*, xvii.).

**gol'-ly-wog,** *n.* a kind of grotesquely dressed-up doll, with staring eyes and bristling hair, and often a black face. [?]

**go-losh',** *n.* Incorrect for **galosh,** *q.v.*

**gon'-do-la,** *n.* (*pl.* **-las**), a long, narrow, light rowing-boat common at Venice. **gon-do-lier'** (*-lēr'*), *n.* a rower of a gondola. [I.]

**gon'-fal-on,** *n.* an ensign or standard (with tails or streamers). [I. *gonfalone.*]

**gong,** *n.* a metal disc with a rim, which, when struck, gives a loud, sonorous sound; (in a clock) a spiral of specially prepared steel, upon which the hammer strikes to sound the hours. [Malay.]

**good (bet'-ter, best),** *adj.* free from evil; as it ought to be; true; just; kind; benevolent; perfect; sound; serviceable; convenient; solvent (in money affairs): *n.* advantage; welfare. **good-breeding,** *n.* polite and polished manners due to birth, education, and surroundings. **good-bye!** (*-bī*), *int.* farewell: *n.* **good-day',** *n.* a friendly salutation at meeting or parting: *int.* **good-fellowship,** *n.* pleasant companionship; friendliness. **good-humoured,** *adj.* having a cheerful, pleasant disposition. **good'-ly,** *adj.* good-looking; fine. **good'-li-ness,** *n.* state of being goodly. **good'-man,** *n.* the master of the house, or head of the family. **good-manners,** *n.* politeness. **good-natured,** *adj.* of an obliging disposition; not easily provoked; forbearing. **good'-ness,** *n.* the quality of being good. **good-sense,** *n.* good and sound judgement in everyday matters. **good-tempered,** *n.* not easily provoked, vexed, irritated, or annoyed. **Good Templar,** (properly a Knight of the Order of the Temple), a member of a modern sociable society, *esp.* for promoting temperance. **good'-wife** (or **good'-y**), *n.* a familiar term for the mother of a family. **good-will,** *n.* kindly or friendly feeling; the customers and trade connected with an established business. **good for nothing,** of no value; useless; worthless. **a good-for-nothing,** *n.* an idle, worthless person. **goods,** *n. pl.* moveable property, *esp.* furniture; commodities; saleable articles. **goods-shed,** *n.* a shed (at a railway station or dock) for storing goods. **goods-train,** *n.* a train con-

veying goods only. **soft goods,** (in a draper's shop) light, textile fabrics. **good'-y,** *n.* (*pl.* **good'-ies**), a sweetmeat. **goody–goody,** *adj.* weakly "good" in morals or religion; having good intentions but little will-power: *n.* **as — as one's word,** to be depended on. **a — turn,** a kindly action; a favour. **for — and all,** finally; completely. **in — time,** not too soon nor too late; promptly; in due course. **the — folk,** the fairies. **to hold** (or **stand**) —, to remain in force or effect. **to make —,** to fulfil; to perform; to supply a deficiency; to repair a loss; to prove a thing true or not. **goods and chattels,** furniture and other moveables in a house. [A.S. *gōd.*]

**Goor'-kha** or **Ghoor'-kha,** *n.* more correctly **Gur'-kha,** *q.v.*

**goose,** *n.* (*pl.* **geese**), a web-footed bird, larger than the duck; a tailor's iron; a very silly person. **goos'-ey,** *n.* a goose; a blockhead. **gos'-ling,** *n.* a young goose. **goose–flesh** (or **–skin**), *n.* a roughness of the flesh produced by cold or fear. **goose–herd** (or **–girl**), *n.* one who takes care of geese (*esp.* when being fattened for market). **goose–quill,** *n.* one of the large wing-feathers of a goose; also the pen made from it. **goose–step,** *n.* (in drill) marking time by lifting up the feet alternately without making progress. **a wild — chase,** a foolish pursuit after something impossible of attainment; a foolish enterprise. [A.S. *gōs.*]

**goose'-ber-ry** (*gŏŏz'-ber-rĭ*), *n.* a well-known thorny shrub and its fruit. **gooseberry–fool,** *n.* stewed gooseberries crushed and mixed with sugar and cream. **to play —,** to accompany persons for the sake of propriety; to chaperone. [<? O.F. *groisele.*]

**Gor'-di-an,** *adj.* of Gordius, an ancient king of Phrygia, who made a knot (the **Gordian knot**) so involved that no one could untie it; Alexander the Great cut it with his sword. **to cut the — knot,** to overcome a difficulty by bold, decisive action.

**gore,** *n.* thick, clotted blood. **go'-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* covered with —. [A.S. *gor,* filth.]

**gore,** *n.* a long, triangular piece let into a garment; a kind of gusset; (on a globe, balloon, umbrella, dome of a building, etc.) one of the triangular pieces forming the covering: *v.* (**gored, go'-ring**), to pierce with a pointed weapon (as spear, horns of an animal, etc.); to insert gores in a garment. [A.S. *gāra,* a triangular piece of land < *gār,* a spear.]

**gorge** (*gorj*), *n.* the throat; a very narrow valley: *v.* (**gorged, gor'-ging**), to stuff quite full; to cram. [F. < L. *gurgēs,* a whirlpool.]

**gor'-geous** (*-jus*), *adj.* very grand; splendid; showy. **gor'-geous-ly,** *adv.* **gor'-geous-ness,** *n.* [O.F. < root of **gorge,** the throat.]

**gor'-get** (*-jet*), *n.* a piece of armour for the neck and throat. [F. *gorge* < L. *gurgēs,* a whirlpool.]

**gor'-gon,** *n.* a fabled monster with hissing serpents for hair, and of such horrible aspect that whoever looked on her was turned to stone. [Gr. *Gorgō,* the Gorgon.]

**gor-gon-zo'-la,** *n.* a rich cheese, made from ewes' milk, at *Gorgonzola,* near Milan, North Italy.

**go-ril'-la,** *n.* an African ape, very large, strong, and fierce. [African.]

**gor'-man-dize** (*-dīz*), (**-dized, -di-zing**), *v.* to eat greedily and to excess. **gor'-man-di-zer,** *n.* [< *gourmand.*]

**gorse** (*gors*), *n.* a wild, prickly shrub (growing on waste land); the whin or furze. **gors'-y,** *adj.* [A.S. *gorst.*]

**gor'-sedd** (*-seth*), *n.* a meeting of the Bards in conference, in connection with an eisteddfod (*q.v.*), at which rules are announced and bardic degrees conferred. [Welsh.]

**gos'-hawk,** *n.* a short-winged hawk, formerly much used for hunting wild-fowl. [A.S. *gōs-hafoc,* a goose-hawk, goshawk]

**gos'-ling** (*goz'-*), *n.* *See* **goose.**

**gos'-pel,** *n.* good news; the teachings of Christ; one of the four histories of the life of Christ, contained in the New Testament, called respectively the Gospels of St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John; any system or form of truth; something accepted as true. **gos'-pel-ler,** *n.* a preacher; an evangelist. [A.S. *gōd,* good + *spell,* tidings, narrative, history.]

**gos'-sa-mer,** *n.* fine threads, often floating in the air, formed by some spiders and moths; spiders' webs; any thin, gauze-like fabric; anything light and flimsy; a light waterproof: *adj.* **gos'-sa-mer-y,** *adj.* like gossamer; light and flimsy. [? < *goose-summer.*]

**gos'-sip,** *n.* light, idle talk; a person fond of such talk; an intimate acquaintance (*esp.* a woman); groundless rumour: *v.* **(-siped, -sip-ing). gos'-sip-er,** *n.* **gos'-sip-y,** *adj.* full of, or inclined to, gossip. [A.S. *god-sib* (related in God), originally, a sponsor in baptism.]

**gos'-soon,** *n.* (in Ireland) a boy; a servant. [F. *garçon*, a boy.]

**go'-tham-ite,** *n.* or **a wise man of Gotham,** a very silly person; a simpleton. [< *Gotham*, a village of Nottinghamshire, the inhabitants of which had the reputation (long ago) of being very silly.]

**goth'-ic,** *adj.* of the Goths, an ancient, fierce German race; rude; barbarian: *n.* a style of architecture (common in Europe in the Middle Ages) with large, pointed, arched windows, clustered columns, and steep roofs. **Goth,** *n.* a rude, ignorant person; one deficient in taste.

**gou'-da** (*goo'-*), *n.* a kind of hard cheese, often called Edam (*q.v.*). [< *Gouda*, a town in South Holland.]

**gouge** (*gouj* or *gooj*), **(gouged, goug'-ing),** *v.* to scoop out: *n.* a chisel, with a hollow blade, for cutting grooves. [F. <L.L. *guvia*, a kind of chisel.]

**gou-lard' water** (*goo-*), a solution of sub-acetate of lead used as a lotion in certain cases of inflammation. [< *Dr. T. Goulard*, the discoverer (in 1750).]

**gourd** (*goord*), *n.* a large, fleshy fruit whose outside skin is often used as a drinking-vessel. **gourd'-y,** *adj.* (of a horse) swelled in the legs. [F. *gourde* <L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.]

**gour'-mand** (*goor'-*), *n.* one who is too fond of eating; a glutton. (Note: the verb is **gormandize,** *q.v.*). [F.]

**gour-met'** (*goor-mā'*, less correctly, *-met'*), *n.* one who has a refined taste in matters of eating and drinking; an epicure. [F.]

**gout,** *n.* a disease of the smaller joints (frequently showing itself in the great toe). **gout'-i-ness,** *n.* **gout'-i-ly,** *adv.* **gout'-y** (*-i*), *adj.* diseased with, or subject to, gout. [F. *goutte* <L. *gutta*, a drop (the disease was formerly supposed to be caused by drops of humour in the joint affected).]

***goût*** (*goo*), *n.* taste; relish; flavour; nice perception; good taste. [F. *goût* <L. *gustus*, taste.]

**gov'-ern** (*guv'-*), **(-erned, -ern-ing),** *v.* to direct, control, or rule; to influence or restrain; to regulate; to steer (ship or boat). **gov'-ern-a-ble,** *adj.* **gov'-er-ness,** *n.* a female teacher. **daily governess,** one who visits her pupils at their homes daily, as opposed to a **resident governess,** who lives with her pupils. **nursery governess,** one who tends and teaches very young children. **gov'-er-nance,** *n.* government; management. **gov'-ern-ment,** *n.* the act of governing; mode of government; a body of persons who govern the State. **The Government,** *n.* (in Eng. politics) the Ministers (*q.v.*) forming the Cabinet, to whom is entrusted the administration of old laws, and the framing of new ones, the management of Home and Foreign affairs, and the carrying out of the general business of the State. **gov-ern-ment'-al,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, or sanctioned by, Government. **gov'-er-nor,** *n.* one who —; a contrivance in a steam-engine, and machinery generally, for securing a regular uniform rate of movement. **the governor,** a title, familiarly respectful, for the head of a family, or a firm, a business house, etc. **governor-general,** *n.* (*pl.* **governors-general**), one who has deputy-governors under him (often called **lieutenant-governors,** as in Australia and Canada), *esp.* as a Viceroy in a country. **gov'-er-nor-ship,** *adj.* the office of governor, or the time during which he governs. [Note: The French forms ***gouverneur, f. gouvernante,*** are frequently used in Eng., the former for "tutor," and the latter for "governess."] [F. < L. *gŭberno*, I steer, govern.]

**Gov.-Gen.,** Governor-General.

**gow'-an,** *n.* the wild daisy. [Perhaps < **gold,** or Scand.]

**gown,** *n.* a woman's upper garment; a long robe worn by some clergymen, and by professors, barristers, judges, university students, etc. **dressing-gown,** *n. see* **dress. tea-gown,** *n.* a lady's dress for afternoon wear, less elaborately trimmed than for evening, dinner, or full dress, and generally loose and flowing. **gowned,** *adj.* dressed in a gown. [W. *gwn*.]

**G.P.O.,** General Post Office.

**gr.,** gramme. **grs.,** (*pl.*).

**graal** (*grâl*), *n. See* **grail,**

**grab (grabbed, grab'-bing),** *v.* to snatch; to seize suddenly; to clutch: *n.* **grab'-ber,** *n.* one who —. [Scand. *grabba.*]

**grace,** *n.* ease of manner and movement; favour; mercy; pardon; the mercy and love of God; a short prayer or blessing at meals; politeness; an act or decree of the governing body of an English university; a courtesy title used when addressing a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop. **the Graces,** three ancient goddesses, represented in the form of beautiful women, who were supposed to confer grace, beauty, and joy on mankind: *v.* **(graced, gra'-cing),** to show favour to; to adorn. **grace-cup,** *n.* a goblet in which health is drunk after grace; the drinking itself. **grace'-ful,** *adj.* elegant; easy; agreeable. **grace'-less,** *adj.* without dignity or good manners; abandoned. **gra'-cious** (*-shus*), *adj.* showing grace; kind. **in the good graces of,** in favour with (someone). **with a good** (or **bad**) **grace,** in a fit, proper, and kindly manner (or in an unwilling, ill-tempered manner). **to take heart of —,** to cheer up and try again after encouragement or help. [F. < L. *grātia,* favour.]

***gra-da'-tim,*** *adv.* [L.] gradually; step by step; by degrees.

**grade,** *n.* a step; a degree; a rank; the rate of ascent or descent: *v.* **(gra'-ded, gra'-ding),** to arrange in grades. **gra-date'** (**-da'-ted, -da'-ting**), *v.* to arrange or blend (as colours) gradually. **gra-da'-tion** (*grā-dā'-shun*), *n.* arrangement of step by step. **gra'-da-to-ry** (*grā'-dă-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* proceeding step by step. **gra'-di-ent,** *n.* a gradual slope (either upwards or downwards); the part of a road (or railway) which slopes: *adj.* **grad'-u-al,** *adj.* by steps or degrees: *n.* an anthem sung at the celebration of the Eucharist (so called because formerly sung at the *steps* of the altar). **grad'-u-al-ly,** *adv.* **grad'-u-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to take a degree (at a university); to divide into and mark with degrees (as a thermometer). **gra'-dus,** *n.* a dictionary for help in writing Latin or Greek poetry; a book of exercises for that purpose. **on the up —,** in the ascendant; prospering. **on the down —,** not prospering; falling away (*esp.* in morals and religion). [F. < L. *grădus,* a step.]

**Grad'-grind,** *n.* one who believes that human life and conduct should be by rule, without regard to sentiment, personal feelings, or individual peculiarities. [< *Thos. Gradgrind,* in Chas. Dickens's "Hard Times," pub. 1854.]

**graf-fi'-to** (*-fē'-tō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-fi'-ti** (*-tē*), writings, pictures, etc., scratched on the walls of ancient cities and in the catacombs. [I. *graffiare,* to scratch.]

**graft (-ed, -ing),** sometimes spelt **graff,** *v.* to insert a bud or shoot into the stock of a tree or plant; to join one thing to another: *n.* the bud so inserted in grafting. **graft'-er,** *n.* one who —. [F. < L. < Gr. *graphō,* I write.]

**Grail** (*grāl*), *n., esp.* the **Holy Grail,** the cup (some say the dish), used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper: in it Joseph of Arimathæa is said to have collected the last drops of blood falling from the Saviour on the Cross. [O.F. < L. *crātĕr,* a bowl.]

**grain,** *n.* corn-seed; any small, hard seed; a very small particle or quantity; (in Troy-weight) the twenty-fourth part of a penny-weight; the fibre of wood; the texture of leather; quality or character of anything; natural disposition or inclination: *n. pl.* the remains of malt after brewing: *v.* **(grained, grain'-ing),** to make into grains; to colour (wood) so as to imitate wood-fibres. **grain'-er,** *n.* one who —. **gran'-ar-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* a place for storing grain. **gra-niv'-o-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* grain-eating (animal). **against the —,** contrary to one's inclination or wishes. **with a — of salt,** with some doubt. [F. < L. *grānum,* a grain, seed.]

**gral-la-to'-res** (or **gral-læ'**) (*-lē'*), *n. pl.* any class of wading-birds with long legs, necks, and bills, as the crane, stork, etc. **gral-la-to'-ri-al,** *adj.* [L. *grallātor,* one who walks or runs on stilts < *grallæ,* stilts < *grădus,* a step.]

**gram,** *n.* *See* **gramme.**

**gram'-a-ry,** or **-rie,** *n.* grammar; learning; magic; enchantment. [*See* **gram-mar.**]

**gram-in-iv'-o-rous** (*-rŭs*), *adj.* feeding on grass and herbs. [L. *grāmen,* grass + *vŏro,* I devour.]

**gram'-ma-logue** (*-lŏg*), *n.* (in shorthand) a word represented by a single sign; a letter-word. [Gr. *gramma,* letter + *lŏgos,* word.]

**gram'-mar,** *n.* the science which deals with the correct use of language; a book containing the principles and rules for correct speaking and writing. **gram-mat'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* **gram-ma'-ri-an** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a teacher or professor of —. **gram'-ma-tist,** *n.* a grammarian. **grammar-school,** *n.* (originally) one in which Latin and Greek were the subjects principally taught. [F.<L.<Gr. *gramma*, a letter<*graphō*, I write.]

**gramme** (*gram*) (not **gram** as a single word), *n.* the French unit of weight (about 15½ grains Troy, or $\frac{1}{30}$ oz. Avoirdupois). [NOTE: The official (Board of Trade) spelling is **gramme** when used as a single word, but **gram** in compounds.] [F.<Gr. *gramma*, a small weight.]

**gram'-o-phone** (not **gram'-a-**) (*-fōn*), *n.* an instrument for recording and reproducing the living voice, from records made on vulcanite discs. (In a phonograph the records are made on cylinders). [Gr. *gramma*, a letter+*phōnē*, sound.]

**gram'-pus,** *n.* a large kind of dolphin, which feeds on fish. [F.<L. *grandis piscis*, great fish.]

**gran'-ar-y.** *See* **grain.**

**grand,** *adj.* great; fine-looking; noble; splendid; sublime; large in size. **gran-dee',** *n.* a person of high rank (in Spain). **grand'-eur** (*-ūr* or *-yĕr*), *n.* splendour; nobleness. **grande dame** (*grând dâm*), [F.] a married woman, *esp.* the mistress of a house; a woman of distinguished appearance. **Grand duke,** a sovereign of certain small states in Germany (called **Grand duchies**); in Russia, a title given to the son of an Emperor. **Grand duchess,** the wife of a Grand duke. **grand'-fa-ther, grand'-mo-ther, grand'-son,** etc., *ns.* father's or mother's father or mother, son's or daughter's son, etc. **gran-dil'-o-quent,** *adj.* pompous; bombastic. **gran'-di-ose,** *adj.* imposing; striking; pompous; stately. **grand-juror,** *n.* a member of a grand-jury. **grand-jury,** *n.* one composed of some of the principal men of a county or district, and deciding whether there is sufficient evidence for a prisoner to be sent for trial. **Grand Master,** the title of the head of several orders of Knighthood; the head of the Freemasons and other societies; an expert. **grand-motherly,** *adj.* like a grand-mother, having anxious care; over-anxious about trifles; (in government) making laws and regulations as if the people were children and unable to look after their own interests, or laws which trespass somewhat on their liberty. **grandsire,** *n.* a grandfather; an ancestor; a particular way of ringing the changes on a peal of bells. **grand-stand,** *n.* an elevated arrangement of seats, etc., at a race-course, sports-ground, etc., from which a good view can be obtained. **grandfather's clock,** a common name for a clock in a long case, which stands on the ground. [F.<L. *grandis*, great.]

***grande tenue*** (*ten-ü'*), or ***grande toilette*** (*twă-lĕt'*), [F.] full dress, generally with ***en*** or in.

**grange,** *n.* a farm-house with the out-buildings; a granary; a country residence. [F. *grange*, a barn<L. *grānum*, grain.]

**gran'-ite** (*-it*), *n.* a hard kind of igneous, unstratified rock. **gra-nit'-ic,** *adj.* [I. *granito*<L. *grānum*, a grain.]

**grant (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to give; to permit to have; to concede; to admit as true: *n.* something granted; a gift; an allowance. **gran-tee',** *n.* one to whom something is granted. **grant'-er,** *n.* one who grants. **grant'-or,** *n.* (in law) one who makes a grant or conveyance. **grant in aid,** (Parliament) a grant of money to a Local Authority to assist in carrying out some work which has been authorized by legislation, but which, though of local interest, is of national benefit, *e.g.*, education. **to take for granted,** to accept or assume as true, without proof, and to act on it. [O.F. *graanter*<L. *crēdo*, I believe.]

**gran'-ule,** *n.* a small grain or particle. **gran'-u-lar,** *adj.* formed of grains, or of particles like grains. **gran'-u-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to form into grains. **gran-u-la'-tion,** *n.* the process of forming into grains; the healing of a wound by the formation of granules of flesh on it. **gran'-u-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* full of grains or granules. [L. *grānum*, a grain.]

**grape,** *n.* the fruit of the vine. **gra'-per-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* a place where grapes are grown; a vinery. **grape-cure,** *n.* a method of treating certain diseases by giving the patient large quantities of

grape-juice. **grape–fruit,** *n.* the shaddock or pomelo, a kind of orange which grows in clusters. **grape–shot,** *n.* a number of separate small iron balls, forming a single charge for a cannon, and so arranged that, when fired, they will be scattered about. **grape–sugar,** *n.* the sugar (called dextrose) found in fruits. **gra'-py,** *adj.* **sour grapes,** things despised, because they cannot be obtained or attained to. [F. *grappe*, a bunch of grapes.]

**-graph** (*graf*), *n.* a representation, by means of lines, of some truth or law in mathematics, chemistry, physics, nature-knowledge, etc. [*See* next word.]

**-graph,** a suffix (word-ending) indicating something written or drawn, also a writing or a writer. [Gr. *graphō*, I write.]

**graph'-ic** (*graf'-*), *adj.* clear and distinct (as in a picture); forcible; vivid; well-described. **graph'-ic-al,** *adj.* **graph'-ic-al-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* [Gr. *graphō*, I write.]

**graph'-ite** (*-īt*), *n.* a kind of carbon; black-lead. [Gr. *graphō*, I write.]

**graph-ol'-o-gy,** *n.* the art of judging character from the handwriting of a person. [*See* **-graph.**]

**grap'-nel,** *n.* a small anchor with several flukes or arms; a grappling-iron. [*See* **grapple.**]

**grap'-ple (-pled, -pling),** *v.* to lay fast hold of; to struggle (with): *n.* a kind of hook. **grappling–iron,** *n.* a large grappling hook used to fasten one's ship to an enemy's vessel in time of war; a grapnel. [*Dim.* form of **grab.**]

**grasp (grasped, grasp'-ing),** *v.* to seize and hold (with the hand); to catch at; to comprehend: *n.* a grip of the hand; a reach of the arm; power of the intellect. **grasp'-ing,** *adj.* covetous; avaricious. [M.E. *graspen.*]

**grass,** *n.* the common herbage; food on which cattle graze; that class of plants which produce grain, such as wheat, rye, oats, rice, millet, etc. **grass'-hop-per,** *n.* an insect resembling the locust. **grass–land,** *n.* land kept in grass; permanent pasture. **grass–plot,** *n.* a space covered with grass; a lawn. **grass–snake,** *n.* the common (harmless) ringed-snake. **grass–widow,** *n.* a married woman whose husband is absent from her. **gras'-sy,** *adj.* **Spanish–grass,** *n.* esparto grass, *q.v.* **to let the grass grow under one's feet,** to loiter; to linger; to dawdle about. [A.S. *græs.*]

**grate,** *n.* a metal frame of a fire-place. **gra'-ted,** *adj.* having bars or grates. **gra'-ting,** *n.* an arrangement of bars (as in a grate, etc.). [I. *grata* < L. *crātēs*, a hurdle.]

**grate (gra'-ted, gra'-ting),** *v.* to rub hard, or wear away; to make into small particles by rubbing; to scrape; to sound harshly; to irritate, vex, or annoy. **gra'-ter,** *n.* an instrument with a rough surface for rubbing soft things. **gra'-ting,** *adj.* discordant; harsh. [F. *gratter*, to rub, scrape.]

**grate'-ful,** *adj.* thankful; causing pleasure; agreeable. **grate'-ful-ly,** *adv.* **grate'-ful-ness,** *n.* [F. < L. *grātus*, pleasing.]

**grat'-i-fy** (*-ĭ-*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to please; to do what is agreeable to; to indulge; to humour. **grat-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-ĭ-fī-*), *n.* pleasure; enjoyment; a recompense; a gratuity. [L. *grātus*, pleasing + *fio*, I am made.]

***grat-in'***, in the phrase ***au gratin*** (*ō grâ-taṅ'*), [F.] (cooked or dressed) with toasted bread-crumbs.

**gra'-tis** (not *grăt'-is*), *adv.* without payment; for nothing; free: *adj.* **gra-tu'-i-tous** (*-ĭ-tŭs*), *adj.* free of charge; asserted without cause or proof; not called for by circumstances. **gra-tu'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* something given (*esp.* a reward for something done or services rendered). [L. *grātis*, freely, for nothing]

**grat'-i-tude** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* thankfulness; kindly and friendly feeling towards a benefactor. [L. *grātus*, pleasing, thankful.]

**gra-va'-men,** *n.* (*pl.* **-vam'-i-na,** less correctly **-va'-mens**), a grievance; a cause or ground of complaint (at law); (in Church of Eng.) a statement of a grievance sent by the Lower House of Convocation to the Upper House. [L. *grāvis*, heavy.]

**grave (graved, gra'-ving),** *v.* to carve out in wood, stone, metal, etc; to engrave. **gra'-ver,** *n.* an engraver; the tool used in engraving. **graven image,** a carved likeness of a person or thing; an idol. [A.S. *grafan*, to dig, carve.]

**grave,** *n.* a pit for burying the dead; any place of burial. **grave–yard,** *n.* an enclosed space used as a burial-ground.

[A.S. *græf*, a cave, grave < *grafan*, to dig, carve.]

**grave**, *adj.* heavy; serious (as news, faults, etc.); staid; solemn; important; not showy (as dress). [F. < L. *grăvis*, heavy.]

**grave** (**graved, gra′-ving**), *v.* to clean the bottom of a ship from weeds, barnacles, etc. **graving-dock**, *see* **dock.** [Scand.]

**grav′-el**, *n.* small stones and sand mixed; a disease of the kidneys, etc.: *v.* (**-elled, -el-ling**), to cover with gravel. **gravel-pit**, *n.* a pit from which gravel is dug. **gravel-walk**, *n.* a path covered with —. **grav′-el-ly**, *adj.* [O.F. *gravelle*.]

***gra-veur′*** (*grâ-vĕr′*), *n.* [F.] an engraver.

**grav′-i-tate** (*-ĭ-*), (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to be strongly attracted (towards anything); to obey the law of gravitation; to tend towards. **grav-i-ta′-tion**, *n.* the force by which all bodies are attracted towards each other. **grav′-i-ty**, *n.* weight; solemnity; quiet seriousness; the tendency of all matter towards a centre of attraction, *esp.* the attractive force by which all bodies tend to move towards the centre of the earth (as shown by their falling to the ground). **centre of gravity**, that point in a body about which, if supported, all the other parts will be equally balanced. **specific gravity**, the relative weight of any solid, liquid, or gas, compared with the weight of an equal bulk of a standard substance, which is water for solids and liquids, and air (or hydrogen) for gases. [L. *grăvis*, heavy.]

**gra′-vy** (*-vĭ*), *n.* the juice which flows from meat while cooking; a kind of sauce made from such juice. **gravy-boat**, *n.* a kind of jug for holding gravy or sauce. **gravy-soup**, *n.* soup made from fresh meat. [*See* **greaves.**]

**gray**, *adj.* less correct for **grey**, *q.v.*, and all the derived words.

**gray′-ling**, *n.* a small fish of the salmon family. [< *gray* (*grey*) + *-ling*, small.]

**graze** (**grazed, gra′-zing**), *v.* to rub slightly; to scrape against: *n.* [?]

**graze** (**grazed, gra′-zing**), *v.* to feed on grass; to cause (sheep, etc.) to eat grass. **gra′-zer**, *n.* an animal that grazes. **gra′-zier** (*-zhur*), *n.* one who pastures cattle, and rears them for the market. **gra′-zing**, *n.* the act of feeding on grass; rearing cattle. [A.S. *grasian* < *græs*, grass.]

***gra-zi-o′-so*** (*grâ-tsē-ō′-sō*), *adv.* smoothly and gracefully (in *mus.*). [I.]

**grease**, *n.* fatty matter (as fat, tallow, lard); fat in a soft state; an inflammation in the heels of a horse: *v.* (**greased, greas′-ing**), to smear, anoint, or daub with —. **greas′-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* composed of, or like, grease; smeared or daubed with grease. **elbow-grease**, *n.* hard work with the hands and arms. [O.F. *graisse* < L. *crassus*, thick.]

**great** (*grāt*), *adj.* large; mighty; noble; superior; highly-gifted; important; difficult; burdensome. **great′-ness**, *n.* **great′-coat**, *n.* an overcoat. **Greater Britain**, the Colonies and Possessions forming the British Empire. **great-grandchild**, *n.* the child of a grandchild. **great-grandfather**, *n.* a father's or mother's grandfather. **great Dane**, a breed of large, close-haired dogs from Denmark; (incorrectly) a boar-hound. **great organ**, the loudest, strongest, and most powerful of the three parts (the great, choir, and swell organs) that form a grand organ. **The Great Powers**, the chief countries of Europe (Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia). **Greats**, *n.* the final examination in Honours at Oxford. **the Great Seal**, the principal seal of a Kingdom or State: in Great Britain this seal is kept by the Lord Chancellor. **the great unwashed**, the working-classes, many of whom are engaged in very dirty work. [A.S. *grēat*.]

**greaves** (*grēvz*), *n. pl.* (*sing.* **greave**, rarely used), armour for the legs (below the knees). [F. *grêve* (?).]

**greaves** (*grēvs*), *n. pl.* (sometimes spelt **graves**), the sediment of animal fat, pressed into cakes as food for dogs, etc. [Low G. *greven*.]

**grebe**, *n.* a short diving-bird, with a conical beak, short wings, and no tail, of which the largest European variety is the **Great Crested Grebe.** [F. *grèbe*.]

**Gre′-cian** (*grē′-shăn*), *adj.* pertaining to Greece: *n.* a native of Greece; one learned in the Greek language and literature; a senior boy of Christ's Hospital (commonly called the Blue-coat) School.

**greed**, *n.* eager desire for anything (*esp.* food or money). **greed′-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* wanting too much; covetous. **greed′-i-ly**, *adv.* **greed′-i-ness**, *n.* [A.S. *grǣdig*, greedy.]

**green,** *adj.* grass-coloured; young; inexperienced; full of life and vigour; new; immature; unripe (of fruit); awkward; untrained; unseasoned; sickly-looking: *n.* the name of several colours; an open space covered with grass or herbage, *esp.* one in a village or town for public use; a grass-plot in front of a house: in *pl.* green food-vegetables, *esp.* of the cabbage kind. **green'-back,** *n.* bank-notes; paper-money (*esp.* notes issued by the United States in 1862, and having a design printed on the back in green ink). **green-cloth,** *n.* a gambling-table. **green'-er,** *adj.* more green: *n.* an inexperienced workman, *esp.* a foreigner recently arrived. **green'-er-y,** *n.* green plants; verdure. **green'-finch,** *n.* a common British bird of a green colour. **green'-gage,** *n.* a sweet kind of green plum (introduced into England by Sir William Gage, about 1725). **green-grocer,** *n.* a dealer in fruit and vegetables. **green-hand,** *n.* a novice; an inferior hand (*esp.* a sailor). **green-heart,** *n.* a very hard kind of wood. **green-horn,** *n.* a raw, simple youth. **green'-house,** *n.* a house (of glass, etc.) in which tender plants are reared and cultivated. **green'-ing,** *n.* a sweet, juicy apple of a green colour. **green'-ness,** *n.* state of being —; inexperience. **green'-room,** *n.* a room in a theatre, near the stage, for the actors to retire into and issue from. **green stuffs,** green vegetables generally. **green'-sward,** *n.* green turf. **green-tea,** *n.* the leaves of the tea-plant dried quickly so as to retain their green colour. **green-vitriol,** *n.* sulphate of iron, used as a caustic. **green'-wood,** *n.* a wood or forest when green (in summer). **the green-eyed monster,** jealousy. [A.S. *grēne.*]

**Green'-wich** (*grĕn'-ij*), *adj.* of Greenwich, a town on the right bank of the Thames below London. **Greenwich time,** the time as shown by an accurate clock, carefully regulated to the mean time of the sun's passage over the meridian of Greenwich, adopted as the standard time in England, and in some countries on the Continent.

**greet (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to salute; to send, or address with, kind wishes. **greet'-ing,** *n.* a salutation. [A.S. *grētan.*]

**gre-ga'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* living in flocks or companies; not solitary; fond of company. **gre-ga'-ri-ous-ness,** *n.* [L. *gregārius* < *grex*, a flock.]

**Gre-go'-ri-an, music,** etc., that introduced into the service of the Christian Church by Pope Gregory I. (590—600) in the 6th century. **Gregorian Calendar, Gregorian Year,** those established in 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII.

**gre-nade',** *n.* a small shell (*usu.* of iron) filled with gunpowder and particles of iron, ignited by means of a fuse, and then thrown from the hand (in battle). **hand grenade,** *n.* a small, glass bottle containing water and certain chemicals used for extinguishing a fire. **gren-a-dier'** (*-dēr'*), *n.* a soldier belonging to the first of the three regiments of the Foot-Guards (formerly one who threw *grenades*). [F. < Sp. *granada*, a pomegranate < L. *grānum*, grain.]

**gren-a-dine'** (*-dēn'*), *n.* a light, thin, gauzy material (of silk or wool) used for ladies' dresses, shawls, etc.; small pieces of veal or game, larded. [F. < Sp. province Granada.]

† **grew'-el (-elled, -el-ling),** *v.* to punish; to defeat. **grew'-el-ling,** *n.* a severe defeat (in a game, etc). [*See* **gruel.**]

**grey** (less correctly **gray**), *adj.* of black and white colours mixed; aged; mature; dingy; sombre: *n.* **grey'-beard,** *n.* an old man; a large, coarse, earthen jug. **Grey-friar,** *n.*, *see* **friar. grey-hen,** *n.* a large stone bottle. **grey'-ish,** *adj.* rather grey. **the grey mare is the better horse,** the wife is superior to the husband, and so rules him. **the Greys,** the Scots Greys, a famous regiment established in 1683. [A.S. *grǣg*, gray.]

**grey'-hound** (not **gray'-**), *n.* a hunting dog with long legs and slender form. **ocean-greyhound,** *n.* a very swift steam-ship, *esp.* an Atlantic liner. [Ic. *grey*, a dog + *hundr*, hound.]

**grid,** *n.* a grating of parallel bars (*esp.* iron); a gridiron; (in *elec.*) a plate of a battery, somewhat like a grating, used in some primary, secondary, and storage batteries. [*See* **griddle.**]

**grid'-dle,** *n.* a flat plate of iron for baking cakes on. **griddle-cake,** or **girdle-cake,** *n.* a cake so baked. [O.F. *gredil* < L. *crātēs*, a hurdle.]

**grid'-i-ron** (*-urn*), *n.* a frame of iron bars for broiling (meat) over a clear fire; a

framework of wood or iron upon which a vessel is placed during repairs. [< **griddle**+**iron.**]

**grief** (*grēf*), *n.* deep sorrow; heavy affliction; pain; regret; distress of mind. **grieve** (**grieved, griev'-ing**), *v.* to feel grief; to mourn. **griev'-ance,** *n.* cause of grief; a hardship; an injury; an injustice. **griev'-ous** (*-ŭs*), *adj.* causing grief; painful; burdensome; harmful; destructive. **to come to —,** to meet with disaster or distress; to turn out or end badly. [F. *grief*<L. *grăvis*, heavy.]

**grif'-fin** (less usually **-fon**), *n.* a fabulous animal with the body and legs of a lion and the beak and wings of an eagle; a watchful guardian (*esp.* over a young person); a European newly-arrived in India, and unused to Indian ways; a novice. **grif'-fon,** *n.* a small pet dog of the terrier kind. [F. *griffon*<L. *gryps*<Gr. *grups*, a griffin, a dragon.]

**grig,** *n.* a cricket; the sand-eel; a merry person. [?<*crick*, in cricket.]

**grill** (**grilled, grill'-ing**), *v.* to broil on a **grill** or gridiron; to torment: *n.* that which is grilled; a gridiron. **grill-room,** *n.* (at a restaurant, etc.) one in which chops and steaks are served direct from the grill. [F. *griller*<L. *crātēs*, a hurdle, a harrow.]

**grille** (*gril*), *n.* a lattice; the screen separating the chancel of a church from the nave; a grating or screen of open metal-work (*esp.* in a door); the screen in the House of Commons in front of the Ladies' Gallery. [*See* **grill.**]

**gril-le'** (*gril-lā'*), *adj.* [F.] broiled.

**grilse,** *n.* a young salmon after its first return from the sea. [?]

**grim,** *adj.* fierce-looking; ferocious; of forbidding appearance; sullen; stern; surly. **grim'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *grimm*, fierce.]

**gri-mace'** (*grĭ-*), *n.* a distortion of the face: *v.* (**-maced', -ma'-cing**), to make a grimace. [F.<root of **grim.**]

**gri-mal'-kin** (*grĭ-*), *n.* an old cat (*esp.* a female cat). [**grey**+**malkin. malkin** = *Mald-kin.* *Mald* = Maud.]

**grime,** *n.* sooty dirt; soot; foul matter: *v.* (**grimed, gri'-ming**). **gri'-my** (*-mĭ*), *adj.* [Dan. *grim*, soot.]

**grin** (**grinned, grin'-ning**), *v.* to snarl or laugh through the teeth set together; a hard, forced or sneering smile: *n.* **to grin and bear it,** to make the best of an unpleasant circumstance or condition. [A.S. *grennian*, to grin.]

**grind** (*grīnd*), (**ground, grind'-ing**), *v.* to reduce to powder; to crush; to rub together; to sharpen (by rubbing); † to study hard (as for an examination); to drudge at a tedious task. **grind'-er,** *n.* one who —. **grind'-stone,** *n.* an instrument (sometimes circular) for sharpening (knives, tools, etc.). **grind'-er-y,** *n.* tools and materials used in shoe-making, saddlery, and other work in leather; a place where knives, etc., are ground. **to keep one's nose to the grindstone,** to keep at continuous hard work. [A.S. *grindan.*]

**grip** (*grip*), (**gripped, grip'-ping**), *v.* to seize forcibly; to grasp firmly by the hand: *n.* that by which anything is grasped. **grip'-per,** *n.* one who, or that which, —. [A.S. *gripe*<*grīpan*, to seize.]

**gripe** (*grīp*), (**griped, gri'-ping**), *v.* to grasp; to seize: *n.* a seizure; a sharp pain (*esp.* in the bowels); pinching distress. **gri'-ping,** *adj.* causing acute pain; avaricious. [A.S. *grīpan*, to seize.]

***grippe*** (*grĭp*), *n.* influenza or epidemic catarrh. [F. *gripper*, to seize; the disease seizes the person suddenly.]

**gris** (*grē* or *grĭs*), *n.* a kind of fur, grey in colour. [F. *gris*, grey.]

**gri-saille'** (*grē-zāl'*), *n.* a system of painting in grey tints (*esp.* on glass). [F. *gris*, grey.]

**gri-sette'** (*-zet'*), *n.* a smart young Frenchwoman of the working class. [F.<*gris*, grey<the grey dress they used to wear.]

**gris'-ly** (*griz'-lĭ*), *adj.* horrible (to the sight); frightful. **gris'-li-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *grīslīc.*]

**grist,** *n.* corn to be ground; profit; gain. **to bring — to the mill,** to be a source of profit; to add to one's income. [A.S. *grīst*, grinding.]

**grist'-le** (*gris'-l*), *n.* tough, flexible, elastic substance in animal bodies; cartilage. **grist'-li-ness,** *n.* **grist'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* [A.S. *gristel.*]

**grit,** *n.* coarse sand; gravel; a kind of sandstone; particles in meal; firmness of mind; spirit. **grit'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* having hard particles; plucky; determined. [A.S. *grēot*, earth, sand.]

**griz'-zle** (*-zl*), *n.* a grey colour. **griz'-zled,** *adj.* grey in colour; sprinkled or

mixed with grey; weather-beaten. **griz'-zly** (*-zlĭ*), *adj.* grey in colour (said *esp.* of the **grizzly bear** of N. America). [F. *gris*, grey.]

**grm.**, gramme or grammes.

**gro.**, gross.

**groan** (*grōn*), (**groaned, groan'-ing**), *v.* to make a deep, low, moaning sound (of pain or grief); to express disapprobation by a moaning sound: *n.* [A.S. *grānian*, to groan, probably of imitative origin.]

**groat** (*grōt*), *n.* an old English coin (coined up to 1662), value 4*d.* [NOTE: The silver fourpenny-piece (coined from 1836 to 1856, and since 1888 for the Colonies) was not called a groat.] [D. *groste*, great.]

**groats,** *n. pl.* oats, wheat, or other grain deprived of the husks. [A.S. *grātan*.]

**gro'-cer** (*-sĕr*), *n.* a dealer in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, and other com mon articles. **gro'-cer-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), articles bought and sold by a —. [F. *grossier* < *gros*, great, gross. A grocer meant originally one who sold *in gross*, or wholesale.]

**grog,** *n.* a mixture of spirits (originally rum) and cold water unsweetened; generally spirits for drinking. **grog'-gy,** *adj.* overcome with strong drink; tipsy; (of a horse) moving awkwardly, on account of tender feet. **grog-shop,** *n.* a tavern or public-house. [< Admiral Vernon (called '*Old Grog*,' because he wore a grogram cloak), who, in 1740, ordered the sailors to dilute their rum with water.]

**grog'-ram,** *n.* a kind of coarse cloth made of silk and mohair. [F. *grosgrain*, coarse-grain.]

**groin,** *n.* the hollow at that part of the body where the thigh joins the trunk; (in architecture) a hollow formed by the meeting of two arches or vaults; a breakwater (properly **groyne,** *q.v.*). **groined,** *adj.* having angular curves. **groin'-ing,** *n.* any system of vaulting. [? Ic. *grein*, a branch or arm.]

**groom,** *n.* a man in charge of a horse; a bride-groom: *v.* (**groomed, groom'-ing**), to attend to (a horse). **groom's'-man,** *n.* a friend acting as an attendant on the bridegroom at his marriage; his 'best-man.' **groom in waiting; groom of the chamber; groom of the stall,** three officers in the royal household of the English Sovereign. **well-groomed,** *adj.* clean and tidy in person, and neatly and well dressed (*esp.* of a man). [? Ic. *gromr*, a boy.]

**groove** (*groov*), *n.* a furrow; a channel; a rut; a fixed, regular method of working or course of conduct; a routine of life or settled habits: *v.* (**grooved, groov'-ing**), to cut or form a groove. **groov'-y,** *adj.* [D. *groeve*, a groove.]

**grope** (**groped, gro'-ping**), *v.* to feel or search (*esp.* one's way in the dark) with the hands; to search after or attempt to find. [A.S. *grāpian*, to seize.]

**gros'-beak** (less correctly **gross'-**), *n.* one of several small birds (of the finch tribe) with thick, heavy beaks for seed-crushing; the haw-finch. [**gross** + **beak.**]

***gro-seille'*** (*grō-zā-ĭ'*), *n.* the currant; the gooseberry. [G. *Kräuselbeere.*]

**gros'-grain** (*grō'-grān*), *n.* a strong, durable, corded silk. [F.]

**gross** (*grōs*), *adj.* coarse; rough; thick; vulgar; impure (as language); serious (as a mistake); shameful (as an injustice): *n.* twelve dozen; the whole amount. **gross'-ly,** *adv.* **gross'-ness,** *n.* the quality of being —. **in gross,** in bulk; wholesale. [F. *gros*, thick, gross, < L. *grossus*, thick.]

**grot,** *n.* *See* **grotto.**

**gro-tesque'** (*-tesk'*), *adj.* distorted; ludicrous; whimsical; irregular in design. **gro-tesque'-ness,** *n.* [F. < root of **grotto.**]

**grot'-to,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tos** or **-toes**), or **grot,** a small cave (*esp.* in a rock). [F. *grotte* < L. *crypta*. *See* **crypt.**]

**ground,** *n.* land; earth; soil; foundation; the floor; sufficient reason; substance: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to found; to fix; to instruct in the elements of any subject; (of a ship) to touch the bottom or remain fixed. **ground-bait,** *n.* bait thrown into the water to cause the fish to gather together for catching. **ground'-er,** *n.* (at cricket, base-ball, etc.) a ball thrown or struck along the ground. **ground-floor,** *n.* the floor of a house, level (or nearly so) with the earth. **ground-game,** *n.* hares, rabbits, and other such hunted creatures as do not fly. **ground-ice,** *n.* ice formed at the bottom of water before it forms at the surface. **ground'-less,** *adj.* without foundation or cause; false; unauthorized. **ground'-ling,** *n.* a fish

(the loach) that keeps near the bottom of the water; a spectator in the pit of a theatre; a low, vulgar person. **ground–net,** *n.* a kind of fishing-net trailed along the ground. **ground–nut,** *n.* the pea-nut, or earth-nut, or earth-chestnut, a kind of wild bean found in North America, the tuberous roots of which are eaten. **ground–plan,** *n.* a plan showing the ground-floor of a building. **ground–rent,** *n.* the rent paid to the owner of land which is let for building upon. **ground–swell,** *n.* a deep swell or heavy rolling of the sea, the result of a distant storm. **ground–tackle,** *n.* a general name for all the ropes, etc., used for securing or mooring a vessel (*esp.* when at anchor). **ground'-work,** *n.* the foundation, or basis, or main principles of a work. **grounds,** *n. pl.* dregs; sediment. **to be on one's own —,** to be dealing with something with which one is familiar. **to fall to the —,** to fail; to come to nothing. **to gain —,** to advance; to gain an advantage. **to lose —,** to fall, or be forced, back; to lose an advantage. **to be on delicate —,** to be dealing with something (*esp.* in conversation) that requires extreme care and tact. **to stand one's —,** to stand firm; to keep an advantage gained. [A.S. *grund*, ground.]

**ground,** *p.t.* and *p.p.* of **grind.**

**ground'-sel,** *n.* a common, wild, annual weed, bearing yellow flowers. [A.S. *grundeswylige*, ground-swallowing.]

**group** (*groop*), *n.* a collection; a cluster; an assemblage; a class: *v.* **(grouped, group'-ing),** to arrange in order; to classify; to gather together. [F. *groupe.*]

**grouse** (*grous*), *n.* the heath-cock or moor-fowl; a reddish-coloured game-bird; a wild fowl of several species. [?]

**grouse (groused, grous'-ing),** *v.* to grumble; to utter a sound of dissatisfaction (as a camel). [?]

**grout,** *n.* coarse meal; lees or sediment (of liquor); thin mortar, cement, or plaster; in *pl.*, dregs. [A.S. *grūt*, coarse meal.] [[A.S. *grāf*, grove.]

**grove,** *n.* a small wood or cluster of trees.

**grov'-el (-elled, -el-ling),** *v.* to creep on the earth; to act basely or meanly. **grov'-el-ling,** *adj.* mean in life or character. **grov'-el-ler,** *n.* [Ic. *grufla.*]

**grow** (*grō*), **(grew, grown, grow'-ing),** *v.* to increase in size; to become larger; to develop; to improve; to cause to grow; to become (pale, thin, etc.). **grow'-er,** *n.* one who causes to grow (by planting, etc.). **growth,** *n.* process of growing; gradual increase; progress or development. **to — up,** to advance to full size or maturity. [A.S. *grōwan*, to grow.]

**growl** (*groul*), **(growled, growl'-ing),** *v.* to snarl (*esp.* of, or like, a dog); to grumble: *n.* **growl'-er,** *n.* one who —; † a four-wheeled cab. [D. *grollen.* Imit.]

**groyne** (*groin*), (not **groin** in this sense), *n.* a fence or breakwater (*usu.* of wood) raised to resist the encroachment of the sea on the coast. [? < root of **groin.**]

**grub,** *n.* a small worm; a maggot; the larva of certain beetles, moths, etc.; † food: *v.* **(grubbed, grub'-bing),** to dig about in the earth; to be occupied in doing menial work. [M.E. *grobben.*]

**grudge** (*grŭj*), **(grudged, grudg'-ing),** *v.* to look upon with envy; to murmur at; to give or take unwillingly; to be unwilling or reluctant: *n.* discontent; envy; ill-will; an old cause of hatred or quarrel. **grudg'-ing-ly,** *adv.* (granting) with a reluctant or unwilling feeling. [O.F. *groucher.*]

**gru'-el** (*groo'-*), *n.* thin food made from oatmeal boiled in water or milk; thin porridge. [F. *gruel* < root of **grout.**]

**grue'-some** (*groo'-sum*), *adj.* horrible; depressing; fearful. [Sc.]

**gruff,** *adj.* rough in voice or manner. **gruff'-ly,** *adv.* **gruff'-ness,** *n.* [D. *grof.*]

**grum'-ble** (*-bl*), **(-bled, -bling),** *v.* to murmur discontentedly. **grum'-bler,** *n.* one who —. [F. *grommeler.*]

**grum'-py** (*-pī*), *adj.* sulky; surly. **grum'-pish,** *adj.* [< root of **grumble.**]

**Grun'-dy (Mrs.),** *n.* a general name for public fault-finders and busy-bodies. The term "Mrs. Grundy" represents the opinion which one's friends and neighbours have about one's actions or words, as in the phrase, "What will Mrs. Grundy say (or think)?" [< *Mrs. Grundy*, a character in Tom Morton's play "Speed the Plough," 1798.]

**grunt (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to make a noise like a hog or pig: *n.* a short, deep, guttural sound. [Imitative.]

**gru-yère'** (*grū-yār'*), *n.* a kind of whole-milk cheese, made at Gruyère, a small town in Switzerland, in the canton Freiburg.

**G. & S.W.R.**, Glasgow & South-Western Railway.

**G.S. & W.R.**, Great Southern & Western Railway (Ireland).

**gua'-iac-um** (*gwā'-yăk-um*, not *gū-yăk'-*) *n.* the resin of a tree of the same name growing in tropical America, much used in medicine, *esp.* for rheumatism. [L.L. < Sp. *guayaco* < a Haytian word.]

**gua'-no** (*gwā'-no*, or, more usually, *gū-an'-o*), *n.* a manure (the dung of certain sea-fowl). [Sp. < Peruvian *huano*, dung]

**guar-an-tee'** (*gar-*), *n.* a warrant or surety; a pledge; an undertaking by one person to see that certain engagements or duties are fulfilled: *v.* **(-teed', -tee'-ing)**, to give a warrant; to give security for. **guar-an-tor'** (not **-te'-er**), *n.* one who—. [F. *garantir*, to warrant.]

**guard** (*gărd*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to watch over or take care of; to defend; to protect: *n.* a defence; a watchman; one who has charge of a mail-coach, railway train, etc.; watchfulness. **Guards**, *n. pl.* the troops who form the body-guard of the Sovereign. **guard'-ant**, *adj.* (in heraldry) having the face (of an animal) turned towards the spectator. **guard'-ed**, *adj.* cautious; wary; prudent. **guard'-ed-ly**, *adv.* in a guarded manner. **guar'-di-an** (*-dĭ-*), *n.* one who guards; one who takes charge of an orphan until he (or she) attains majority; a member of the **Board of Guardians**, who look after the poor in a district. **guar'-di-an-ship**, *n.* the office or duty of a guardian, or the time during which he is acting. **guards'-man**, *n.* a soldier belonging to the Guards. **guard–book**, *n.* a blank book having narrow strips of paper or card bound in with the full leaves, so that other papers can be pasted on the leaves without causing the back of the book to break. **guard–rail**, *n.* (on a railway line) a short rail placed on the inside of a main rail to keep the wheels on the track; a hand-rail which guards against accidents. **guard'-room**, *n.* a room occupied by a guard of soldiers for the detention of military defaulters. **guard'-ship**, *n.* a ship of war defending a harbour, or the coast generally, in time of war. **guard–wire**, *n.* (in overhead electric traction) a wire placed above the one carrying the current, to prevent telegraph and telephone wires coming in contact with it. **guardian angel**, an angel supposed to watch over a person; a person who takes great interest in, and forwards the interests of, another. **advanced —**, a small body of troops preceding the main body. **to mount —**, to go on sentry duty. **to be on (or off) one's —**, to be in a cautious and watchful (or careless and unsuspicious) state. [O.F. *guarder* (F. *garder*).]

**gua'-va** (*gwā'-*), *n.* a tropical American tree, the yellow, pear-shaped fruit of which is made into a rich jelly. [W. Indian.]

**gud'-geon** (*guj'-un*), *n.* a small fresh-water fish, allied to the carp, and easily caught; a simpleton; a person easily cheated. [F. *goujon*.]

**gud'-geon** (*guj'-un*), *n.* the iron pin or shaft on which a wheel turns. [O.F. *gougon*.]

**guel'-der–rose** (*gel'-*), *n.* a shrub bearing large, white, round flowers; the snow-ball tree. [< *Guelderland*, in Holland.]

**guer'-don** (*ger'-*), *n.* reward; recompense. [O.F. < G. *wieder*, back again + L. *dōnum*, a gift.]

**guern'-sey** (*gern'-zĭ*), *n.* a close-fitting, knitted, woollen shirt. [< *Guernsey*, one of the Channel Islands.]

**guer-ril'-la** (less correctly, **guer-il'-la**) (*gĕr-*), *n.* irregular warfare by small bands; a member of such a band: *adj.* [Sp. *dim.* of *guerra* (F. *guerre*), war.]

**guess** (*ges*), **(guessed, guess'-ing)**, *v.* to form a hasty opinion; to conjecture; to imagine; to suppose [an American revival from the days of Chaucer (died 1400)]: *n.* an opinion formed at random; a conjecture. **guess'-er**, *n.* **guess–work**, *n.* conjecture; mere supposition; work performed, or result obtained, in a haphazard manner. [O.E. *gessen* < a root allied to **get**.]

**guest** (*gest*), *n.* a visitor entertained; a lodger or boarder at an hotel, lodging-house, or company-house. **guest–chamber**, *n.* a room (*esp.* a bedroom) for the use of a guest. **guest–house**, *n.* an inn; (in an abbey) the part of the building where the abbot entertained visitors. [O.G. *gast*, *cf.* L. *hostis*, a stranger.] [[Imitative.]

**guf-faw'**, *n.* a loud burst of laughter.

**Gui'-co-war** (*gī'-ko-wär*, or *gē'-*), *n.* incorrect spelling for **Gaekwar**, *q.v.*

**guide** (*gīd*), **(gui'-ded, gui'-ding)**, *v.* to lead or direct; to regulate and manage; to instruct and influence: *n.* a leader, director, or conductor. **gui'-da-ble,** *adj.* **gui'-dance** (*gī'-dans*), *n.* leading; directing; influencing. **guide-book,** *n.* a book giving information (*esp.* to travellers) about places [sometimes called a **guide**]. **guide'-less,** *adj.* without a guide or guidance. **guide-post,** *n.* a post erected at the road-side (*esp.* where roads meet) to direct travellers. [F. *guider.*]

**gui'-don** (*gī'-d'n*, or *gee'-doń*), *n.* a small flag, generally shaped thus ▷, or ⊐≷ used to guide a small body of troops or to make signals; the one who carries such a flag. [F.]

**guild** (*gild*), *n.* an association (of persons) for mutual aid and protection (*esp.* for trade, or in religious and social work); a society. **guild-hall,** *n.* the hall of assembly for a guild or corporation (*esp.* the London Guildhall); a town-hall. [M.E. *gilde* < *geldan*, to pay.]

**guil'-der** (less correctly, **gil'-**), *n.* a Dutch silver coin, value about 1/8. [D. *gulden*]

**guile** (*gīl*), *n.* deceit; cunning; treachery. **guile'-ful,** *adj.* deceitful; crafty. **guile'-less,** *adj.* without guile; artless. [O.F. *guile* < root of A.S. *wīl*, wile, trick.]

**guil'-le-mot** (*gĭl'-*), *n.* a marine diving-bird of the Auk family, found on the shores of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. [F.]

**guil-loche'** (*gil-lōsh'* or *gē-yŏsh'*), *n.* an ornament formed of two or more bands twisting over each other, thus ∞∞∞∞∞ [< *Guillot*, the name of the inventor of a tool for making such lines.]

**guil'-lo-tine** (*gil'-lŏ-tēn*), *n.* an instrument for beheading by the descending stroke of a heavy knife or axe; any machine for cutting, which works like a guillotine (*esp.* for cutting paper). In the House of Commons, the summary closing of a debate by the vote of the majority of the members present; the closure, *q.v.* [F. < *Dr. J. J. Guillotin*, a physician (died 1814), who introduced it into France in 1792.]

**guilt** (*gilt*), *n.* conduct liable to bring punishment; crime; sin; wickedness. **guilt'-y** (*-i*), *adj.* criminal; having done, or been proved to have done, wrong; conscious of having done evil. **guilt'-i-ness,** *n.* **guilt'-less,** *adj.* without guilt; innocent. [A.S. *gylt*, guilt, sin.]

**guimp** or **guimpe** (*gĭmp*), *n.* a square-cut over-blouse for a lady; † a jumper; a kind of small fichu. [F.]

**guin'-ea** (*gin'-ĭ*), *n.* an English gold coin worth 21 shillings, now obsolete (none coined since 1813); a sum of money = 21/-. [First coined in 1663 from gold brought from *Guinea*, in Africa.]

**guinea-fowl,** *n.* a fowl of the pheasant family, introduced from *Guinea*, in Africa, in the 16th century.

**guinea-pig,** *n.* a small rodent quadruped somewhat resembling a small pig, introduced into Europe from Brazil in the 16th century; one who allows his name to appear as director of a company (solely for the sake of the *guinea* fee), but who has neither time (nor often ability) to attend to the duties. [Probably < *Guiana* pig.]

**guinea-worm,** *n.* a long, thread-like worm of a white colour common in many parts of Africa and Asia. It lodges in the legs and produces painful sores. [< *Guinea*, where common.]

**gui-pure'** (*gē-poor'*), *n.* a kind of lace, *esp.* one having no groundwork or mesh, the pattern being fixed by interlacing threads, or an imitation of old-fashioned lace; a kind of gimp. [F.]

**guise** (*gīz*), *n.* manner; appearance; dress; behaviour. [F. *guise* < root of A.S. *wīse*, wise, manner.]

**gui-tar'** (*gĭ-*), *n.* a kind of violin (*usu.* with six strings) played by the fingers, and especially for accompanying the voice. [F. *guitare* < L. *cithăra* < Gr. *kithăra*, a kind of lyré.]

**gulch** (*gultsh*), *n.* a narrow and deep ravine; a gulley. [?]

**gules** (*gūlz*), *n.* red colour (in heraldry). [O.F. *gueules* < L.L. *gulæ*, ermine dyed red.]

**gulf,** *n.* a large indentation in the sea-coast; a huge pit or chasm in the earth; a whirlpool; an immeasurable depth; anything insatiable. **Gulf-stream,** *n.* a mighty current of warm water flowing from the Gulf of Mexico across the Atlantic Ocean. **gulf-weed,** *n.* a branching, stone-brown sea-weed having many berry-like air-vessels, found *esp.* in the Sargasso Sea (in the Atlantic). [F. *golfe* < Gr, *kolpos*, the bosom, fold.]

**gull,** *n.* a web-footed sea-bird (said to be stupid, and easily caught); a stupid person: *v.* **(gulled, gul'-ling),** to cheat; to deceive. **gul'-li-ble** (*-lĭ-bl*), *adj.* easily deceived. [?. Perhaps from the *cry* of the bird.]

**gul'-let,** *n.* the throat; the food-pipe in the neck, by which food and drink are carried to the stomach. [F. *goulet* < L. *gŭla*, the throat.]

**gul'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *n.* a small water-channel; a gutter. **gulley-hole,** *n.* the opening from the street into a sewer or drain. [< root of **gullet.**]

**gulp (gulped, gulp'-ing),** *v.* to swallow greedily, or in large draughts; to swallow up entirely: *n.* a mouthful. [D. *gulpen*, to swallow eagerly.]

**gum,** *n.* the fleshy substance which surrounds the teeth in the jaws. **gum'-boil,** *n.* a painful boil or abscess in the gums. **gum-rash,** *n.* red-gum; tooth-rash; an eruption of red pimples on the face, neck, and arms in early infancy. [A.S. *gōma*, palate, gum.]

**gum,** *n.* the name given to the juices which flow from various trees and plants, and which are used as adhesives, for making varnishes, etc., in medicine, and in the arts: *v.* **(gummed, gum'-ming),** to smear with, or to stiffen with, gum; to unite or fasten by means of gum. **gum'-mi-ness,** *n.* **gum'-my,** *adj.* like gum; sticky. **gum-arabic,** *n.* Arabian gum, obtained from various species of acacia. **gum-elastic,** *n.* india-rubber. **gum-resin,** *n.* a vegetable secretion from several kinds of trees, consisting of resin mixed with gum or mucilage, as aloes, myrrh, gamboge, and many others. **gum-tree,** *n.* any tree that exudes gum, *esp.* the eucalyptus. [F. *gomme* < L. *gummĭ* < Gr. *kommi.*]

**gump'-tion** (*gum'-sh'n*), *n.* common sense; shrewdness; mother-wit. [?]

**gun,** *n.* a firearm; a cannon. **gun'-barrel,** *n.* the barrel or tube of a gun. **gun'-boat,** *n.* a boat or small vessel carrying one or more cannons. **gun-carriage,** *n.* the carriage on which a cannon is mounted and moved. **gun-cotton,** *n.* a highly explosive preparation made from cotton soaked in nitric and sulphuric acids. **gun-deck,** *n.* the lowest deck of a ship on which guns are placed. **gun-fire,** *n.* the time at which the morning, or evening, gun is fired (in camp, etc.). **gun-layer,** *n.* one who takes aim and fixes the cannon for firing. **gun-metal,** *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, or zinc. **gun'-ner,** *n.* one who works a cannon; one who has charge of the ordnance on board ship. **gun'-ner-y,** *n.* the art and practice of managing cannons. **gun'-pow-der,** *n.* an explosive powder made from charcoal, saltpetre, and sulphur. **gun-room,** *n.* (in a man-of-war) a room fitted up for the junior officers; (formerly) a room used by the gunner and his mates. **gun-running,** *n.* secretly introducing guns into a country. **gun'-smith,** *n.* a maker and repairer of guns. **gun-stock,** *n.* the piece of wood (the stock) to which the barrel of a gun is fixed. **gun'-wale,** or **gun'-nel,** *n.* the upper edge of a ship's (or boat's) side. **machine-gun,** *n.* a cannon provided with a store of ammunition, and which is loaded and fired automatically. **great guns,** heavy ordnance; persons of importance, or who think themselves such. **to blow great guns,** to blow a gale. **to stick to one's guns,** to hold one's own; to persevere. [?]

**gun'-ny,** *n.* a coarse kind of sacking (*esp.* made in India) woven from jute. [Hind. *gōn*, Sa. *gōnī*, a sack.]

**gur'-gle** (*-gl*), **(-gled, -gling),** *v.* to flow with a bubbling sound. [Imitative.]

**Gur'-kha** (less correctly **Ghoor'-ka** or **Goor'-kha**) (*goor'-kă*), *n.* a race of hardy mountaineers of Nepal, India; a soldier of this race. [Native.]

**gur'-nard** (less correctly **gur'-net**), *n.* a sea-fish having a large and spiny head. [O.F. *gournauld.*]

**gur'-rah,** *n.* a coarse Indian muslin. [Hind. *gārhā*, cloth.]

**gush (gushed, gush'-ing),** *v.* to rush out (as liquid); to act with sudden and rapid impulse; to make a great show of affection, enthusiasm, etc.: *n.* a copious flow (of water, language, etc.). **gush'-ing,** *adj.* rushing forth violently or copiously (as a fluid); soft-hearted; sentimental. [Ic. *gusa.*]

**gus'-set,** *n.* a small triangular piece of material let into a garment to strengthen, or to enlarge, some part of it. [F. *gousset*, arm-pit.]

**gust,** *n.* a sudden blast of wind; a violent burst of passion. **gus'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.*

squally; stormy. [Ic. *gustr*; cognate with **gush.**]

**gust,** *n.* the pleasure of tasting; relish; gratification. **gus'-ta-to-ry** (*-tŭ*), *adj.* relating to *gust.* **gus'-to,** *n.* keen relish (of food, etc.); enjoyment; zest. [L. *gustus*, taste.]

**gut,** *n.* the canal of the intestines; same as **cat-gut,** *q.v.*; the sac of silk taken from a silkworm (when ready to spin its cocoon) and drawn into a thread for making fishing-tackle: *v.* **(gut'-ted, gut'-ting),** to take out the bowels from; to plunder; to destroy (or remove) the interior or contents of (as a house burnt out). [A.S. *guttas*, entrails.]

**gut'-ta-per'-cha** (*-tchă*; less correctly, though commonly, *-shă*), *n.* a solidified milky juice or sap (*esp.* of various trees found growing naturally in the Malay Peninsula). [Malay, *gutta*, gum + *percha* the name of a tree producing it.]

**gut'-ter,** *n.* a small channel made for carrying water (*esp.* at the sides of a street, or under the eaves of a building); any narrow channel or groove: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to run down in drops (as grease from a candle); to form into hollows or channels. **gutter-snipe,** *n.* the common snipe; a neglected child (playing in the gutter); a street Arab. [F. *gouttière* < L. *gutta*, a drop.]

**gut'-tur-al,** *adj.* of the throat; harsh or rasping in sound: *n.* throat-sound (of letters, as *c* hard, *g* hard, *ch* hard, *k* and *q*). [F. < L. *guttur*, the throat.]

**guy** (*gī*), *n.* a rope used to guide or steady a suspended weight. [Sp. *guia*, a guide.]

**guy** (*gī*), *n.* a figure of Guy (or Guido) Fawkes, exhibited and burned on the anniversary of Gunpowder Plot (5th Nov., 1605); any frightful or grotesque figure; a person of queer dress or appearance.

**guz'-zle** (*-zl*), **(-zled, -zling),** *v.* to swallow (liquids) greedily; to eat and drink much, and too frequently. **guz'-zler,** *n.* one who guzzles. [< O.F. *gozier*, the throat.]

**Gwa'-li-an** (*gwâ-lĭ-*), *n.* a native of Wales: *adj.* of Wales.

**G.W.R.,** Great Western Railway.

**gym-kha'-na** (*jim-kâ'-nă*), *n.* a public place where athletic games are carried on; a fête at which athletic sports and contests are held. [Hind. *gend-khana*, a ball-house or racquet-court.]

**gym-na'-si-um** (*jim-nā'-zĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-si-ums** or **-si-a),** a place for the practice of athletic exercises; a school (in Germany) for studying the higher branches of literature and science; a preparatory school. **gym'-nast,** *n.* one who teaches or practises (*esp.* in public) such exercises; an athlete. **gym-nas'-tic,** *adj.* **gym-nas'-tics,** *n. pl.* athletic exercises. [L. < Gr. *gumnos*, naked.]

**gyn'-ar-che** (*jin'-* or *jī'-nar-*), *n.* government by a female. [Gr. *gunē*, a woman + *archē*, rule.]

**gyn-e-col'-o-gy** (*jĭn-e-kol'-ō-jĭ* or *jī-nĕ-*), *n.* the science of the diseases peculiar to women. [Gr. *gunē*, a woman + *logos*, discourse.]

**gyp** (*jĭp*), *n.* a male servant at Cambridge University (at Oxford called a "scout"). **gyp-room,** *n.* a room in a women's-college where the housemaid stores her domestic utensils. [? < **gypsy,** or < Gr. *gūps*, a vulture.]

**gyp'-sum** (*jĭp'-*), *n.* a valuable mineral called sulphate of lime, which, when burned and ground to powder, forms **plaster of Paris. gyp'-se-ous** (*-us*) or **gyp'-sous** (*-sus*), *adj.* [L. < Gr. *gupsos*, chalk.]

**gyp'-sy,** *n.* *See* **gipsy.**

**gy'-rate** (*jī'-*), **(-ra-ted, -ra-ting),** *v.* to wheel or whirl round; to move round spirally; to rotate. **gy'-ral,** *adj.* whirling. **gy-ra'-tion,** *n.* **gy'-ra-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* [L. *gȳrus* < Gr. *gūros*, a ring, a circle.]

**gyr'-fal-con** (*jer'-fawl-k'n* or *-fă-k'n*), *n.* *See* **ger-falcon.**

**gy'-ro-man-cy** (*jī'-* or *jīr'-o-*), *n.* a kind of divination by a person walking in a circle until dizziness caused a fall, the manner and direction of which were supposed to indicate what was likely to happen. [Gr. *gūros*, a circle + *manteia* divination.]

**gy'-ro-scope** (*jī'-*), *n.* an instrument (a kind of spinning top) for illustrating the laws of rotation: it consists of a heavy rotating wheel, so arranged that the axis is free to turn in any direction and thus balance itself. A large gyroscope may be applied to a vessel to keep it from rolling, and so prevent sea-sickness, and to a locomotive running on a mono-rail (a single rail) to balance it. [Gr. *gūros* a circle + *skŏpeō*, I see.]

**gy'-ro-stat** (*jī'-*), *n.* a kind of gyroscope

*q.v.* [Gr. *gūros*, a circle + *stătos*, standing.]

**gyves** (not **gives**) (*jīvz*), *n. pl.* shackles or fetters for the legs. [M.E. *gives*, fetters.]

## H

**h-**, the eighth letter of the alphabet, *usu.* sounded as an aspirate, but always silent in *heir*, *honest*, *honour*, *hour*, and their derivatives, and by some people not sounded in *herb*, *humble*, *humour*, and their derivatives, but this last pronunciation is not now considered quite correct. See also note to letter **a**.

**H**, hard (of lead pencils); hydrogen.

**H.A.**, Horse Artillery.

**ha** (*hä*), *int.* denoting surprise, joy, etc.

**Hab.**, *Habakkuk* (a Book of the Old Testament).

**hab-ane'**, *n.* a dance.

***ha'-be-as cor'-pus***, [L. thou (shalt) have the body (in court)], a writ issued by a judge or a court to a jailor, ordering him to produce a prisoner for trial before a court of justice, and state the reason for his detention. The Habeas Corpus Act was passed in 1679.

**hab'-er-dash-er**, *n.* a dealer in ribbons, tapes, and other smallwares (*esp.* drapery goods). **hab'-er-dash-er-y** (*-ĕr*), *n.* the goods sold by a —. [O.F. (?) *hapertas*, probably the name of a fabric.]

**hab'-er-geon** (*-jon*, less correctly *-jĕ-on*), *n.* armour (coat of mail) for the neck and breast. [O.F. *haubergeon*.]

**ha-bil'-i-ment**, *n.* a garment; in *pl.* clothing; dress; fittings; gear. [F. <L. *hăbĭlis*, handy, fit, suitable.]

**hab'-it**, *n.* ordinary course of conduct; usage; bodily temperament; peculiar ways of acting; custom; outward appearance; dress. **hab'-it-ed**, *adj.* by habit; dressed. **ha-bit'-u-al**, *adj.* formed or acquired by habit; customary. **ha-bit'-u-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to accustom. **hab'-i-tude**, *n.* manner or custom. **habit-cloth**, *n.* a light, smooth-faced cloth for making riding-habits and other outer garments. **habit-maker**, *n.* a maker of riding-habits; a costumier, *q.v.* **habit-shirt**, *n.* a kind of chemisette, of thin muslin or lace, worn by women on the neck and shoulders under the bodice. **riding-habit**, *n.* a dress worn by ladies on horseback. [F. <L. *hăbeo*, I have.]

**hab'-i-ta-ble** (*-tă-bl*), *adj.* able to be inhabited; fit to dwell in. **hab'-i-tant**, *n.* an inhabitant. **hab'-i-tat** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* the natural abode, locality, or region of an animal or plant; the place where anything is commonly found. **hab-i-ta'-tion**, *n.* dwelling; a place of abode; the name used for local branches of the Primrose League (founded 1883). [L. *hăbĭto*, I inhabit.]

**ha-bit'-u-é** (*hă-bit'-ū-ā* or *â-bit-ū-ā'*), *n.* (*f.* **-tu-ée**), [F.] one who frequents a place (as a club, etc.).

**H.A.C.**, Honourable Artillery Company.

**hach'-isch**, incorrect for **hash'-ish**, *q.v.*

**ha-ci-en'-da** (*hă-thĕ-en'-dă* or *hâ-si-en'-*) *n.* (in Spanish America) a cultivated farm with house; a large estate. [Sp.]

**hack (hacked, hack'-ing)**, *v.* to cut; to chip; to kick on the shins (as at football): *n.* a **hacking cough** is one which is short and interrupted and seems to cut or scrape the throat and chest. [A.S. *haccian*, to cut.]

**hack**, *n.* a horse for ordinary riding; a poor horse let out on hire; any person overworked; a drudge; one who hires himself out to do work, *esp.* literary work. [Shortened <**hackney**.]

**hack'-le** (*-l*), *n.* a steel comb for separating the coarse parts of flax, hemp, raw silk, etc.; any flimsy substance, unspun, as raw silk; a feather on a cock's neck: *v.* **(-led, -ling)**, to dress with a —; to tear asunder rudely. **hack'-ler**, *n.* a flax-dresser. **hackle-fly**, *n.* an artificial fly for angling made of feathers. [D. *hekel*.]

**hack'-ney** (*-nĭ*), *n.* a horse for general use, *esp.* a horse let out on hire; a horse and carriage kept for hire: *v.* **(-neyed, -ney-ing)**, to use too much; to make too common. **hackney-coach**, *n.* a coach let out on hire. **a hackneyed phrase**, a saying that has become tiresome by over use. [O.F. *haquenée*.]

**had'-dock**, *n.* a well-known sea-fish of the cod family. **fin'-nan haddock**, one cured with smoke (of burnt wood, turf, or peat). [M.E. *haddock*. Finnan is said to be derived from the *R. Findhorn*, in Scotland. ?]

**Ha'-des** (*-dēz*), *n.* the unseen world; the world of departed spirits. [Gr. *Haidēs*, Pluto, the god of the under-world; the grave.]

**hadj** or **hajj** (*hăj*), *n.* the pilgrimage

which every Mohammedan is expected to make, at least once in his lifetime, to Mecca. **had'-ji** or **haj'-ji** (*hăj'-ĭ*), *n.* one who is making, or has made, such a pilgrimage. [Ar., a pilgrimage.]

**hadst,** *v.* 2nd person *sing. past tense* of **have.** [NOTE.—No apostrophe.]

**hæ'-mal** or **he'-mal** (*hē'-*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, the blood or blood-vessels. **hæ-mat'-ic** or **he'-,** *n.* a medicine that improves the condition of the blood. **hæ'-ma-tin** or **hem'-a-tin,** *n.* a bluish-black substance obtained from the hæmoglobin in the red corpuscles of the blood. **hæ-mat'-o-gen** or **he-** (*-jen*), *adj.* blood-producing: *n.* any drug or medicine which helps to produce or enrich the blood. **hæ-ma-tol'-o-gy** or **he-** (*hē- -jĭ*), *n.* the study of the blood. [Gr. *haima*, blood.]

**hæm'-a-tite** (often spelt **hem'-**) (*hem'-* or *hē'-mă-*), *n.* a valuable ore of iron (so called from its blood-red or reddish-brown colour). [Gr. *haima*, blood.]

**hæ-mo-glo'-bin** (less correctly **he-**) (*hē-*), *n.* the colouring matter of the red corpuscles of the blood. [Gr. *haima*, blood.]

**hæm'-or-rhage** (*hem'-ŭ-rĭj*), *n.* a discharge of blood from a blood-vessel; bleeding. [Gr. *haima*, blood + *rhēgnūmi*, I burst forth.]

**hæm'-or-rhoids** (less correctly **hem'-**) (*hem'-ŭ-roids*), *n.* a painful discharge of blood; piles. [Gr. *haima*, blood + *rheō*, I flow.]

**haft,** *n.* a handle (*esp.* of a knife). [A.S. *hæft.*]

**hag,** *n.* an ugly old woman; a witch. **hag'-gish,** *adj.* **hag—ridden,** *adj.* troubled with nightmare, as though ridden by a hag. [A.S. *hægtis*, a witch.]

**Hag.,** *Haggai* (a Book of the Old Testament).

**hag'-gard,** *adj.* lean and wild-looking; hollow-eyed: *n.* a young or untrained hawk or falcon. [F. *hagard*, wild.]

**hag'-gis,** *n.* a Scotch dish made of the heart, liver, lights, etc., of a sheep or lamb, chopped up fine and mixed with suet, oatmeal, onions, etc., and boiled in a sheep's stomach-bag. [<root of **hack.**]

**hag'-gle** (*-gl*), **(-gled, -gling),** *v.* to mangle (in cutting); to be slow and hard in making a bargain; to dispute as to terms (in bargaining); to stick at trifles. **hag'-gler,** *n.* [<**hack.**]

**hag-i-og'-ra-pher** (*hag-ĭ-ŏg'-ră-fĕr* or *hā-jĭ-*), *n.* one who writes about the sacred books of the Bible, or the lives of saints. **hag-i-og'-ra-phy** (*-fĭ*), *n.* the holy writings. [Gr. *hagios*, sacred + *graphō*, I write.]

**hag-i-ol'-o-gy** (*hag-ĭ-ol'-ŏ-ji*), *n.* writings relating to the lives and legends of the Saints. **hag-i-ol'-o-gist** (*-jist*), *n.* one who writes, or is well acquainted with, the lives of Saints. [Gr. *hagios*, holy + *lŏgos*, a discourse.]

**hag'-i-o-scope** (*hag'-ĭ-* or *hā'-jĭ-*), *n.* an oblique opening in the screen, or the chancel-wall, of a church, to afford a view of the chief altar to those who are prevented, by the shape of the building, from seeing it: often called a "squint," *q.v.* [Gr. *hagios*, holy + *skŏpeō*, I look.]

**ha'—ha,** *n.* a sunk fence. [A.S. *haga*, an enclosure.]

**haik** (*hāk*), or **ha-ĭk'** (*hâ-eek'*) (not **haick**), *n.* a long piece of woollen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs as an outer garment or cloak, often wrapped round the head and body. [Ar.]

**hail** (*hāl*), *n.* frozen rain: *v.* (**hailed, hail'-ing**), to rain hail; to pour down in rapid succession. **hail'-stone,** *n.* **hail'-storm,** *n.* [A.S. *hagol*, hail.]

**hail (hailed, hail'-ing),** *v.* to greet; to call to at a distance: *int.* may you be in health. **to hail from,** to come from, to belong to (a place). **hail—fellow,** *n.* an intimate companion. **hail, fellow well met,** or **hail—fellow—well—met,** a phrase used to describe a man who makes friends with everyone. [<root of **health.**]

**hair,** *n.* a long, slender, hollow filament growing from the skin of an animal or the outer tissue of vegetable bodies; a mass of hairs. **hair'-bell,** *n.* incorrect for **hare'-bell,** *q.v.* **hair's—breadth** *n.* the breadth of a hair, a very minute distance. **hair'-breadth,** *adj.* very narrow (*esp.* of an escape). **hair'-brush,** *n.* a brush for dressing the hair **hair—cloth,** *n.* cloth woven partly or entirely from hair, *esp.* horse-hair **haired,** *adj.* having hairs (as fair-haired etc.). **hair'-i-ness,** *n.* **hair'-dresser,** *n.* one who trims or cuts people's hair. **hair—dye,** *n.* a preparation for altering the colour of the hair. **hair-line,** *n.* a very fine cord made of hair used for fishing; a rope of twisted hair

a fine line or stroke in writing or drawing. **hair–net,** *n.* a net (made of hair or silk) worn by women to keep the hair tidy. **hair–oil,** *n.* various oils scented and used for dressing the hair. **hair–pencil,** *n.* an artist's small paint-brush made of fine hair. **hair'-pin,** *n.* a small piece of wire, bent thus, to fasten up a lady's hair. **hair–powder,** *n.* a scented white powder (starch) for sprinkling on the hair (used *esp.* in the 18th century). **hair–restorer,** *n.* a preparation used to preserve the hair and promote its growth. **hair–seating,** *n.* a kind of coarse cloth woven from horse-hair, used for making the seats, etc., of chairs, sofas, etc. **hair–shirting,** *n.* a shirt made of hair-cloth. **hair–splitting,** *n.* making minute or nice distinctions : *adj.* **hair–spring,** *n.* (in a watch) a coil made of very fine wire and attached to the balance-wheel to regulate its movement. **hair–stroke,** *n.* a very fine line made in writing or drawing. **hair–trigger,** *n.* (in a fire-arm) a trigger so constructed as to fire a gun or pistol by a very slight pressure. **hair–worm,** *n.* a worm (fine as a horse-hair) which is found in ponds and rivers ; the guinea-worm is sometimes so called. **hai'-ry** (*hā'-rĭ*), *adj.* of, belonging to, or connected with, hair. **not to turn a hair,** not to show signs of being ruffled or disturbed. **to a hair,** to a nicety ; exactly. [A.S. *hǣr.*]

**hajj.** *See* **hadj.**

**hake,** *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family. [?]

**ha-keem'** (*hă-*), *n.* (in the East) a physician. [Ar.]

**ha'-kim** (*hā'-*), *n.* a judge, ruler, or governor in Mohammedan countries and in India. [Ar.]

**hal-a'-tion,** *n.* a halo-like or foggy appearance in a photograph due to reflection of light. [<halo+*-ation.*]

**hal'-berd,** *n.* a weapon consisting of a spear and battle-axe combined, and having a very long handle. **hal-ber-dier'** (*-dēr'*), *n.* a man armed with a —. [O.F. *halebarde.*]

**hal'-cy-on** (*-sĭ-*), *n.* the kingfisher (a bird) ; it was formerly believed to have the power of calming the waves of the sea while it was hatching : *adj.* calm, peaceful (*esp.* of days or times) ; happy. [Gr. *halkyōn*, a kingfisher, which was said to brood upon her nest when the weather was calm.]

**hale,** *adj.* healthy ; sound of body ; robust ; well. **hale'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *hāl*, whole ; healthy.]

**hale** (**haled, ha'-ling**), *v.* to draw ; to [drag. [*See* **haul.**]

**half** (*hâf*), *n.* (*pl.* **halves**), one of two equal parts. **half–back,** *n.* (at football) a position on the field half-way between the forwards and the backs (Association game) or half-way between the forwards and the three-quarter backs (Rugby game) ; a player in such a position. **half–blood,** *n.* relation between persons born of the same father or mother, but not of both ; a person born of parents of different races. **half–bound,** *n.* (in bookbinding) having the back and corners of one material (generally leather) and the sides of cloth. **half–boot,** *n.* a boot reaching half-way to the knee. **half–brother, –sister,** *n.* a brother or sister by one parent only. **half–caste,** *n.* a person born of a Hindu and a European ; one born of a European parent and a non-European, in the country of the latter. **half–cock,** *n.* (of a gun) having the hammer raised half-way so that it cannot be released by pulling the trigger. **half–hearted,** *adj.* indifferent ; wanting in courage, earnestness, or zeal. **half–mast,** *n.* the position of a flag lowered half-way down the flag-staff, as a mark of respect for the dead, or as a signal of distress. **half–pay,** *n.* half-wages or salary ; (of an officer in the army or navy) reduced pay when not in actual service : *adj.* receiving or entitled to half-pay. **half'-pen-ny** (*hā'-p'nĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **half'-pen-nies** or **half'-pence**), a copper coin half the value of a penny. [Note : *half-pennies* = separate coins ; *halfpence* = such coins in general.] **half–tide,** *n.* the time and state of the tide half-way between high (flood) and low (ebb) tide. **half–timer,** *n.* a scholar who attends school half the day, and works the other half. **half–tint,** *n.* (in painting) a tint of colour which is neither very deep nor very pale. **half–tone,** *n.* a metal plate for printing a picture from, in which the various tones (depths of light and shade) are made by dots produced by a special method of photographing on to the plate. **half–truth,** *n.* a statement which is only partly true, or which tells only part of the truth,

and is, therefore, "the worst of lies." **better half,** a wife. **half–and–half,** *n.* a mixture of beer (or ale) and porter in about equal proportions. [A.S. *healf.*]

**hal'-i-but** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a large, flat sea-fish, highly esteemed as food. [M.E. *hali,* holy + *buttē,* a flounder. The fish was commonly eaten on holy days.]

**hal'-i-dom** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* holiness (the word was used chiefly in taking a sacred oath, as, **by my halidom**). [A.S. *hāligdōm,* holiness < *hālig,* holy.]

**hall** (*hăl*), *n.* a large room or passage at the entrance to a house; a large room for meetings; a manor-house; a college in a University. **hall'-mark,** *n.* an impressed stamp giving a guarantee of quality (*esp.* of gold and silver); anything which indicates genuineness or excellence of quality. **the Halls,** music-halls. [A.S. *heall,* hall.]

**hal-le-lu'-jah** (*-loo'-yă*), *int.* "Praise (ye) the Lord." [H.]

**hal-lo'** (preferable to **hal-loa'** or other forms) (*-lō'*), *int.* a hunting-cry; a loud cry to call attention. [Imitative.]

**hal'-low** (*-lō*), **(-lowed, -low-ing),** *v.* to make holy; to set apart for religious use. **Hal'-low–e'en,** *n.* the evening before All-Hallows' or All-Saints' Day. **Hal'-low-mas,** *n.* the Feast of All-Hallows' or All-Saints' Day, 1st November. [A.S. *hālgian,* to make holy < *hālig,* holy.]

**hal-lu-ci-nā'-tion** (*-loo-sĭ-*), *n.* delusion; a wandering of the mind; an imaginary appearance, often due to disease of the brain; a mistake. [L. *hāllūcinātio* < *hāllūcinor,* I wander in mind.]

**ha'-lo,** *n.* (*pl.* **-loes** or **-los**), a luminous circle or ring round the sun or the moon; the bright ring round the head of a saint (in a picture). **ha'-loed** (*-lōd*), *adj.* [F. < L. *halō* < Gr. *halōs,* a round disc (as of the sun or moon, or of a shield)]

**halt** (*hâlt*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to stop in walking or marching; to step with lameness; to limp; to hesitate; to stammer: *adj.* lame; limping: *n.* a stop in marching; hesitation in speech. [A.S. *healt,* lame, limping.]

**halt'-er,** *n.* a head-rope (*esp.* for holding or leading a horse); a rope to hang criminals; a strong cord or strap: *v.* **(-ered, -er-ing),** to fasten with a —. [A.S. *hælfter.*]

**halve** (*hâv*), **(halved, halv'-ing),** *v.* to divide into *halves.* [*See* **half.**]

**hal'-yard** (less commonly **hal'-liard**) (both as *hal'-yârd*), *n.* a rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering a ship's sails and yards, or a flag. [< **haul** + **yard.**]

**ham,** *n.* the salted and dried thigh of an animal (*esp.* the hog). **ham'-my,** *adj.* **ham'-string (-stringed, -string-ing),** *v.* to cut the tendon at the back of the knee or hock of the hind leg of an animal (*esp.* a horse) so as to lame it. [A.S. *hamm.*]

**ham-a-dry'-ad** (*-ă-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ads** or **-a-des**), a wood-nymph (among the Greeks and Romans) who lived and died with the tree in which she dwelt. [Gr. *hama,* together + *drūs,* a tree (*usu.* the oak).]

**hame,** *n.* one of the two curved pieces of wood or metal to which the traces are attached in the harness of a draught-horse. [?]

**Ham-il-to'-ni-an,** *adj.* pertaining to a system of learning foreign languages by means of word-for-word interlineal translations. [< *James Hamilton* (1769—1831), the inventor.]

**ham'-let,** *n.* a very small village; a little cluster of houses in the country. [A.S. *hām,* a dwelling, with *dim. term. -let.*]

**ham'-mal,** *n.* (in Turkey) a porter; (in India) a palanquin bearer. [Ar.]

**ham'-mam** (not **hum'-mum**), *n.* a bathing establishment; a Turkish bath. [Ar.]

**ham'-mer,** *n.* an instrument for beating, striking, or driving (nails, etc.); anything like a hammer in its action: *v.* **(-mered, -mer-ing),** to strike as with a hammer; to use the hammer; to proclaim on the Stock Exchange as unable to meet payments; to perform something by excessive hard work and study. **hammer–fish** or **hammer–head,** *n.* the hammer-headed shark (so called from the shape of its head). **ham'-mer-ing,** *n.* giving a dinted appearance to silver and copper ware by blows with a hammer. **ham'-mer-less,** *adj.* (of a gun) without a hammer with which to fire it. **ham'-mer-man,** *n.* a man who works a steam-hammer; one who strikes for a blacksmith. **hammer and tongs,** with great noise, vigour, or energy. **to bring to the —,** to put up for sale by auction. **throwing the —,** (in athletic sports, Scotland) a contest in which the competitors throw a heavy — as far as possible. [A.S. *hamor.*]

**ham'-mer-cloth,** *n.* the cloth which covers the box or seat of the driver of a carriage. [?]

**ham'-mock** (*-mok*), *n.* a hanging-bed; a sailor's suspended bed. **to lash a —,** to roll it up tidily when not in use. **to sling a —,** to hang it up ready for use. [Sp. *hamaca*; of W. Indian origin.]

**ham'-per** (**-pered, -per-ing**), *v.* to hinder; to impede: *n.* a chain or fetter; a hindrance. **top-hamper,** *n.* (of a ship) sails, ropes, yards, etc., which form a necessary part of the rigging of a ship, but which are in the way at times. [?]

**ham'-per,** *n.* a large basket for packing. [*See* **hanaper.**]

**ham'-shack-le** (**-led, -ling**), *v.* to fasten an animal (as a horse, cow, etc.) by a rope from the head to one fore-leg; to bind or restrain generally. [<**hamper** + **shackle.**]

**ham'-ster,** *n.* a kind of large rat. [G.]

**han'-a-per,** *n.* an old form of the word *hamper*, *q.v.*; a kind of basket (*esp.* one, in olden days, for holding documents). [L.L. *hanaperium*, originally, a vessel to hold a hanap, *i.e.*, a wine-cup.]

**hand,** *n.* a part of the human body (the extremity of the arm); a fore-limb of certain animals; the pointer of a clock or watch; a measure of 4 inches used in measuring the height of horses; style of handwriting; (in card games) the set of cards held by a single player; a single round at a game; a workman: *pl.* workpeople generally in a factory, etc.: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to give; to deliver. **hand'-book,** *n.* a small, *handy* book for general use or ready reference; a guide-book. **hand'-cuff,** *n.* a manacle for the hands: *v.* (**-cuffed, -cuf-fing**). **hand'-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **hand'-fuls**), as much as can be held in the hand. **hand-gallop,** *n.* a moderate gallop. **hand'-ker-chief** (*han'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-chiefs**), a pocket wiping-cloth. **hand'-maid,** *n.* a female servant or attendant. **hand-mill,** *n.* a small machine for grinding coffee, pepper, etc., worked by hand. **hand-spike,** *n.* a lever, *usu.* of wood (*esp.* on a ship, for heaving the capstan). **hand-wrought,** *adj.* made with the hands, not by machinery. **han'-dle** (**-dled, -dling**), *n.* to touch; to move about with the hand: *n.* the part of an article by which it is taken hold of; a title (to one's name). **hand and glove with,** on very intimate terms with; acting along with. **to hand down,** to pass on in succession. **hands down,** easily; without effort. **hand of God,** same as **act of God.** **hand over hand,** climbing, by putting the hands alternately and rapidly one above the other. **hand over head,** recklessly; without due thought. **hands up,** an order or direction to people to hold up their hands to signify assent or agreement; an order from a robber, policeman, etc., to surrender by casting down weapons of defence, and holding up the hands as a sign of non-resistance. **from hand to mouth,** unsettled; precarious. **at first —,** direct from the source, place of origin, or manufacture. **cap in —,** humbly; respectfully; submissively. **a cool —,** one who works steadily and without being excited or flurried; one who acts impudently. **green-hand,** *n.* a raw, inexperienced workman. **in hand,** at one's disposal; as present payment. **off-hand,** *adv.* thoughtlessly; without consideration or respect. **to lay hands on,** to seize; to ordain (as a bishop or priest); to confirm (as a young person). **second-hand,** *adj.* not new; poor or inferior. **to show one's —,** to expose one's purpose. **to wash one's hands of,** to take no further share in; to refuse to proceed with. **with a heavy —,** oppressively. **with a high —,** without taking other people into consideration; haughtily. **with clean hands,** with innocence; without guilt or shame; leading a blameless life. [A.S. *hand.*]

**hand'-i-cap** (**-capped, -cap-ping**), *v.* to arrange competitors (in sports) so that each may have an equal chance; to place at a disadvantage: *n.* a contest (as a race) in which the competitors are handicapped. **hand'-i-cap-per,** *n.* [< **hand in cap,** a method of drawing lots.]

**hand'-i-craft,** *n.* an occupation or work done by the hands. [**hand** + **craft.**]

**hand'-i-work** (not **handy-**), *n.* work done by the hands; skill. [**hand** + **work.**]

**hand'-sel** (not **han'-sel**), *n* the first money received for the sale of goods; a first payment or part-payment (the earnest of others); (in Scotland) a New-Year's gift: *v.* (**-selled, -sell-ing**), to give a —; to make use of for the first time. [Ic. *handsa* = hand giving, *i.e.*,

concluding a bargain by shaking hands.]

**hand'-some,** *adj.* good-looking; fine; generous; ample. [<**hand** + *-some* (suffix).]

**hand'-y,** *adj.* using the hands well; convenient. **handy-man,** *n.* one who is expert in many things (*esp.* a sailor). [<**hand.**]

**hang** (**hung** or **hanged, hang'-ing**), *v.* to suspend; to fix from above (as pictures on a wall); to kill by suspending from a rope round the neck; to rest on some one or something for support: *n.* the action of bending down, hanging, etc. **to hang fire,** (of a gun) to fail in communicating the fire to the charge (of powder); to be backward in acting. **hang'-er,** *n.* one who —; a kind of short sword (hanging to the girdle); (in machinery) a kind of hanging-bracket for supporting shafting. **hang'-man,** *n.* one who hangs criminals. (Note: Use "hanged" when speaking of a person ("hung" is grammatically incorrect); *e.g.*, bacon is *hung*, but a man is *hanged*). **hang-dog,** *n.* a low fellow: *adj.* low; degraded; having a sneaking appearance. **to — on,** to cling to; to be dependent on. **hanger-on,** *n.* a follower or dependant; one who sticks to a person, place, or plan, *esp.* for a favour; one who sticks to another for what he can get from him. **hang'-ings,** *n.pl.* draperies, as curtains, valances, blinds, etc. **to — around,** to loiter about. **to — back,** to hesitate; to be unwilling to proceed. **hanged, drawn, and quartered,** (of a condemned criminal) executed by hanging, after which (in the Middle Ages) the victim was disembowelled [drawn], and his body cut into pieces, which were distributed in the districts where his offences were alleged to have been committed. **to — together,** to keep closely united. [A.S. *hangian.*]

**han-gar'** (*hang-gär'*), *n.* an open shed for carriages, flying-machines, etc. [F.]

**hank,** *n.* a bundle of skeins of threads fastened together. [Ic. *hönk*, a coil.]

**han'-ker** (**-kered, -ker-ing**), *v.* (*usu.* followed by **after**) to long for very much. **han'-ker-ing,** *n.* an uneasy or longing desire. [<**hang** (in sense of *hang on*).]

**Han'-sard,** *n.* the official printed reports of the proceedings of the British Parliament. [Originally printed by *Luke Hansard* (1752—1828), and continued by his sons until 1889. Since then printed by order of Parliament.]

**Hanse,** *n.* a league; *esp.* a society or corporation of merchants of certain German towns, originating (in a commercial treaty between Hamburg and Lübeck) in 1241, and continuing till 1669: its purpose was to protect commerce. **Hanse,** *adj.* **Han-se-at'-ic,** *adj.* [G. *Hanse*, an association.]

**han'-som, han'-som cab,** a light, two-wheeled cab with a raised seat behind for the driver, and the reins passing over the roof. [<*Joseph A. Hansom* (1803—1882), who invented this vehicle about 1843.]

**Hants,** (no full stop) Hampshire.

**hap,** *n.* chance; fortune; accident; luck: *v.* (**happed, hap'-ping**), to happen. **hap'-less,** *adj.* unfortunate; unlucky. **hap'-ly,** *adv.* perhaps. **hap'-pen** (**-pened, -pen-ing**), *v.* to take place. **hap-haz'-ard,** *n.* chance; what happens by chance: *adj.*: *adv.* [Ic. *happ.*]

**ha'-p'orth** (*hā'-pĕrth*), *n.* a familiar contraction for halfpennyworth.

**hap'-py,** *adj.* pleased and contented; fortunate; dexterous; apt. **hap'-pi-ly,** *adv.* **hap'-pi-ness,** *n.* pleasure; comfort; gratification of mind; good fortune; welfare; unstudied grace or elegance (*esp.* of expression). **a — family,** animals of usually hostile natures living together in a cage and at peace; said ironically of people of opposite views who remain friendly, and work together amicably. **happy-go-lucky,** *adj.* easy-going; careless; improvident; trusting to luck. **happy despatch,** *see* **hara-kiri. happy hunting-ground,** the paradise or heaven of certain heathen races (*esp.* North American Indians); a favourable place for carrying on any pursuit. [*See* **hap.**]

**Haps'-burg,** or **Habs'-burg** (**House of**), the Austrian Imperial family.

**ha'-ra-ki'-ri** (less correctly **ha'-ri-ka'-ri,** or **ha'-ra-ka'-ri**) (*hă'-ră-kĭ'-rĭ*), *n.* a method of committing suicide (formerly practised by members of the higher classes in Japan when they got into disgrace), by cutting across the abdomen, sometimes called (by English people only) the "happy despatch." [Japanese *hara*, stomach + *kiri*, cut.]

**ha-rangue'** (*-rang'*), *n.* a loud speech to

an assembly; an address delivered in a pompous manner: *v.* **(-rangued', -rangu'-ing).** **ha-rangu'-er,** *n.* [F. <O.G. *hring*, a ring (of people).]

**har'-ass (-assed, -ass-ing),** *v.* to weary; to fatigue to excess; to perplex; to annoy. **har'-ass-er,** *n.* **har'-ass-ment,** *n.* [F. *harasser*, to tire out.]

**har'-bin-ger** (*-jĕr*), *n.* a forerunner (*esp.* and originally, one who runs before to provide *harbour* or lodgings); an originator: *v.* **(-gered, -ger-ing).** [<the root of **harbour.**]

**har'-bour** (*-bur*), *n.* a shelter (*esp.* for ships); a port; a place of refuge: *v.* **(boured, -bour-ing),** to give harbour, refuge, or shelter to; to indulge or cherish (as thoughts). **har'-bour-age,** *n.* shelter (as in a harbour). **harbour-bar,** *n.* a bank of sand at the mouth of a harbour which often prevents ships entering or leaving except at high tide. **harbour-dues,** *n.* fees paid by the master of a ship for the use of the harbour. **harbour-light,** *n.* a light or lighthouse to guide ships into a harbour. **harbour-master,** *n.* an officer who has charge of a harbour. **harbour of refuge,** a harbour specially constructed on some part of the coast exposed to severe storms, to give shelter to shipping until a storm is past; any protection for one in distress. [A.S. *here*, army+*beorgan*, to shelter.

**hard,** *adj.* not yielding to the touch; difficult; severe; unfeeling; strong; firm; rigid; not easy to understand or to endure; unreasonable. **hard-a-lee, hard-a-port, hard-a-starboard,** *vs.* commands to turn (a ship's helm) to the lee, port, or starboard side of a ship: *advs.* close by the positions indicated. **hard-billed,** *n.* (of birds) having a strong bill for crushing seeds. **hard cash,** money (*esp.* coins, silver or gold). **hard-drawn,** *adj.* (of wire, etc.) drawn, when cold, through a hole in a steel plate to give the right thickness. **hard'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to make hard. **har'-dened,** *adj.* made hard; unfeeling; callous; indifferent. **hard'-en-ing,** *n.* (in trade) a rise of prices, so that it is difficult to obtain abatement, allowance, or discount from sellers. **hard-favoured,** and **hard-featured,** *adjs.* (of appearance) unpleasing; harsh-looking. **hard-fisted,** *adj.* grasping; greedy; stingy. **hard-gotten,** *adj.* obtained by much labour and trouble. **hard-grained,** *adj.* (of wood) having a close, firm grain (as oak, ash, walnut). **hard-headed,** *adj.* shrewd; of sound judgement. **hard-hearted,** *adj.* of cruel, unfeeling, or unforgiving disposition. **hard'-i-hood** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* boldness; endurance. **hard hit,** severely hurt (either in body, mind, reputation, or money matters). **hard labour,** hard work which certain criminals have to do as part of their punishment. **hard lines,** misfortune; severe trouble. **hard'-ly,** *adv.* scarcely. **hard-mouthed,** *adj.* (of a horse) not feeling the bit, nor responding to it; not easily managed. **hard pan,** (in mining) hard subsoil; the substantial part of anything; a difficulty to be overcome. **hard-run,** *adj.* greatly pressed; closely followed. **hard-set,** *adj.* surrounded by difficulties; (of the features) rigidly set. **hard'-ship,** *n.* something hard to bear. **hard up,** in difficulties; in want (*esp.* of money or food). **hard'-ware,** *n.* common metal goods. **hard-won,** *adj.* obtained with toil and difficulty. **hard-wood,** *n. see* **hard-grained,** *above.* **hard'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* strong; brave; vigorous. **hard and fast lines,** strict orders, rules, or customs rigidly adhered to. **hard by,** close by; very near. **to die —,** to die obdurate or impenitent; to die after a hard struggle. [A.S. *heard*, hard, strong.]

**hard'-en,** *n.* a coarse fabric woven from the **hards** or refuse of flax or hemp. [O.E. *heordan*.]

**hare,** *n.* a well-known wild, timid, rodent quadruped, having a divided upper lip, long ears, short tail, and long hind-legs, and which runs swiftly by leaps: often hunted for its flesh. **hare-brained,** *adj.* of wild, giddy, unsteady disposition. **hare-lip,** *n.* a slit in the human upper lip, like that of a hare. **to hold with the hare and run with the hounds,** to play a double game; to act deceitfully between two parties. **jugged —,** hare cut into pieces and stewed. [A.S. *hara*.]

**hare'-bell,** *n.* a plant with blue, bell-shaped flowers growing on a slender stem. NOTE. This name is often given to the wild-hyacinth, which should be known as the blue-bell, though the hare-bell is the blue-bell of Scotland. [**hare**+**bell,** possibly from growing

where hares are common, but probably from **hair,** from its slender stem.]

**ha'-rem** (*hā'-*, less correctly *hă'-*), *n.* that part of a Mohammedan house occupied by the women-folk of the family with their attendants; the occupants of a —. [Ar. *harām*, something prohibited, a sacred place.]

**har'-i-cot** (*-ĭ-kō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-cots** (*-kōz*)), the common kidney-bean or French-bean; a stew (or ragout, *q.v.*) made of meat (properly of mutton) and vegetables. [F.]

**hari–kari,** *n.* incorrect for **hara–kiri.**

**hark (harked** or **harkt, hark'-ing),** *v.* to listen. **hark away!** and **hark forward!** (in hunting) cries to urge the dogs and the huntsmen to follow after the quarry. **to hark back,** to bring back hounds, when they have lost the scent, to where they can regain it; to return to some previous point or work. [<**hearken.**]

**Har-lei'-an** (*hâr-lē'-* or *hâr'-lĭ-*), *n.* pertaining, or relating, to the library of books and MSS. collected by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford (1661—1724), now in the British Museum.

**har'-le-quin** (*-kwĭn* or *-kĭn*), *n.* an actor in a pantomime, the lover of Columbine, in a spangled and tight-fitting dress, and waving a wand or wooden sword, with which he plays tricks upon the other performers; a ridiculous person. **har'-le-quin-ade,** *n.* that part of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the chief parts. [F.]

**harm,** *n.* injury; hurt; moral wrong: *v.* **(harmed, harm'-ing). harm'-ful,** *adj.* causing (or likely to cause) harm or injury. **harm'-less,** *adj* without harm; inoffensive; not injurious. [A.S. *harm.*]

**har-mat'-tan** (not *-mă-tan'*), *n.* a very hot, dry wind which blows along the Guinea Coast from the central parts of Africa in Dec., Jan., and Feb. [Ar.]

**har-mon'-ic(-al),** *adj.* relating to harmony or music; harmonious; musical; recurring periodically. **har-mon'-i-ca,** *n.* the name of several different musical instruments (*esp.* musical-glasses). **har-mon'-i-con,** *n.* a mouth-organ; a kind of large barrel-organ. **har-mon'-ics,** *n.* the science of musical sounds. **harmonic currents,** (in *elec.*) currents which send out vibratory waves which alter periodically. **harmonic receiver,** (in *elec.*) a receiver for electric waves, answering only to impulses tuned to its pitch. [F.<L.<Gr. *harmonia.*]

**har-mo'-ni-um,** *n.* a keyed instrument of music in which the tones are produced by the vibrations of metal reeds. [*See* **harmonic.**]

**har'-mo-ny,** *n.* a fitting together of parts so as to form a connected whole; concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc.; good understanding; peace and friendship; (in *mus.*) a combination of musical sounds that produce a pleasing effect; melody; music; tuneful sounds; music generally. **har-mo'-ni-ous,** *adj.* marked by harmony, agreement, or concord; agreeing in action or feeling; living in peace and friendship; tuneful. **har-mo'-ni-ously,** *adv.* **har'-mon-ist,** *n.* one skilled in musical harmony; one who arranges pieces of music for playing, etc. **har'-mon-ize (-ized, -iz-ing),** *v.* to adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree; to reconcile; (in *mus.*) to set musical chords to an air (for voice or instrument). **har'-mon-i-zer,** *n.* one who —. [*See* **harmonic.**]

**harn,** *n.* a kind of very coarse linen made from "hards." [O.E. *hards*, the coarse parts of flax or hemp.]

**har'-ness,** *n.* the equipment of a horse; armour of a soldier; equipment for any kind of labour; tackle or tackling: *v.* **(-nessed, ness-ing),** to put on or into —; to bring under control and make to do useful work (as steam in a steam-engine, water in a mill-race, a powerful current (as the Niagara River) to turn turbines for the production of electric currents). **harness–cask,** *n.* a tub on board ship for containing the daily provisions of salt meat. **to die in —,** to die at one's work. [O.F. *harneis.*]

**harp,** *n.* a large stringed musical instrument played with the fingers: *v.* **(harped, harp'-ing),** to play on the harp. **harp'-ist,** *n.*, or **harp'-er,** *n.* a player on the harp. **to harp on (one string),** to repeat (on one subject) in a tedious manner. [A.S. *hearpe.*]

**har-poon',** *n.* a barbed spear or dart used in whale-fishing, generally thrown by hand, but sometimes discharged from a **harpoon–gun:** *v.* **(-pooned', -poon'-ing),** to strike with a harpoon. **har-poon-eer'** or **har-poon'-er,** *n.* [F. *harpon.*]

**harp'-si-chord** (*-sĭ-kord*), *n.* an old-fashioned musical instrument with keys and strings, now superseded by the piano. [<**harp**+**chord.**]

**har'-py** (*-pĭ*), *n.* (in Greek legend) a winged and filthy monster having a woman's face and body, and the wings and claws of a bird; a very greedy, grasping person; a large eagle of S. America. [F.<L.<Gr. *harpuiai*, spoilers, snatchers.]

**har'-que-bus** (or **-buse**, or **-buss**), *n.* same as **arquebuse.**

**har'-ri-dan** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a hag; a vicious woman. [O.F. *haridelle.*]

**har'-ri-er** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a small dog, with keen scent, for hunting hares: in *pl.* the name used by some clubs of cross-country runners, or players in the game of "hare-and-hounds." [<**hare.**]

**Har-ro'-vi-an,** *adj.* pertaining to the great public school at Harrow: *n.* one educated at Harrow School.

**har'-row** (*-rō*), *n.* a large frame-shaped rake for smoothing and breaking-up the clods in a ploughed field and for covering seeds over: *v.* (**-rowed, -row-ing**), to rake as with a harrow; to harass; to torment or distress; to vex. [Dan. *harv.*]

**har'-ry** (*-rĭ*), (**-ried, -ry-ing**), *v.* to plunder; to tease or harass; to lay waste; to rob in warfare. **har'-ried,** *adj.* tormented; distressed. [A.S. *hergian*, to ravage.]

**harsh,** *adj.* rough; severe; unfeeling; abusive; unkind; discordant; grating (of sound). **harsh'-ness,** *n.* [G. *harsch.*]

**hart,** *n.* (*f.* **hind**), the stag or male deer after the age of 5 years. **harts'-horn,** *n.* a solution of ammonia (formerly obtained from the horn of a hart). **hart's-tongue,** *n.* the name of a common British fern (from the shape of its leaf). [A.S. *heort.*]

**har'-te-beest** (*hâr'-tē-*) (less correctly **hart'-beest**), *n.* a South African antelope. [D.]

**ha'-rum-sca'-rum,** *adj.* rash; giddy; reckless: (in allusion to the "madness" of the hare, its friskiness and hurrying timidity): *n.* [**hare**+**scare.**]

**har'-vest,** *n.* the gathering-in (or time of gathering-in) of the ripened crops or fruits; the grains, fruits, etc. gathered in; the yield of a crop; the product of any labour; consequences: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**). **har'-vest-er,** *n.* a man who reaps or gathers-in the harvest; a reaping-machine. **harvest-home,** *n.* a feast to celebrate the gathering-in of the harvest. **harvest-moon,** *n.* the full moon nearest to the Autumnal equinox (Sept. 22nd and 23rd), when it rises about the same hour for several evenings together. **harvest-mouse,** *n.* the smallest species of field-mouse, which builds its nest on stalks of growing corn. [A.S. *hærfest*, autumn, harvest.]

**hash** (**hashed, hash'-ing**), *v.* to cut into small pieces; to hack; to muddle: *n.* meat, previously cooked, cut up into small pieces and warmed up; a muddle. **to make a — of,** to spoil, muddle, or ruin completely. [F. *hacher*, to hack.]

**hash'-ish** (or **-eesh**; all other spellings are incorrect) (*-ēsh*), *n.* the leaves of the American hemp dried for smoking and chewing; the strongly intoxicating drink made from the leaves. [Ar.]

**hasp,** *n.* a metal clasp (*esp.* of a padlock): *v.* (**hasped, hasp'-ing**), to shut or fasten with a hasp. [A.S. *hæpse.*]

**has'-sock,** *n.* a thick, stuffed mat or cushion for kneeling on in church or chapel, or for home use; a kind of foot-stool. [A.S. *hassuc*, a tuft of coarse grass.]

**haste,** *n.* speed; swiftness; despatch; a hurry; vehemence; rashness: *v.* (**hast'-ed, hast'-ing**); also **hast'-en** (*hās'-'n*), (**-ened, -en-ing**), to go (or make go) swiftly; to hurry. **hast'-en-er,** *n.* one who makes haste; a stand or screen placed partly round a piece of meat when roasting in front of the fire to keep in the heat (also called a **hast'-er**). **has'-ti-ness** (*hās'-*), *n.* **has'-ty,** *adj.* quick; speedy; hurried; quick-tempered; irritable. **has'-ti-ly** (*-tĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* **hasty-pudding,** *n.* a pudding made by gradually dropping flour, meal, etc., into boiling water or milk, and stirring it whilst cooking. [F.<G. *Hast*, haste.]

**hat,** *n.* a covering for the head; a distinctive head-dress worn by a cardinal. **hat'-ter,** *n.* a maker or seller of hats. **hat'-band,** *n.* a band (often silk) placed round a hat; a broad band of black cloth worn round a gentleman's top-hat as a sign of mourning. **hat'-ted,** *adj.* wearing a hat. **hat trick,** (at cricket) taking 3 wickets with 3 successive balls, which entitled the bowler to a new hat, or some equivalent. **box-hat,**

**chimney-pot–hat, pot–hat, silk–hat, † shi'-ner, top–hat, top-per,** *ns.* all names for a gentleman's tall hat covered with silk. **Gains'-bor-ough hat,** a lady's broad-brimmed hat trimmed with an ostrich feather [< Sir Thomas Gainsborough's (1727—1788) noted picture of the Duchess of Devonshire]. **mad as a hatter,** violently angry or crazy. **to pass round the hat,** to beg for money; to make a collection. [A.S. *hæt.*]

**hatch (hatched, hatch'-ing),** *v.* to produce young from eggs; to contrive; to plot. **hatch'-er,** *n.* **hatch'-er-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a place for hatching eggs (*esp.* of fish). **to count one's chickens before they are hatched,** to anticipate profits, benefits, successes, or results before they are obtained. [M.E. *hacchen.*]

**hatch (hatched, hatch'-ing),** *v.* (in drawing) to shade by cross-lines. [F. *hacher,* to chop.]

**hatch,** *n.* a grating of cross-bars over an opening in a ship's deck. **hatch'-way,** *n.* an opening in a ship's deck into the hold, or in a floor to the room below. **under hatches,** (in a ship) below deck, off duty, or under arrest. [A.S. *hæc,* a gate, grating.]

**hatch'-et,** *n.* a small axe with a short handle (to *hack* or chop with). **to bury the —,** to make peace; to become reconciled. **to take up the —,** to declare war or opposition. [O.F. *hachette.*]

**hatch'-ment,** *n.* a lozenge-shaped panel, on which is painted the coat-of-arms of a deceased person, often fixed in front of his house for a short time after the funeral, or in a church. [A corruption of **achievement.**]

**hate (ha'-ted, ha'-ting),** *v.* to dislike very much; to detest; to regard with ill-will; to bear malice towards; to loathe: *n.* **ha'-ter,** *n.* one who —. **hate'-ful,** *adj.* causing hate; detestable; abominable. **ha'-tred,** *n.* [A.S. *hatian,* to hate]

**hat'-ti,** or **hat'-ti–sher-if'** (*-eef'*), *n.* an irrevocable decree signed by, and issued by order of, the Sultan of Turkey. [T.]

**hau'-berk,** *n.* a coat of mail formed of steel rings. [O.F. *hauberc.*]

**haugh'-ty** (*haw'-tĭ*), *adj.* proud; arrogant; contemptuous; dignified. **haugh'-ti-ness,** *n.* [O.F. < L. *altus,* high.]

**haul (hauled, haul'-ing),** *v.* to drag; to pull or draw along with force or violence; to bring up for a reprimand; to call to account; to turn the sails of a ship so as to change the ship's course: *n.* a draft (as of fishes); a source of profit something gained, acquired, or obtained **haul'-age,** *n.* the act of —; charge for hauling (as a ship, boat, coals, etc.). **haul'-er,** or **haul'-i-er,** *n.* one who hauls. [F. *haler,* to draw, drag.]

**haulm** (*hōm*), *n.* the stems and stalks of cultivated plants (as peas, hops, potatoes, etc.) left after the fruit is gathered, and used for litter and for thatching. [A.S. *healm.*]

**haunch,** *n.* the fleshy part of the hip. **haunch'-es,** *n. pl.* hind-quarters (of an animal). [F. *hanche.*]

**haunt (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to be often at (a place); to frequent; to frequent the company of; to "run after": *n.* a place which one frequents. **haunt'-ed,** *adj.* frequented; much visited by ghosts or apparitions. [F. *hanter.*]

**Hau'-sa** (*how'-*) (less correctly **Haus'-sa, Hou'-sa,** and **Hous'-sa**), *n.* a W. African race in British Nigeria. The people are amongst the most civilized of the negroes, and make excellent soldiers. Their language is called **Hausa.**

***haus'-frau*** (*hows'-frow*), *n.* [G.] the mistress of a house; housewife; housekeeper.

**hauss'-mann-ize** (*hows'-*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to beautify a town by opening out, widening, and straightening the streets, and rebuilding, as Baron Haussmann did in Paris, when Prefect of the Seine, between 1853 and 1870.

**haut'-boy** (*hō'-boy*), *n.* a musical wind-instrument of wood; an old form of the oboe. [F. *hautbois* < *haut,* high + *bois,* wood.]

***haute école*** (*hōt ā-kŏl'*), [F.] clever horsemanship (*esp.* in a circus).

***haute nouveauté*** (*hōt noo-vō-tā'*), [F.] the latest fashion. [pride.

**hau-teur'** (*hō-tĕr'*), *n.* [F.] haughtiness;

***haut goût*** (*hō goo'*), *n.* [F.] flavour; spice; a highly-seasoned food.

***haut pas*** (*hō pä'*), *n.* [F.] a dais; a part of the floor of a hall raised slightly above the rest.

***haut ton*** (*hō toṅ'*), *n.* [F.] people of high fashion.

**ha-van'-a** (*hă-*), *n.* a fine quality of cigar made at Havana (or other town) in Cuba in the West Indies.

**have** (*hav*), **(had, hav'-ing)**, *v.* to own; to possess; to hold. [A.S. *habban.*]

**ha'-ven,** *n.* an inlet of the sea; a harbour (*esp.* where ships can get safe anchorage); a place of refuge. [A.S. *hæfen.*]

**hav'-er-sack,** *n.* a strong, linen bag in which a soldier carries his rations when on the march. [F. *havresac* < G. *haver*, oats + *sac*, a bag.]

**hav'-il-dar** (*-dâr*), *n.* a native (Sepoy) sergeant in the British Indian Army. [Hind.] [[O.F. *havok*, a hawk.]

**hav'-oc,** *n.* destruction; laying waste.

**haw,** *n.* a hedge or enclosure; the fruit of the hawthorn. [A.S. *haga*, a yard or enclosure.]

**haw (hawed, haw'-ing),** *v.* to speak with hesitation. **haw–haw,** *adj.* in an affected tone (of voice): *n.* a loud, boisterous laugh. [Imitative.]

**haw'-finch,** *n.* the common grosbeak, *q.v.* [haw + finch.]

**hawk,** *n.* the name of several small birds of prey all allied to the falcon; a keen, grasping person; one who preys on others: *v.* **(hawked, hawk'-ing),** to hunt birds with hawks trained for the purpose. **hawk'-er,** *n.* one who —. **hawk–eyed,** *adj.* having very keen sight; having keen, piercing eyes. **hawk–moth,** *n.* a large moth which darts about at twilight like a hawk. [A.S. *hafoc.*]

**hawk (hawked, hawk'-ing),** *v.* to carry about (goods) for sale. **hawk'-er,** *n.* one who —; a pedlar. [D. *heukeren.*]

**hawk (hawked, hawk'-ing),** *v.* to bring up phlegm from the throat in a noisy manner: *n.* the effort to do this. [?]

**hawse** (*hawz*), *n.* that part of a vessel's bows in which the **hawse–holes** are cut to allow the cables to pass through: they are lined with the **hawse–pipes** to protect the wood. **haw'-ser** (*-zer*), *n.* a small cable; a large rope. [Ic. *hals*, the neck or bow of a ship (through which the hawser goes).]

**haw'-thorn,** *n.* the shrub or small tree known as the common hedge-thorn. [A.S. *haga*, inclosure, hedge + *thorn*, thorn.]

**hay** (*hā*), *n.* grass cut and dried for fodder. **hay'-cock,** *n.* a conical pile of hay in a field. **hay–fever,** or **hay–asthma,** *n.* an ailment caused by the pollen of plants which affects some people about the time of hay-harvest, consisting of excessive irritation of the nose and throat, much sneezing, intense headache, and fever. **hay–loft,** *n.* a storing-place for hay over a stable or barn. **hay–making,** *n.* the process of cutting grass and drying it into hay. **hay–rick,** *n.* a stack of hay. **hay–stack,** *n.* a large, heaped-up mass of hay (*esp.* for storing); a fighting-top (*see* under "top") shaped somewhat like a haystack and so high on the mast as to be out of easy shell-fire. **to look for a needle in a bottle of hay,** to look for something very difficult (or impossible) to find [bottle = bundle]. **to make — while the sun shines,** to use a favourable opportunity. [A.S. *hīg.*]

**haz'-ard,** *n.* risk; risk of loss or harm; peril; jeopardy; a game of chance played with a dice-box and two dice; a stroke at billiards; (in golf) a general name for all difficulties, as bunkers, furze, long grass, loose stones, etc.: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to risk; to venture. **haz'-ard-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* dangerous; uncertain; depending on chance. [F. *hasard.*]

**haze,** *n.* thin vapour; light mist or fog; obscurity. **ha'-zy** (*-zĭ*), *adj.* indistinct; not clear; confused. **ha'-zi-ness,** *n.* [?]

**ha'-zel,** *n.* a bush or small tree of the oak family bearing the **hazel–nut** or **filbert:** *adj.* light-brown in colour. **hazel–grouse,** or **hazel–hen,** *n.* the European ruffled-grouse. **ha'-zel-ine** (*hā'-zel-een*, not *hăz'-el-ĭn*), *n.* a preparation (used medicinally) of an extract made from the leaves and bark of the witch-hazel. [A.S. *hæsel.*]

**H.B.M.,** His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.

**H.C.M.,** His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.

**hdqrs.,** headquarters.

**H.E.,** His Eminence; His Excellency.

**head** (*hĕd*), *n.* the chief part of an animal's body; the seat of the brain; a chief; a leader; origin; source; the front; the place of honour or command; a single animal or person; the highest point of anything; a cape; froth on beer, porter, etc.; the time when a disease is at its worst; a subject of discourse: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to put a head on; to be at the head or front of; (in football) to catch the ball on the head. **head'-ache** (*hĕd'-āk*), *n.* severe pains inside the head. **head'-ach-y,** *adj.*

**head–dress,** *n.* any covering for the head (*esp.* an ornamental one worn by women). **head'-er,** *n.* a dive head foremost; a brick (or stone) laid endways along the thickness of a wall. **head–gear,** *n.* covering for the head (as hat, cap, etc.). **head–hunting,** *n.* the practice among the Dyaks of Borneo, etc., of making raids to obtain human heads as trophies. **head'-land,** *n.* a cape. **head–light,** *n.* a light carried at night at the front of a locomotive, motor-car, or other vehicle, or at the mast-head of a ship, to give light or for a signal. **head'-long,** *adv.* head foremost; hastily; precipitately. **head–man,** *n.* a chief. **head–piece,** *n.* a helmet, or other protection for the head. **head–quarters,** *n. pl.* the residence of the commander-in-chief (of an army); the chief centre or office of any organization. **head–sea,** *n.* waves directly against a ship's course. **heads–man,** *n.* an executioner. **head'-stall,** *n.* that part of a bridle that goes over the head of a horse. **head'-stock,** *n.* (in *mach.*) the bearings or supports which sustain certain revolving parts of a machine. **head'-strong,** *adj.* self-willed; obstinate. **head'-way,** *n.* motion ahead (*esp.* of a ship); rate of progress. **head–wind,** *n.* a wind directly opposed to the direction in which anything is going. **head'-y** (-ĭ), *adj.* affecting the head; having a head (as beer, etc.); intoxicating. **head and tail** (of a coin), the "head" shows the sovereign's head, and the reverse side is the "tail." **over one's —,** beyond one's comprehension or understanding; passing over some one who has a prior right or claim. **to lose one's —,** to become excited; to lose one's presence of mind. **off one's —,** crazy; demented. **over — and ears,** fully occupied; immersed or involved. [A.S. *hēafod.*]

**heal** (*hēl*), (**healed, heal'-ing**), *v.* to make whole, healthy, or sound; to reconcile; to grow sound. **health** (*hĕlth*), *n.* a sound state of the body; a toast or wish for health or happiness (as in drinking a health). **health'-ful,** *adj.* full of health; wholesome. **health'-i-ness,** *n.* **health'-y** (-ĭ), *adj.* in a state of good health or condition; vigorous. **health–officer,** *n.* a medical man appointed to look after the public health and the sanitary state of a place or district. **health–resort,** *n.* a place to which people go for the benefit of their health. [A.S. *hālan,* to heal; *hālth,* health.]

**heald,** *n.* Same as **heddle,** *q.v.*

**heap** (*hēp*), *n.* a pile or mass; a great number of things together forming a pile; a collection: *v.* (**heaped, heap'-ing**), to throw in a heap; to pile up. [A.S. *hēap,* a band, company.]

**hear** (*hēr*), (**heard** (*hĕrd*), **hear'-ing**) *v.* to perceive by the ears. **hear! hear!** an exclamation (*usu.* at a public meeting) to denote approval or agreement [originally, "*hear him!*"]. **hear'-er,** *n.* one who —. **hear'-ing,** *n.* one of the five senses (that by which we hear); opportunity to be heard; attention. **hear'-say,** *n.* report; rumour; common talk; gossip. [A.S. *hȳran*]

**heark'-en** (*hârk'-*), (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to hear with attention; to listen. [A.S. *heorcnian,* to listen.]

**hearse** (*hĕrs*), *n.* a vehicle for carrying a dead body to the grave. **hearse–cloth,** *n.* a covering or pall for a corpse laid on a bier. [F. *herse* < L. *hirpex,* a harrow.]

**heart** (*hârt*), *n.* the organ of the body receiving and sending out the blood and so making it circulate; the vital part or principle of anything; courage; the seat of the affections; anything heart-shaped. **heart'-ache,** *n.* distress of soul; deep sorrow; anguish. **heart–broken,** *adj.* overwhelmed with sorrow or trouble. **heart'-burn,** *n.* an uneasy, burning sensation at the heart (*usu.* arising from indigestion). **heart–burning,** *n.* discontent or jealousy; secret enmity. **heart–disease,** *n.* an unhealthy condition of the heart (*esp.* of its valves). **heart'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to cheer; to encourage. **heart–felt,** *adj.* deeply felt; intense; sincere. **heart'-i-ly,** *adv.* **heart'-i-ness,** *n.* **heart–rending,** *adj.* terribly distressing; agonizing. **hearts'-ease,** or **heart's–ease,** *n.* the common pansy. **heart–service,** *adj.* service given from love or duty, and not merely for reward. **heart–sick,** *adj.* depressed and despondent (*esp.* through continued trouble). **heart–string,** *n.* an imaginary nerve or string supposed to hold the heart in position; the most intense

feelings. **heart–wood,** *n.* the central, hard wood of trees. **heart'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* with the whole heart; sincere. **fatty heart,** a diseased state of the heart, in which it is so surrounded by fat that its action is weakened. **smokers' heart,** a disordered state of the heart, caused by excessive smoking. **to set the — upon,** to long for, or to strive for, earnestly. **to take —,** to cheer up; to take courage. **to take to —,** to grieve over; to feel troubled about. **to wear the — upon the sleeve,** to show the feelings openly. **with heart and soul,** with energy and devotion. [A.S. *heorte.*]

**hearth** (*hârth*), *n.* a flat surface in front of the fire; the fireside. **hearth'-rug,** *n.* a rug laid before the —. **hearth'-stone,** *n.* a large, flat stone forming the —; a soft stone for cleaning hearths, steps, etc. [A.S. *heorth.*]

**heat** (*hēt*), *n.* the effect or feeling produced by fire; anger; passion; vehemence; animation; a single course in a race or other contest: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to make or become hot; to agitate. **heat'-er,** *n.* one who, or that which, heats. **heat–apoplexy,** *n.* sunstroke. **heat–spot,** *n.* a kind of pimple on the skin, often formed in hot weather, and itching very much. **heat unit,** the amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water 1 degree. **heat–wave,** *n.* a highly and unusually heated state of the atmosphere, passing from one locality to another. **latent heat,** heat which, when applied to a body, produces no rise of temperature, but only a change of state (as ice when changed into water, or water into steam). **specific heat,** the ratio of the amount of heat required to raise 1 unit of mass 1 degree in temperature, to the amount required to raise an equal mass of water 1 degree. [A.S. *hætu.*]

**heath** (*hēth*), *n.* a wild uncultivated tract; barren, open country; a wild plant growing on —, also called **heath'-er** (*hĕth'-*). **heath'-y,** *adj.* **heath'-er-y** (*hĕth'-*), *adj.* **heath–cock,** *n. m.*, **heath–hen,** *n. f.* the black cock or heath-bird of Great Britain. **heath–berry,** *n.* the name given to several kinds of berries growing on heaths, *esp.* the bilberry and the crowberry. [A.S. *hæth.*]

**hea'-then** (*hē'-then*), *n.* one whose religion is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; an irreligious person; a pagan; (in the Bible) a Gentile: *adj.* **hea'-then-ish,** *adj.* relating to heathens; rude; uncivilized; cruel. **hea'-then-ism,** *n.* the beliefs and practices of heathens; paganism; barbarism. [A.S. *hæthen* (a dweller on a *heath*), a heathen]

**heather.** *See* **heath.**

**heave** (*hēv*), **(heaved, heav'-ing),** *v.* to lift up; to throw upward; to rise and fall; to turn (as the capstan on a ship); to try to vomit; to force from the breast (as a sigh): *n.* **to heave to,** to stop (a ship) by bringing her head to the wind. **heave ho!** a cry used by sailors when working, *esp.* when raising the anchor. **to heave in sight** (with *p. tense* **hove**), to come in sight (*esp.* of a ship); to appear. [A.S. *hebban.*]

**heav'-en** (*hev'-*), *n.* the sky; the place of everlasting happiness; the dwelling-place of the Deity and the blessèd dead that are alive for ever; extreme happiness. **heav'-en-ly,** *adj.* of, in, or belonging to, heaven; supremely blessed; very excellent or perfect. **heaven–born,** *adj.* descended from heaven; of great genius or ability. **heavenly bodies,** sun, moon, stars, planets, and comets seen in the sky. **heavenly–minded,** *adj.* devout; godly. **in the seventh —,** in a state of extreme happiness. [A.S. *heofon.*]

**heav'-y** (*hev'-ĭ*), *adj.* of great weight; grievous; sad and sorrowful; not easy to bear or to do; oppressive; dull; violent or loud; not easily digested (as food); grave and serious; stiff and clayey (as land). **heav'-i-ly,** *adv.* **heav'-i-ness,** *n.* **heavy artillery,** guns of great weight or large calibre; soldiers who work such guns. **heavy cavalry,** heavily-armed horse-soldiers mounted on large horses. **heavy fire,** a continuous and destructive discharge of cannons, rifles, etc. **heavy–headed,** *adj.* dull; stupid; drowsy. **heavy–hearted,** *adj.* sad and sorrowful. **heavy–laden,** *adj.* bearing a heavy burden or load; weighed down with trouble, sorrow, weariness, etc.; oppressed. **heavy–weight,** *see* **weight.** **heavier–than–air ship,** an aeroplane; a flying-machine which does not depend upon a balloon-arrangement for its power to rise. **the Heavies,** heavy cavalry.

**under heavy marching orders,** with clothing, arms, and accoutrements as for a campaign. [A.S. *hefig* < *hebban*, to heave.]

**heb-dom'-a-dal,** or **heb-dom'-a-da-ry** (*-i*), *adj.* of every seven days; weekly. **hebdomadal council,** a committee, usually meeting weekly, which manages most of the business of the University of Oxford. [L. < Gr. *hebdomas*, a period of seven days < *hepta*, seven.]

**He'-be,** *n.* the Greek goddess of Youth and Spring; a barmaid or waitress. [*Hēbē* (Gr. = Youth) was the daughter of Zeus and Hera, and cup-bearer to the gods.]

**He'-brew,** *n.* (*f.* **He'-brew-ess**), one of the descendants of Abraham; a Jew; the Jewish language: *adj.* of the Hebrews or Jews. **he-bra'-ic,** *adj.* **he'-brew-ism,** *n.* a form of words peculiar to the Hebrew language. **he'-bra-ist,** *adj.* one learned in Hebrew. [H. *hibri*, one from the other side (of the River Euphrates).]

**Hec'-a-te** (*hek'-a-tē*), *n.* a Greek goddess associated with moon-worship, ghosts, bogies, witchcraft, sorcery, and the nether-world.

**hec'-a-tomb** (*-ă-toom*), *n.* (among the Greeks and Romans), a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; great slaughter. [F. < L. < Gr. *hekăton*, a hundred + *bous*, an ox.]

**heck'-le** (*hek'-l*), **(-led, -ling),** *v.* to comb flax or hemp; to tease; to badger and worry a person (*esp.* a candidate at election times, a minister in Parliament, etc.) with embarrassing questions: *n.* the long shining feathers on a cock's neck (*see* **hackle**); an instrument for combing or scutching and straightening flax. **heck'-ler,** *n.* one who —. [*See* **hackle.**]

**hec'-tare** (*hek'-tār*, or, as in French, *ĕk-târ'*), *n.* a French measure of land, containing nearly 2½ acres. [F.]

**hec'-tic,** *adj.* habitual or constitutional (*esp.* of a wasting condition of the body, as in consumption, etc.); of a consumptive fever called **hectic-fever**; feverish: *n.* the bright pink-red spot (or flush of colour) that appears on the cheeks of a consumptive person. [Gr. *hektikos*, habitual.]

**hec'-to-gram** (less correctly **-gramme**), *n.* a metric weight of 100 grammes, or just over 3½ oz. Avoir. [F. < Gr. *hekăton* 100 + **gramme.**]

**hec'-to-graph** (*-graf*), *n.* a pad of gelatine (or other similar substance) to which writing or drawing is transferred when written on paper with a special ink, and from which copies can then be taken. [Gr. *hekăton*, 100 + *graphō*, I write.]

**hec'-to-li-tre** (*-lē-tĕr*), *n.* a metric measure of capacity = 100 litres, or about 22 imperial gallons. [Gr *hekăton*, 100 + **litre.**]

**hec'-to-me-tre** (*-mē-tĕr*), *n.* a metric measure of length = 100 metres, or very nearly 110 yards. [Gr. *hekăton*, 100 + **metre.**]

**hec'-tor,** *n.* a boasting, swaggering fellow; a bully; one who annoys: *v.* **(-tored, -tor-ing). hec'-tor-er,** *n.* [Gr. *Hector*, a Trojan hero, in Greek story.]

**hed'-dle,** *n.* (same as **heald**), (in weaving) an arrangement by which the threads of the "warp" are alternately raised and lowered to allow the shuttle to carry the "weft" between them. [?]

**hed'-e-ra,** *n.* a genus of climbing plants best represented by the common ivy. [L.]

**hedge** (*hĕj*), *n.* a fence of bushes or small trees; any means of protection; a barrier; a limit; a defence: *v.* **(hedged, hedg'-ing),** to surround with a hedge or fence; to shuffle (in order to avoid loss); to bet on both sides. **hedge-born,** *adj.* of low birth or origin. **hedge-creeper,** *n.* one who skulks behind hedges for a bad purpose; a sneaking rogue. **hedge'-hog,** *n.* a small quadruped armed with bristles. **hedg'-er,** *n.* one who makes, repairs, or trims hedges. **hedge-priest,** *n.* an ignorant itinerant priest. **hedge'-row,** *n.* a row of bushes with trees growing amongst them, forming a hedge. **hedge-school,** *n.* a school held by a hedge-side or in the open air (*esp.* as was once common in Ireland); a poor, mean, low-class school. **hedge-sparrow,** or **hedge-warbler,** *n.* a little singing-bird that frequents hedges. [It is not a sparrow, though somewhat resembling one in size and colouring, but belongs to the same family as the blackbird, nightingale, redbreast, etc.] **hedg'-y,** *adj.* of, like, or having, hedges. [A.S. *hecg*.]

**he-don'-ic,** *adj.* belonging to pleasure.

**he'-don-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the doctrine that the end and object of life is pleasure. **he'-don-ist,** *n.* [G. *hēdŏnē*, pleasure.]

**heed,** *n.* careful attention; caution: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to regard carefully or cautiously; to attend to. **heed'-ful,** *adj.* taking care; cautious. **heed'-less,** *adj.* not taking care; not cautious; negligent; thoughtless. **heed'-less-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *hēdan*, to heed.]

**heel,** *n.* the hinder part of the foot or of a boot, slipper, stocking, etc.; the whole foot (of beasts); a spur; the hinder part of anything: *v.* (**heeled, heel'-ing**), to furnish with heels; (in cock-fighting) to arm the bird with a steel spur on the heel. **heel—ball,** *n.* a black, waxy composition used by shoemakers to blacken the edges of the soles and heels of boots and shoes: used also by antiquaries, etc., for taking rubbings of inscriptions, "brasses" (*i.e.*, brass plates on burial stones in churches), etc. **heel—tap,** *n.* a small piece of leather for forming the heel of a shoe. **heel—taps,** *n.* the liquor remaining at the bottom of a glass, or bottle, or the droppings from the taps in a public-house. **down at —,** or **out at —,** seedy; slovenly; in poor circumstances. **to kick one's —,** to be kept waiting for a long time. **to show a clean pair of —,** to take to one's heels; to run away quickly; to flee. **to be upon the — of,** to follow closely after. [A.S. *hēla*.]

**heel (heeled, heel'-ing),** *v.* (of a ship, etc.) to lean over to one side: *n.* the after end of a ship's keel. [?]

**he-gem'-o-ny** (*-jem'-*), *n.* the act of leading; leadership; control (*esp.* of one state over another). [Gr. *hēgemōn*, a guide, leader.]

**heg'-i-ra,** or **hej'-i-ra** (*hĕj'-ĭ-ra*; incorrectly, but often heard, *hē-jī'-ra*), *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, 16th July, 622 A.D., from which the Mohammedans date their years, as Christians date theirs from the birth of Christ; any exodus, departure, or flight. [Ar. *hijrah*, flight.]

**H.E.I.C.S.,** Honourable East India Company's Service. [*hēahfore*.]

**heif'-er** (*hef'-ĕr*), *n.* a young cow. [A.S.

**height** (*hīt*), *n.* condition of being high; distance upwards; that which is elevated; stature; a hill; elevation in rank or excellence; utmost degree; the crisis. **height'-en (-ened, en-ing),** *v.* to make higher; to increase; to brighten. [A.S. *heahthu* < *heah*, high.]

**hei'-nous** (*hā'-nŭs*, not *hī'-* nor *hē'-*), *adj.* very wicked; hateful; odious. **hei'-nous-ly,** *adv.* **hei'-nous-ness,** *n.* [O.F. *haïnos* < *haine*, hate.]

**heir** (*ār*; "*h*" silent, and in all derivatives), *n. m.*, **heir'-ess** (*ā'-res*), *n. f.* one who inherits: *v.* (**heired, heir'-ing**). **heir—at—law,** *n.* one who is legally heir to anything. **heir apparent,** one by law acknowledged to be heir (*esp.* to the throne). **heir'-loom,** *n.* furniture or personal property which descends to the lawful heir with an inheritance. **heir presumptive,** *n.* one who stands nearest in succession, but whose right to the inheritance may be lost by the birth of a child, or by some other event happening. **heir'-ship,** *n.* the state, condition, or rights of an heir. [O.F. *heir* < L. *hēres*, heir.]

**hej'-i-ra.** *See* **hegira.**

**hel'-i-cal.** *See* **helix.**

**he-li-o-cen'-tric** (*-sen'-*), *adj.* having the sun as centre (said of the Solar System). [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun + *kentron*, centre.]

**he'-li-o-chrome** (*-krōm*), *n.* a photograph in natural colours. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun + *chrōma*, colour.]

**he'-li-o-graph** (*-graf*), *n.* an apparatus for signalling by means of a moveable mirror, which reflects the sun's rays to a distance. **he-li-og'-ra-pher,** *n.* one who works a heliograph. **he'-li-o-gram,** *n.* a message sent by means of a heliograph. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun + *graphē*, writing.]

**he-li-ol'-a-try,** *n.* sun worship. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun + *latreia*, worship.]

**he'-li-o-scope,** *n.* a telescope for viewing the sun, so arranged that the sun's rays do not injure the eyes. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun + *skopeō*, I look.]

**he'-li-o-trope,** *n.* a species of garden-plants with pale lilac-blue flowers, and a sweet scent (the flowers are said to turn towards the sun); a pale purplish colour (like that of the —); a heliograph, *q.v.*; a dark-green variety of quartz with red spots, also called a blood-stone. **he-li-ot'-ro-pism,** or **he-li-ot'-ro-py,** *n.* the tendency which growing plants have to turn towards the

sun, or towards light. [F.<L.<Gr. *hēlios*, the sun+*trĕpō*, I turn.]

**he'-li-um**, *n.* a colourless, gaseous element, similar to argon, discovered in the sun in 1868, and in the earth in 1895. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun.]

**he'-lix**, *n.* (*pl.* **he'-lix-es**, or, more correctly, **he'-li-ces**), a spiral (as a wire in a coil); the whole circuit of the edge of the ear; the snail-shell. **hel'-i-cal**, *adj.* spiral. **hel'-i-coid** (*-koyd*), *adj.* like a helix; screw-shaped. [L.<Gr. *hēlix*, anything of spiral form.]

**he'll**, contraction for **he will.**

**hel'-le-bore**, *n.* the name given to several plants, having poisonous roots, which were formerly used in medicine. [F.<L.<Gr. *hellebŏros.*]

**Hel-le'-nes** (*-lē'-nēz*), *n. pl.* the Greeks; the name the modern Greeks give to themselves. **Hel-len'-ic** (*-len'-ik* or *-lē'-nik*), *adj.* of the Greeks; Greek. [Gr. *Hellēnēs*, the Greeks.]

**helm**, *n.* an instrument for guiding a vessel; a rudder. **helms'-man**, *n.* one who steers. **to put down the helm**, to move the helm so as to bring the vessel to windward. **to put up the helm**, to move the helm so as to turn the vessel to leeward. [A.S. *helma.*]

**hel'-met**, or **helm**, *n.* armour for the head. **helmed**, or **hel'-met-ed**, *adj.* furnished with a helmet. [A.S. *helm*<*helan*, to cover, hide.]

**he'-lot** (*hē'-lot* or *hĕl'-ot*, both are correct), *n.* a slave in ancient Sparta; a slave. **he'-lot-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the condition of a helot or slave. [Gr. *heilōtes.*]

**help (helped, help'-ing)**, *v.* to aid; to assist; to remedy: *n.* aid; assistance; relief; a domestic servant (in U.S.A.). **help'-er**, *n.* one who —. **help'-ful**, *adj.* giving help; useful. **help'-ing**, *n.* a portion of food served at table. **help'-less**, *adj.* without help; very feeble; not admitting of help or remedy. **help'-less-ness**, *n.* **help'-mate**, or **help'-meet**, *n.* a partner; an assistant; a wife. [A.S. *helpan.*]

**hel'-ter-skel'-ter**, *adv.* in a state of hurry and confusion: *v.* (**-tered, -ter-ing**), to hurry off in great confusion: *n.* a form of amusement consisting of a tall tower (like a lighthouse) with a spiral platform running outside from top to bottom, down which people slide on thick mats. [Imitative.]

**helve**, *n.* the handle of an axe, a hatchet, or a sledge-hammer. [A.S. *helf*, a handle.]

**hem**, *n.* the edge or border (of a garment) turned in and sewed: *v.* (**hemmed, hem'-ming**), to form a hem by sewing. **hem-stitch**, *n.* (in sewing) a fancy stitch (being generally a finish to an ordinary broad hem or a narrow tuck) formed by drawing out threads parallel to the border and then grouping the strands together in equal numbers by needle and thread, so as to produce a succession of tiny holes; also called **open-hem. to — in**, to surround closely. [A.S. *hem.*]

**hemal, hematic, hematin, hematite, hematogen, hematology**, see the more correct spelling of these words with **hæma-.**

**hemi-**, *pref.* [Gr.] half.

**hem'-i-cy-cle** (*-sī-*), *n.* a half circle or semicircle; a room with seats so arranged. [Gr. *hemi-*, half+*kuklos*, a circle.]

**hem'-i-sphere** (*-i-sfēr*), *n.* half a sphere: half a terrestrial globe, or a map of it. **hem-i-spher'-i-cal**, *adj.* **Eastern Hemisphere**, that half of the world which contains Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. **Western Hemisphere**, that half of the world which contains the Americas and Oceania. [Gr. *hemi-*+*sphaira*, a sphere.]

**hem'-lock**, *n.* a common poisonous plant, used in medicine; the poison made from it. [A.S. *hymlic.*]

**hemoglobin, hemorrhage, hemorrhoids**, see the more correct spelling of these words with **hæmo-.**

**hemp**, *n.* the fibres of a plant from which coarse cloth, ropes, etc., are made. **hemp'-en**, *adj.* of hemp. **hemp'-y**, *adj.* like hemp. [A.S. *henep.*]

**hen**, *n.* the female of a bird (*esp.* the domestic fowl). **hen-peck (-pecked, -peck'-ing)**, *v.* (of a wife) to domineer over or rule (the husband). **hen-coop**, *n.* a kind of large cage for domestic fowls. **hen'-ner-y**, *n.* a place where poultry is reared or kept. **hen'-ny**, *adj.* like a hen; feathered. **hen-roost**, *n.* a place where domestic fowls rest at night. **hen-wife**, *n.* a woman who has charge of poultry. [A.S. *henn.*]

**hen'-bane**, *n.* a poisonous plant of the nightshade family, sometimes fatal to fowls. [hen+bane.]

**hence** (*hens*), *adv.* from now or here; therefore: *int.* away! begone! **hence-forth'**, and **hence-for'-ward**, *advs.* from the present time; in future. [A.S. *heonan*, hence.]

**hench'-man**, *n.* a footman; an attendant, or servant. [?]

**hen'-e-quen** (*hen'-ĭ-ken*), *n.* the fibre known as Sisal hemp, a product of the Agave or American aloe. [Sp. *jeniquen* <the Mexican name.]

**hen'-na**, *n.* an Egyptian plant with fragrant white flowers; a dye made from the leaves, used for dyeing the nails and finger-tips. [Ar. *hinnā*, the name of the plant.]

**hen'-nin**, *n.* a high, conical head-dress, from which a muslin veil hung behind, worn by women in the 15th cent. [F.]

**he-pat'-ic**, *adj.* relating to the liver. **hep-a-ti'-tis**, *n.* inflammation of the liver. [Gr. *hēpar*, the liver.]

**hep'-ta-gon**, *n.* a geometrical figure having seven angles and sides. **hep-tag'-o-nal**, *adj.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven+*gōnia*, an angle.]

**hep'-tar-chy** (*-kĭ*; not *hep-tar'-*), *n.* a government (or the country governed) by seven persons, as that of England in Anglo-Saxon times between the 5th and the 9th centuries; also a period in the Saxon history of England. (Note.—The name is misleading, as England was never ruled by 7 persons at once, but the chief divisions were 7, *viz.*, Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex, East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria.) **hep'-tarch**, *n.* a ruler of one of the 7 divisions as above. **hep-tar'-chic** (*-kĭk*), *adj.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven+*archē*, government.]

**hep'-ta-teuch** (*-tūk*), *n.* a literary work in seven books or volumes. The name is sometimes applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament. [Gr. *hepta*, seven+*teuchos*, a tool, a book.]

**Her-a-cle'-an** (*-klē'-*), *adj.* pertaining to **Hercules.** *See* **Herculean.**

**her'-ald**, *n.* formerly an officer who made public proclamations, and arranged ceremonies; in the Middle Ages, an officer who had the care and regulation of all matters connected with chivalry, and recorded and emblazoned coats-of-arms, etc.; a forerunner; a proclaimer: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to proclaim; to announce; to introduce. **her-al'-dic**, *adj.* **her'-al-dry** (*-drĭ*), *n.* the art or office of a herald; the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies and emblazoning coats-of-arms. **Heralds' College** (called also **College of Arms**), a body of officials (with an office in London) first appointed in 1484 to regulate all matters connected with chivalry, but it now deals only with armorial bearings. [O.F. *heralt*<O.G. *hari*, an army]

**herb** (*hĕrb*; to omit sounding the "*h*" is now considered wrong), *n.* a plant not having a woody stem, or a plant whose stem dies down every year; a plant whose stems or leaves (or both) are used as food or medicine, etc. **her-ba'-ceous** (*-shus*), *adj.* belonging to, like, or of the nature of, herbs. **her'-bage**, *n.* herbs in general; green food for cattle; grass; pasture. **her'-bal**, *n.* a book treating of herbs: *adj.* pertaining to herbs. **her'-bal-ist**, *n.* a dealer in dried herbs, or one skilled in their use (*esp.* as medicine); a writer on herbs. **her-ba'-ri-um**, *n.* (*pl.* **-ums**, or **-a**), a scientific collection of herbs, or dried plants, classified. **her'-ba-ry**, *n.* a garden of herbs. **her'-bi-vore**, *n.* (*pl.* **her-biv'-o-ra**), a herbivorous animal. **her-biv'-o-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* feeding on herbs (*esp.* grass). **herb'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* **herb Margaret**, *n.* the common daisy. [F.<L. *herba*, grass.]

**Her-bart'-i-an**, *adj.* pertaining to J. F. Herbart (1776—1841), a German philosopher, who taught that the mental faculties must be trained and developed on the lines of experience, or by means of outside influences: *n.* a follower of Herbart. **Her-bart'-i-an-ism**, *n.* the teachings of Herbart.

**Her-cu'-le-an** (*-kū'-*), *adj.* of, or like, **Her'-cu-les** (*-kū-lēz*), the "strong man," or Samson, of Greek story, son of Jupiter; very difficult; requiring immense labour or strength; possessing great strength; very powerful.

**herd**, *n.* a collection of animals (*esp.* of one kind); a drove (of cattle); a crowd; a rabble: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to congregate, or live together (as beasts); to form or gather into a —; to associate. **herds'-man**, *n.* one who attends on a herd. **herd-book**, *n.* a book containing the pedigree and particulars of a breed of cattle or pigs. Note.—It is called a "flock-book" for sheep, and a "stud-book" for horses. [A.S. *heord*, a herd.]

**here,** *adv.* in this place. **here-a-bout(s),** *adv.* in this neighbourhood. **here-af'-ter,** *adv.* at some future time. **here-by',** *adv.* by this means. **here-of',** *adj.* of this: *adv.* **here-on',** *adv.* at this. **here-to',** *adv.* to this. **here-to-fore',** *adv.* formerly. **here-un'-der,** *adv.* underneath this. **here-up-on',** *adv.* on this. **here-with',** *adv.* with this. **neither here nor there,** neither one thing nor another; of no special importance. [A.S. *hēr.*]

**he-red'-i-ta-ble,** *adj.* capable of being inherited. **her-e-dit'-a-ment,** *n.* property that may be left to an heir. **he-red'-i-ta-ry,** *adj.* descending by inheritance; transmitted from ancestor to descendants. **he-red'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the transmission of mental or physical qualities by direct descent from ancestors or parents to their descendants. [L. *hēres,* an heir.]

**her'-e-sy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* an opinion contrary to that which is generally accepted (*esp.* in matters of religion and politics). **her'-e-tic,** *n.* one guilty of, or an upholder of, —. **he-re'-si-arch** (*-sĭ-ark*), *n.* the leader of a sect of heretics. **he-ret'-i-cal,** *adj.* of the nature of heresy. [F. < L. < Gr. *haireō,* I choose.]

**her'-i-ot,** *n.* (formerly) a payment (of goods or cattle) to a feudal lord on the death of a vassal. [A.S. *here-geatu.*]

**her'-i-ta-ble,** *adj.* that may be inherited. **her'-i-tage,** *n.* what is inherited; inheritance; the lot or condition in life to which one is born. [F. < L. *hēres,* an heir.]

**her-maph'-ro-dite** (*-maf'-*), *n.* a living creature that is both male and female; a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil within the same calyx. [Gr.]

**her-met'-ic,** *adj.* belonging to the doctrines or practices of the alchemists; magical; perfectly closed. **her-met'-ic-al-ly sealed,** (of a bottle, tube, canister, etc.) completely closed, so as to be air-tight. [< *Hermēs Trismegistus* (thrice greatest), the Greek name of the Egyptian god of alchemy.]

**her'-mit,** *n.* one who, from religious motives, has retired into solitary life; anyone who lives a solitary life. **her'-mit-age,** *n.* the dwelling of a hermit; a cell or secluded dwelling-place. [F. < L. < Gr. *erēmos,* solitary.]

**hern,** *n.* = **heron** (*q.v.*).

**her'-ni-a,** *n.* commonly called a "rupture"; a protrusion of some part of the bowels through the abdominal wall **her'-ni-al,** *adj.* [L. *hernia.*]

**hern'-shaw,** *n.* same as **heronshaw.** *See* **heron.**

**he'-ro,** *n.* (*pl.* **-roes**), a man distinguished for bravery, courage, or valour; an illustrious person; the chief person in a play, story, or poem. **her'-o-ine** (*-ĭn* not *-ēn*), *n.f.* **he-ro'-ic,** *adj.* like a —. **he-ro'-ic-al-ly,** *adv.* in a heroic manner. **he-ro'-ics** (*-ĭks*), *n. pl.* high-flown or bombastic language. **he'-ro-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the act or conduct of a hero. **he-ro'-ic size,** *n.* (of a statue) larger than life. **hero—worship,** *n.* extravagant admiration of great men. [F. < L. < Gr. *hērōs,* a demigod.]

**her'-on,** *n.* a large, screaming water-fowl, with long bill, and long, slender legs. **her'-on-ry,** *n.* a place where herons are reared. **her'-on-shaw,** *n.* a young heron. [F. *heron.*]

**her'-pes** (*-pēz*), *n.* the name given to several forms of inflammation of the skin; shingles. [Gr. < *herpein,* to creep.]

**Herr,** *n.* (*pl.* **Her'-ren**), master; lord; the German word answering to English Mr. In addressing a letter, use **Herrn** for 'Mr.' and **Herren** for 'Messrs.' [Both are forms of the German noun, and imply a "to" or "for" before them.]

**her'-ring,** *n.* a small, valuable sea-fish found in vast shoals in the Atlantic Ocean and adjoining seas, and largely used for food. **herring—bone,** *adj.* resembling the back-bone of a herring, *esp.* in masonry, in which the stones are set in alternate rows, thus, ⟨⟨⟨⟨⟨⟨; (in sewing) a kind of cross-stitch in which the stitches are set obliquely. **herring—pond,** *n.* the ocean (*esp.* the Atlantic). **kippered—herring,** *n.* herring gutted and smoked. **red—herring,** *n.* herring salted and dried: this method of curing gives a red appearance to the flesh. [A.S. *hǣring.*]

**hers,** *possessive pron.* used when the noun is not expressed after it. It is quite incorrect now to write with the apostrophe, thus, **her's.** A similar remark applies to **ours, theirs, yours.**

**Hertz'-i-an** (*hĕrts'-ĭ-*), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, Heinrich Hertz

(1857—1894), a German scientist, famous for his researches in light and electricity. **Hertzian waves,** wave-motions set up in the ether by rapid electrical disturbances (vibrations). It is these waves that are made use of in wireless telegraphy and telephony.

**Herts** (no full stop after), Hertfordshire.

**hes'-i-tate** (*hez'-*), **(-ta-ted, -ta-ting),** *v.* to be in doubt about anything; to hold back in coming to a decision; to express with hesitation; to stammer (in speaking). **hes'-i-tan-cy,** *n.* hesitation. **hes-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of hesitating; the act of pausing or delaying in thought or action; irresolution. **hes'-i-tant,** *adj.* **hes'-i-ta-tor,** *n.* [F. <L. *hæsĭto,* I stick fast.]

**Hes-pe'-ri-an,** *adj.* western. **Hes-per'-i-des** (*-deez*), *n.* (in Greek legend) the name given to the three sisters who guarded the golden apple in the Garden of the Blest in the fabled Western Islands (also called the Hesperides). **Hes'-per-us** or **Hes'-per,** *n.* the Greek name for Venus as the Evening Star. [L. <Gr. *hespĕros,* of the evening, western.]

**Hes'-si-an,** *adj.* of Hesse (in Germany). **Hessian fly,** a small, black fly, of which the larvæ are very destructive to corn crops; said (erroneously) to have been introduced into America by Hessian troops during the War of Independence (1773—1783). **Hessian boots,** a kind of boot coming high up the leg, first worn by Hessian soldiers.

**hest,** *n.* a command; a precept. [A.S. *hæs,* a command (with an added *-t*).]

**he-tæ'-ra** (*-tē'-*), or **he-tai'-ra** (*-tī'-*), *n.* (in ancient Greece) a woman employed in public or private entertainment, as singing, dancing, etc. [Gr.]

**het'-er-o-dox,** *adj.* (opposite of **ortho-dox**), unsound of belief (*esp.* in theology and politics); not according to established rule or custom. **het'-er-o-dox-y,** *n.* [Gr. *hetĕros,* another + *doxa,* opinion.]

**het-er-o-ge'-ne-ous** (*-jē'-nē-us*), *adj.* (opposite of **homogeneous**), of another race or kind; of more than one race or kind; dissimilar. [Gr. *hetĕros,* another + *gĕnos,* a race, kind.]

**het-er-o-gen'-e-sis** (*-jen'-*), *n.* spontaneous generation; an instance in which the offspring differs in structure and habits from the parents. [Gr. *hĕtĕros,* another + *genesis,* generation.]

**het'-man,** *n.* a Polish commander-in-chief; a Cossack chief. [Polish.]

***Het Volk,*** [D.] the people; (formerly, before 1903) the Representative Assembly of the South African Republic.

**heu-ris'-tic,** *adj.* relating to finding out or discovery, or to the method in education by which the pupil is set to find out things for himself. [Gr. *heuriskō,* I find.]

**hew** (*hū*), **(hewed, hew'-ing),** *v.* to cut (as with an axe); to cleave; to cut in pieces, or into shape; to render smooth (as stone, etc). **hew'-er,** *n.* one who hews. **hewn,** *adj.* shaped by a cutting tool. [A.S. *hēawan.*]

**hex'-a-gon** ("*g*" hard), *n.* a geometrical figure having six angles and six sides. **hex-ag'-o-nal,** *adj.* [Gr. *hex,* six + *gōnia,* an angle.]

**hex-am'-e-ter,** *n.* the name of a line of verse (much employed by ancient Greek and Latin poets) consisting of six measures or feet: *adj.* having six metrical feet. [Gr. *hex,* six + *mĕtron,* a measure.]

**hex'-ap-la,** *n.* an edition of the Holy Scriptures in six versions (translations) in parallel columns, *esp.* that of the Old Testament made by Origen in the 3rd century A.D. [Gr. *hex,* six + *ploos,* a fold.]

**hex'-a-pod,** *n.* a creature having six feet; an insect. [Gr. *hex,* six + *pous,* a foot.]

**hex'-a-teuch,** *n.* the name given to the first six books of the Old Testament (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua). [Gr. *hex,* six + *teuchos,* a book.]

**hey** (*hā*), *int.* a call to attention. **hey-day** (*hā'-dā*), *int.* expressing wonder or good cheer: *n.* the period of fullest vigour (as of youth, enjoyment, prosperity, etc.). [A form of *high-day.*]

**H.G.,** Horse Guards; His (or Her) Grace.

**H.H.,** His Holiness (the Pope); His (or Her) Highness.

**HH,** and **HHH,** hard and very hard (of pencils).

**H.I.,** sometimes **H.J.,** [L.] *hic ja'-cet,* here lies (inscription on a tombstone).

**hi-a'-tus** (*hī-ā'-*, not *hē-ah'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **hi-a'-tus-es**), an opening; a gap; a break; a defect. [L. *hiātus* < *hio,* I gape.]

**hi'-ber-nate** (**-na-ted, -na-ting**), *v.* to winter; to pass the winter in sleep (some animals—called **hibernating**

animals—do so); to pass the winter in a suitable climate (often said of invalids). **hi-ber'-nal,** *adj.* belonging to winter; wintry. **hi-ber-na'-tion,** *n.* the state of torpor in which some animals (and plants also) spend the winter. [L. *hibernus*, of winter < *hiems*, winter.]

**Hi-ber'-ni-an,** *adj.* of Ireland: *n.* a native of Ireland. [L. *Hibernia*, Ireland.]

**hi-bis'-cus** (*hī-* or *hi-*), *n.* a genus of very handsome tropical plants of the mallow family, with large and showy flowers. [L < Gr. *hibiskos*, mallow.]

**hic'-cup** (*hik'-kup*), (the spelling **hic-cough** is wrong), *n.* a kind of short, jerky cough: *v.* (**-cuped, -cup-ing** or **-cupped, -cup-ping**), to be affected with hiccup or to say with a hiccup. **hic'-cup-y,** *adj.* [Imitative.]

***hic et u-bi'-que,*** [L.] here [there] and everywhere.

***hic ja'-cet*** (**se-pul'-tus**), [L.] here lies (buried), [inscribed on a tombstone].

**hick'-or-y,** *n.* a tall North American tree of the walnut family, the timber of which is tough and elastic. **hickory-nut,** *n.* the fruit of any kind of hickory tree. [Indian *hohickery*, the native name.]

**hid, hidden.** *See* **hide.**

**hi-dal'-go,** *n.* (*pl.* **-gos; -goes** is incorrect), a Spanish gentleman, intermediate in rank between the grandees, or great nobility, and the common people; a gentleman by birth. [Sp. < *hijo de algo*, a son of someone.]

**hide,** *n.* the thick skin of a beast; an old measure of land (from 80 to 120 acres). **hide'-bound,** *adj.* having the skin adhering strongly to the body, so as to hinder growth, or be difficult of removal; (of trees) having the bark so closely adhering and unyielding as to hinder growth; intensely bigoted; obstinate and stupid. † **hi'-ding,** *n.* a thrashing. [A.S. *hȳd*, hide, skin.]

**hide** (**hid, hid** or **hid'-den, hi'-ding**), *v.* to conceal; to keep in safety. **hid'-den,** *adj.* concealed; secret; unknown. **hi'-ding,** or **hi'-ding-place,** *n.* the place where any one is hidden. **hide-and-seek,** *n.* a game in which children have to seek one who is hidden. [A.S. *hȳdan.*]

**hid'-e-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* very ugly; frightful. **hid-e-os'-i-ty,** *n.* **hid'-e-ous-ness,** *n.* [O.F. *hideux.*]

**hie** (*hī*), (**hied, hie'-ing** or **hy'-ing**), *v.* to hasten. [A.S. *hīgian*, to hasten.]

**hi'-e-mal,** *adj.* of, or belonging to, winter. **hi'-e-mate** (**-ma-ted, -ma-ting**), *v.* to spend the winter; to hibernate. **hi-e-ma'-tion,** *n.* [L. *hiems*, winter.]

**hi'-er-arch** (*-ark*), *n.* a ruler in holy things; one of the higher clergy. **hi'-er-arch-y** (*-ark-ī*), *n.* the higher clergy (those who rule); the clergy generally; a government by priests; an order of angels. **hi-er-arch'-i-cal,** *adj.* [Gr. *hieros*, holy + *archē*, government, rule.]

**hi-er-at'-ic** (*-ik*), *adj.* sacred; consecrated to sacred uses; pertaining to priests; applied to an ancient form of writing in Egypt, used by the priests. **hi-er-at'-i-ca,** *n.* the finest kind of papyrus. [L. < Gr. *hieros*, holy.]

**hi-er-oc'-ra-cy** (*-si*), *n.* government by priests. [Gr. *hieros*, holy + *kratos*, power, government.]

**hi'-er-o-glyph** (*-glif*), or **-glyph'-ic,** *n.* picture-writing by characters or symbols (as used by the ancient Egyptians in place of letters or words); any written character or figure, illegible, or of mysterious or hidden meaning. **hi-er-o-glyph'-ic,** or **-ic-al,** *adj.* [Gr. *hieros*, holy + *gluphō*, I carve.]

**hi'-er-o-phant** (*-fant*), *n.* one who shows, reveals, or explains, sacred things; a sacred person; a priest. [Gr. *hieros*, holy + *phainō*, I show.]

***Hier spricht man Deutsch*** (*hēr sprēcht man doytsh*), German is spoken here.

**hig'-gle** (**-gled, -gling**), *v.* to make difficulties in bargaining; to cavil or dispute as to terms in bargaining. **hig'-gler,** *n.* one who —. **hig'-gle-dy-pig'-gle-dy,** *adv.* without any order; upside down; topsy-turvy; in utter confusion. [< **haggle.**]

**high** (*hī*), *adj.* far above; lifted up; lofty; dear (in price); eminent in anything; elevated in rank; angry (as words); severe; noble; honourable (as birth); turbulent (as passion); luxurious (in living); sharp; loud (as voice); tainted (as flesh); solemn and sacred: *adv.* aloft. **high-altar,** *n.* the principal altar in a church. **high art,** writing, painting, sculpture, or music of the highest quality. **High Church,** that party in the Church of England, which attaches the highest importance to the

Apostolic succession, the office of the priesthood, the saving grace of the two sacraments, and, generally, to the carrying out of religious services with dignity [often confused with Ritualist]. **high—churchman,** *n.* **high—coloured,** *adj.* having a strong or glaring colour. **High—Court,** *n.* a supreme Court, as of Chancery, High Commission, Justice, and Parliament. **high'-er,** *adj.* **high'-est,** *adj.* **higher criticism,** the exact consideration and investigation of the genuineness, date, authorship, and historical structure of the contents of the several books of the Bible. **high-fa-lu'-tin,** *adj.* high-sounding; pompous. **high—flown,** *adj.* bombastic; extravagant. **high—flyer,** *n.* one who has lofty aims, ambitions, or notions. **high—handed,** *adj.* oppressive; tyrannical. **high—jinks,** *n. pl.* boisterous play or jollity. **high—life,** *n.* the style of living among rich people. **high—living,** *n.* feeding upon rich and expensive food. **high—low,** *n.* a boot laced up the front and reaching well above the ankles. **high'-ly,** *adv.* **highly—seasoned,** *adj.* (of food) strongly seasoned with condiments. **High'-mass,** *n. see* **Mass.** **high—minded,** *adj.* having high and honourable principles; having a proud, haughty, or arrogant spirit. **High'-ness,** *n.* a title of honour to princes and princesses. **high—powered,** *adj.* (of a motor-car, etc.) having an engine of great horse-power. **high—pressure,** *adj.* having a high rate of steam pressure; (of an engine) one in which such steam, after leaving the cylinders of the engine, is not condensed. **high—principled,** *adj.* having high and lofty motives. **high'-road,** or **high'-way,** *n.* a chief road; a public road. **high—souled,** *adj.* having a high and honourable spirit. **high—sounding,** *adj.* pompous; noisy; bombastic. **high—spirited,** *adj.* bold; daring; haughty; impetuous. **high—stepper,** *n.* (of a horse) one that lifts its feet high from the ground; (of a person) one who has a proud and haughty carriage. **high—strung,** *adj.* high-spirited; sensitive; nervously excited. **high tea,** *see* **tea.** **high—water,** *n.* the tide when at the highest, or the time when it occurs. **high—water mark,** the point to which the tide rises; a standard of perfection aimed at; the highest pitch of excellence. **high'-way-man,** *n.* a robber on the high-road. **in — feather,** in prosperity or great favour; in high spirits. **to be on one's** (or **ride the**) **— horse,** to be overbearing. **with a — hand,** in an oppressive and overbearing manner; in an inconsiderate manner. [A.S. *hēah.*]

**high'-land,** *adj.* mountainous: *n.* mountainous country. **High'-land-er,** *n.* an inhabitant of a mountainous region (*esp.* of the Highlands of Scotland). **Highland costume,** the dress of a Highlander of Scotland, consisting of the fillibeg or kilt, the shoulder plaid, the sporran, etc. **Highland fling,** a lively Scotch dance, reel or hornpipe, danced by one person. [A.S. *hēah*+**land.**]

**H.I.H.,** His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

**Hil.,** Hilary, *q.v.*

**hi-la'-ri-ous** (*hĭ-lā'-rĭ-us*), *adj.* cheerful; gay; merry. **hi-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ tĭ*), *n.* gaiety; pleasure. [L. *hilăris,* cheerful.]

**Hil'-ar-y term,** a name for the term or session of the High Court of Justice, and also of one of the University terms of Oxford and Dublin, beginning near *St. Hilary's Day,* 13th January.

**hill,** *n.* an elevation of the land (less than a mountain). **hil'-lock,** *n.* a small hill. **hil'-lock-y,** *adj.* having many hillocks. **hil-ly,** *adj.* [A.S. *hyll.*]

**hilt,** *n.* a handle (of sword, dagger, etc.). **up to the hilt,** completely; thoroughly; to the furthest degree. [A.S. *hilt.*]

**hi'-lum,** *n.* the eye of a seed; the scar on a ripe seed, where it was attached to the seed vessel (as the dark mark at one end of a bean). [L.]

**H.I.M.,** His (or Her) Imperial Majesty [of Germany, Austria, etc.].

**hin,** *n.* a Hebrew liquid measure (of oil, wine, etc. *See Exodus* xxix. 40) containing about 6 English quarts. [H.]

***hinc il'-lae lach'-ry-mae,*** [L.] hence [are occasioned] these tears.

**hind** (*hīnd*), *n.* the female of the deer, *esp.* the red deer (the stag is the *male*). [A.S. *hind.*]

**hind** (*hīnd*), *n.* a farm-servant; a labourer; a peasant. [A.S. *hīna.*]

**hind** (*hīnd*), *adj.* backward; behind. **hind'-er,** *adj. compar.* **hind'-er-most,** *adj. super.* [A.S. *hindan.*]

**hin'-der** (**-dered, -der-ing**), *v.* to keep back; to prevent progress; to embarrass. **hin'-drance** (the spelling **hin'-der-**

**ance** is now obsolete, and incorrect), *n.* that which — ; an obstacle or impediment. [A.S. *hindrian.*]

**Hin'-di** (*hĭn'-dē*), *n.* a dialect of N. India.

**Hin-du'**, or **Hin-doo'**, *n.* a native of Hindustan (India), *esp.* one who retains the native religion, as distinguished from one who has embraced Mohammedanism: *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the Hindus. **Hin'-du-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the system (*esp.* religious) of the Hindus. **Hin-du-sta'-ni** (*-stä'-*), *n.* one of the languages of the Hindus. [Probably < *R. Sindhu*, or *Indus.*]

**hinge** (*hinj*), *n.* the joint upon which a door, etc., moves or turns; that on which anything turns or depends: *v.* **(hinged, hing'-ing),** to furnish with hinges; to turn (on). **hinge–joint,** *n.* a joint in the body like a hinge (as at the knee, elbow, etc.). [Cognate with *hang* (A.S. *hangian*).]

**hint,** *n.* a suggestion; a slight mention: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to bring to one's mind by a slight suggestion; to allude to (vaguely or indirectly). [A.S. *hentan*, to seize.]

**hin'-ter-land,** *n.* a district lying behind or beyond a coast region or river valley; a region adjoining a colony or foreign dependency and considered within its sphere of influence. [G. *Hinterland*, hinder-land, inland-country.]

**hip,** *n.* the part of the body above the thigh; the haunch. **hip–roof** or **hipped–roof,** *n.* a roof in which what would be the gable of the building slopes upwards to the ridge. **to smite hip and thigh,** to overcome completely. **to have** (or **catch**) **on the hip,** to have (or get) the advantage of. [A.S. *hype.*]

**hip,** *n.* the fruit (not a berry) of a rose-bush (*esp.* the dog-rose). [A.S. *hēope.*]

**hipped,** *adj.* melancholy; put-out and peevish; low-spirited. [< **hypochondria.**]

**hip-po-cam'-pus,** *n.* the name of a class of small fishes with head and neck like those of the horse, and a long tail; a sea-horse. [Gr. < *hippos*, a horse + *kampos*, a sea-monster.]

**hip'-po-cras** (*-kras*), *n.* a cordial made of wine and spices. [F. < Gr. *Hippocrates*, born B.C. 460, a famous Greek physician.]

**hip'-po-drome,** *n.* (formerly among the Greeks) a race-course for horses, chariots, etc.; a circus; frequently, in modern usage, a music-hall. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse + *drŏmos*, a running, course.]

**hip'-po-griff,** or **hip'-po-gryph,** *n.* a fabled animal (among the ancient Greeks) represented as a horse with wings and the head of a griffin. [F. < Gr. *hippos*, a horse + *grups*, a griffin.]

**hip-poph'-a-gy** (*-pof'-ă-jĭ*), *n.* the act or custom of feeding on horse-flesh. **hip-poph'-a-gist** (*-jist*), *n.* one who eats horse-flesh. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse + *phăgō*, I eat.]

**hip-po-pot'-a-mus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-mi,** not **-mus-es**), a large, thick-set African quadruped of aquatic habits; a river-horse. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse + *pŏtămos*, a river.]

**hire,** *n.* wages; price paid for the use of anything; reward or compensation: *v.* **(hired, hi'-ring),** to engage for wages or pay; to procure from another for temporary use and for compensation. **hire'-a-ble,** *adj.* capable of being hired. **hi'-ring,** *n.* a fair or market where servants or farm-hands are engaged (often called **statute–fair** or **statute–hiring,** because held at stated times fixed by law or charter). **hire'-ling,** *n.* one serving for hire (often used in scorn or contempt); a mercenary. **hire–purchase,** *n.* purchase by paying so much a week, month, etc., after the article has been delivered, until paid for. [A.S. *hȳr*, wages.]

**hir'-ple (-pled, -pling),** *v.* to walk lamely: *n.* a limping gait. [?]

**hir-sute'** (*-sūt'*), *adj.* hairy; rough; shaggy; (of manners) rough, unpolished. [L. *hirsūtus*, rough, shaggy.]

**hi-run'-dine** (*hī-rŭn'-dīn* or *-dĭn*), *adj.* of, or like, the swallow. [L. *hĭrundo*, a swallow.]

**H.I.S.,** sometimes **H.J.S.,** [L.] *hic jacet sepultus*, here lies buried.

**hiss (hissed, hiss'-ing),** *v.* to make, with the mouth, a sound like that of the letter "*s*," or like a goose, serpent, or escaping steam, etc. (often as a sign of disapproval): *n.* [Imitative.]

**hist,** *int.* a word commanding silence or attention. [Imitative.]

**his-tol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* that branch of science which treats of the structure of tissues (animal and vegetable). [Gr. *histos*, a web (of a loom), hence, tissue

+*lŏgos*, a discourse.]

**his'-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* an account of past events. **his-to'-ri-an,** *n.* one who studies or writes —. **his-tor'-ic(-al),** *adj.* of, or belonging to, history; containing history; noted or celebrated in history; representing history; dealing with history. **his-to-ri-ette'** (*-ĕt'*), *n.* a short history, story, or anecdote. **his-to-ri-og'-ra-phy** (*-fĭ*), *n.* the writing of history. **his-to-ri-og'-ra-pher** (*-fer*), *n.* one who writes history. **ancient —,** the history of the world down to the fall of Rome, 476 A.D. **mediæval —,** the history of civilized nations (*esp.* of Europe) from the fall of Rome to the end of the 15th century. **modern —,** history since the beginning of the 16th century. **natural —,** a description of objects in Nature, as animals, plants, and minerals. **profane —,** and **secular —,** all history, except **sacred history,** which latter deals with events narrated in the Bible. [L.<Gr. *histŏreō*, I investigate.]

**his-tri-on'-ic** (*-trĭ-*), *adj.* relating to acting on the stage. [Gr. *histrio*, a stage-player.]

**hit (hit, hit'-ting),** *v.* to strike; to reach with a stroke or blow; to come upon (what is aimed at); not to miss; to agree with: *n.* a stroke or blow; a successful or happy attempt; a neat or apt expression or phrase. **hit'-ter,** *n.* **to — below the belt,** to do an injury to, or take an advantage of, another unfairly. **to — off,** to imitate; to describe. **to — it,** or **to — it off,** to agree; to attain the mark. **hit or miss,** reckless; hap-hazard. **to — the nail on the head,** to say or do the right thing. **hard hit,** deeply affected by some trouble, by love, etc. [Ic. *hitta*.]

**hitch** (*hich*), **(hitched, hitch'-ing),** *v.* to tether or yoke; to move by jerks; *n.* an obstacle; a kind of knot. **to hitch up,** to harness a horse to a vehicle. [?]

**hith'-er** (*hi͟th'-*), *adv.* to this place. **hith'-er-most,** *adj.* nearest on this side. **hith'-er-to,** *adv.* up to this time. **hith'-er-ward,** *adv.* towards this place. [A.S. *hider*.]

**hive,** *n.* a box or basket-house in which bees live and store up honey; the bees which inhabit it; a place swarming with busy occupants: *v.* **(hived, hi'-ving),** to keep (bees) in a hive; to live together in a collective body; to lay up in store. **hi'-ver,** *n.* one who gathers bees into a hive. **bar-frame hive,** a box, like a little house, in which the bees build their combs in frames hung side by side. **skep hive,** one made of wisps of straw tightly sewn together. [A.S. *hȳf*, a hive.]

**H.K.,** House of Keys (Isle of Man).

**H.M.,** His (or Her) Majesty.

**H.M.C.,** His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.

**H.M.I.,** His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector.

**H.M.S.,** His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Service.

**H.M.S.O.,** His (or Her) Majesty's Stationery Office.

**hoar** (*hōr*), *adj.* white (of age or frost); grey-haired (with age); venerable. **hoar'-y,** *adj.* white (*esp.* of hair). **hoar-frost,** *adj.* white frost; frozen dew or vapour. **hoar'-i-ness,** *n.* **hoar-stone,** *n.* a boundary stone. [A.S. *hār*, hoary, grey.]

**hoard** (*hōrd*), *n.* a hidden store (of money, or other treasure): *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to store up; to hide. **hoard'-er,** *n.* [A.S. *hord*, a treasure.]

**hoard'-ing** (*hōrd'-*), *n.* a temporary wooden fence round a house (when being built or repaired); any boarding upon which bills are posted. [<root of **hurdle.**]

**hoar'-hound,** more correctly **hore'-hound,** *q.v.*

**hoarse** (*hōrs*), *adj.* rough, harsh, grating (of the voice), as from a cold; harsh; discordant. **hoarse'-ly,** *adv.* **hoarse'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *hās*, hoarse.]

**hoax** (*hōx*), *n.* a deceptive trick; a practical joke: *v.* **(hoaxed, hoax'-ing),** to play a trick on; to deceive. [Short for **hocus** in **hocus-pocus.**]

**hob,** *n.* the projecting nave of a wheel; the flat part of a grate at the side of a fireplace, on which things may be placed. **hob'-nail,** *n.* a nail (for boots, horse-shoes, etc.) with a large, strong head, for heavy wear. [W. *hob*, a projection.]

**hob'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to limp along; to fasten the legs of an animal, loosely, to prevent wandering; to hamper; to perplex: *n.* an awkward, limping gait; something used to hamper; a clog or fetter. **hob'-bler,** *n.* one who hobbles; an unlicensed pilot; a casual labourer on a quay, dock, etc.; a man who tows a canal-boat. [<**hop.**]

**hob'-ble-de-hoy,** *n.* a raw youth, between boy and man. [?]

**hob'-by** (*-bĭ*), *n.* a strong, active, middle-sized horse; a favourite pursuit (*esp.* an occupation in spare hours). **hobby-horse,** *n.* in Morris (originally Moorish) dances and on the stage, etc., a figure of a horse made of wicker-work fastened to the waist of a performer; a rocking-horse; a wooden horse fixed on a round-about at a fair. [Cognate with **hop.**]

**hob'-gob-lin,** *n.* a mischievous fairy; an ugly sprite. [**hob**+**goblin.** (*Hob*=*Rob*<**Robin** [Goodfellow], an Old English name for a male fairy).]

**hob—nob (—nobbed, —nob-bing),** *v.* to associate or drink together in a familiar manner. [A.S. *habban*, to have+*nabban*, not to have.]

**Hob'-son's choice.** The one (thing) offered, or none. [<*Tobias Hobson*, a carrier of Cambridge in the time of Milton, who wrote two humorous poems on his death. He kept a livery-stable, and let out hacks to the students on the fixed condition of each taking the first that came (in exact order of rotation).]

***hoc ge'-nus om'-ne,*** [L.] everything of that kind.

**hock,** or **hough** (*hŏk*, not *hŭf*), *n.* the ankle-joint of an animal: *v.* (**hocked, hock'-ing**), to hamstring; to disable an animal by cutting the tendons of the ham or hock. [A.S. *hōh*, the heel.]

**hock,** *n.* a kind of light, German (Rhenish) wine (made at *Hochheim*, on the River Main, in Germany).

**hock'-ey,** *n.* a game played with a ball and clubs. [<the *hooked* stick used in playing the game.]

**hock'-ey,** *n.* harvest-home; the last load at the harvest; the harvest supper. [?]

**ho'-cus (-cussed, -cus-sing),** *v.* to outwit, cheat, or hoax; to stupefy with drugs (*esp.* for an evil purpose); to drug liquor; to adulterate. **hocus—pocus,** *n.* a juggler; any kind of jugglery or trickery. [<the unmeaning gibberish of a juggler.]

**hod,** *n.* a trough-like box with a long shaft as handle, in which bricks and mortar are carried on the shoulder; a coal-scuttle. **hod'-man,** *n.* a man who carries a hod; a bricklayer's or mason's labourer; a drudge. [F. *hotte*, a basket in which things are carried on the back.]

**hodden—grey,** *n.* coarse cloth made of undyed wool. [?]

**hodge** (*hoj*), *n.* a word used to signify a countryman; a rustic. [Shortened form of *Roger*.]

**hodge—podge** (*hoj-poj*), *n.* a mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [<**hotch-potch.**]

**hoe** (*hō*), *n.* a garden tool for rooting up weeds and loosening the soil: *v.* (**hoed, hoe'-ing**). **ho'-er,** *n.* [F.<O.H.G. *houwan*, to hew.]

**hog,** *n.* an animal of the swine or pig kind; a low, filthy fellow: *v.* (**hogged, hog'-ging**), to cut short the hair of. **hog'-gish,** *adj.* like a hog; filthy; mean. **hog'-get,** *n.* a male pig, sheep, or colt of the second year. **hog'-mane,** *n.* a horse's mane cut short, so as to stand up. **hog'-skin,** *n.* leather made from the skin of the swine. **hog'-wash,** *n.* the refuse of a brewery, kitchen, etc., used for feeding pigs; any worthless stuff. **to go the whole —,** to do something thoroughly and completely. [?]

**hog (hogged, hog'-ging),** *v.* (of a ship) to droop at bow and stern. [?]

**hog'-ma-nay** (or *hog-ma-nay'*), *n.* the last day of the year (so called in Scotland). [?]

**hogs'-head,** *n.* a measure of capacity (63 old wine gallons=52½ imperial gallons); a large barrel. [O.D. *okshoofd*, ox's head.]

**Ho-hen-zol'-lern (House of),** the Prussian Imperial family.

**hoi'-den,** *n.* *See* **hoyden.**

***hoi pol'-loi*** (*-loy*), [Gr.] the many; the general multitude or public; the people.

**hoist (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to raise up (a heavy body, sails, flag, etc.): *n.* an apparatus for carrying heavy bodies, persons, etc., from one floor to another in a building; a lift. **to be hoist with one's own petard,** to be caught in one's own trap; to be beaten with one's own weapons. [O.D. *hyssen*.]

**hoity—toity** (*hoy'-tĭ-toy'-tĭ*), *adj.* thoughtless; giddy; petulant; haughty: *int.* an exclamation of surprise and contempt. [?]

†**hoky—poky** (*hō'-kĭ-pō'-kĭ*), *n.* a kind of ice-cream sold in the streets. [? **hocus.**]

**hold (held, hold'-ing),** *n.* to have in one's hand; to possess or occupy; to maintain; to grasp: *n.* grasp; power of seizing; possession; the lower inside part of a ship; a place of confinement.

**hold–all,** *n.* a general receptacle; a carpet-bag; a waterproof wrapper for holding wearing apparel when travelling. **hold'-er,** *n.* one who —. **hold–fast,** *n.* that which holds fast; a kind of nail or catch. **hold'-ing,** *n.* a piece of land, larger than an allotment, which a man rents or leases and farms himself; a tenure under which land is rented. **hold hard!** stop. **to hold forth,** to keep up, maintain, or continue; to speak publicly; to express one's views publicly. **to — one's own,** to maintain one's position. **to — out,** to endure; to continue in one's course. **to — over,** to retain or reserve for the future. **to — up** (a train, coach, etc.), to make it stop (for purposes of plunder or outrage). **to — water,** to be sound, firm, or consistent; to bear close examination. [A.S. *healdan*, to hold.]

**hole,** *n.* a hollow place or opening (in a solid body); an excavation in the ground: *v.* (**holed, ho'-ling**), to make a hole in. **hole–and–corner,** *adj.* secret; underhand. **ho'-ley,** *adj.* having holes. [A.S. *hol*, a hole, cave.]

**hol'-i-day,** *n.* (formerly) a "holy-day" or saint's day; a day on which no work is done; a day of idleness or amusement: *adj.* **bank holiday,** a day on which banks are closed by law, viz., in Eng. and Ireland, Easter and Whit Mondays, 1st Monday in Aug., Boxing-Day (26th Dec.), but if this falls on a Sunday, then on the Monday following. In Scotland, New Year's Day, Good Friday, 1st Mondays in May and August, and Christmas Day. [**holy**+**day.**]

**hol'-land,** *n.* a kind of coarse, unbleached linen cloth (first made in Holland): *adj.* **Hol-land-aise sauce** or **Dutch sauce,** (in cookery) a white sauce for fish and vegetables, made of melted butter, yolks of eggs, and lemon juice.

**hol'-lands,** *n.* a kind of gin made in Holland.

**hol'-lo,** or **hol'-loa.** *See* **hal'-lo.**

**hol'-low** (*-lō*), *adj.* empty inside; not solid; sunken; insincere: *n.* a depression in the land; a groove or channel: *v.* (**-lowed, -low-ing**), to cut or dig out. **hol'-low-ness,** *n.* state of being —; insincerity; deceitfulness. **hollow–eyed,** *adj.* having sunken eyes. **hollow square,** troops drawn up in square formation, having a — in the centre. **to beat hollow,** to beat completely or entirely. [A.S. *holh.*]

**hol'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *n.* a common, evergreen shrub bearing spinous leaves and red berries. [A.S. *holegn.*]

**hol'-ly-hock** (not **-oak**), *n.* a gay-coloured flowering-plant, a species of mallow, first brought to Europe from the Holy Land. [<*holy*+A.S. *hoc*, mallow.]

**holm,** *n.* holly. **holm–holly** or **holly–oak,** the evergreen oak. [Corruption of O.E. *hollin*, holly.]

**hol'-o-caust,** *n.* a sacrifice entirely consumed by fire; a great fire with loss of life. [Gr. *hŏlŏs*, whole+*kaustos*, burnt <*kaiō*, I burn.]

**hol'-o-graph** (*-graf*), *n.* a letter or other document written entirely by the person from whom it is said to come. [Gr. *hŏlŏs*, whole+*graphō*, I write.]

**hol'-o-phote** (*-fōt*), *n.* an apparatus in a lighthouse for reflecting all the light from the lamp in the required direction. [Gr. *hōlŏs*, whole+*phōs*, *phōtŏs*, light.]

**hol'-ster** (*hōl'-*), *n.* a leathern case for a pistol in front of a horse's saddle. [A.S. *heolster*, that which covers or hides< *helan*, to hide.]

**holt,** *n.* a wood or woody hill; a plantation. [A.S. *holt*, a copse, wood.]

**ho'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* without sin; pure; sacred; set apart for religious uses. **ho'-li-ness,** *n.* sacredness; piety; freedom from sin. **Holy City,** Jerusalem. **Holy Communion,** (in the Anglican, and some other Churches) the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. **Holy Family,** (in art) a picture in which Christ and His parents are represented. **Holy Ghost,** the third Person of the Trinity, proceeding from the Father (God) and the Son (Christ). **Holy of holies,** "the most holy place," the inner chamber of the sanctuary in the Jewish Tabernacle and Temple. **Holy Land,** the Land of Canaan; Palestine. **Holy–office,** *n.* the Inquisition, *q.v.* **(in) Holy Orders,** ordained to the office of minister in holy things in the Christian Church. **Holy Rood,** the cross or crucifix (as a symbol of Christianity), often placed at the entrance to the chancel of a church. **Holy See,** the see of Rome. **ho'-ly-stone,** *n.* a soft sandstone used for scrubbing the decks of ships (said to be so called because used on Sundays). **Holy**

**Thursday,** the Thursday ten days before Whit-Sunday; Ascension-Day. **Holy War,** any of the Crusades (*bet.* 1094—1270); any war undertaken for the extinction, suppression, or emancipation of people holding some particular religious belief. **Holy water,** (in the Roman Catholic Church) water blessed by the priest for sprinkling persons and things for religious uses. **Holy Week,** Passion Week, the week before Easter (containing Good-Friday). **Holy Writ,** the Scriptures. [A.S. *hālig* < *hāl*, whole, sound.]

**hom'-age** (*-aj*), *n.* (in feudal times) the acknowledgement of the service due from a knight or vassal to his lord (or king), such knight or vassal becoming the *man* of the king or the lord to whom he owed duty; duty and respect paid to a superior; reverence directed to the Supreme Being; devout affection. [F. <L. *homo*, a man.]

**Hom'-burg hat,** a man's felt hat with soft, narrow brim and crown, the crown rather tall and dinted in at the top, sometimes called a **deer-stalker.** [< *Homburg*, where said to have been first worn.]

**home,** *n.* the place where one lives; abode. **home-bred,** *adj.* native; domestic; rude; uncultivated. **home-farm,** *n.* the farm near the house or mansion of a gentleman. **home'-land,** *n.* one's native land. **home'-less,** *adj.* having no home or permanent abode. **home'-ly,** *adj.* belonging to home; simple. **home-sick,** *adj.* depressed in consequence of a longing for home, when away from it. **home'-spun,** *n.* coarse, woollen cloth, formerly made at home: *adj.* **home'-stead,** *n.* house and surrounding buildings (*esp.* of a farm or mansion, or in a colony). **home-thrust,** *n.* anything said to the point; a close, pointed remark or statement. **home'-wards,** *adv.* towards home. **ho'-ming,** *n.* the coming home (of birds, and *esp.* of pigeons called **ho'-mers**) from long distances, by a special instinct or faculty. **Home Circuit,** the circuit of the Judges of Assize, having London for its centre. **Home Counties,** the counties containing and surrounding London, as Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Surrey, and sometimes Hertfordshire and Sussex. **Home Guards,** the Territorial Army (*q.v.*) enrolled and trained for the purpose of protecting the country in time of war. They took the place, in 1908, of the old Volunteers. **Home Office,** (in Great Britain) the Department of the *Secretary of State for Home Affairs* (called the **Home Secretary**); the building in which its business is carried on. **Home Rule,** a form of self-government; a system of government by which a separate parliament is granted to a country or a province forming part of the Empire (as in the Isle of Man, and the suggested parliament for the management of the internal affairs of Ireland). **Home Rule all round,** a suggested system of Home Rule by which England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland would each have a separate parliament. **an "at home" (day),** a fixed day on which ladies receive their friends. **to be at —,** to be at ease as if in one's own house; to be prepared to receive visitors. **to bring — to,** to impress upon; to prove positively. [A.S. *hām*, home.]

**hom-e-op'-a-thy** (*-thĭ*), incorrect for **ho'-mer,** *n.* a Hebrew measure (dry and liquid) probably of about 48 gals. [H.]

**ho'-mer,** *n.* a pigeon trained to fly home from a distance. [*See* **home.**]

**Ho-mer'-ic,** *adj.* of, belonging to, or characteristic of, Homer, a famous ancient Greek poet, who died probably about B.C. 850.

**hom'-i-cide** (*-ĭ-sīd*), *n.* manslaughter, or killing of another person (*esp.* in self-defence). [NOTE.—Homicide is murder when committed intentionally or maliciously.] **hom'-i-ci-dal,** *adj.* [F. <L. *homicīdium* < *homo*, a man + *caedo*, I kill]

**hom'-i-ly** (*-ĭ-lĭ*), *n.* a plain sermon; sound advice. **hom-i-let'-ic(-al),** *adj.* pertaining to homiletics. **hom-i-let'-ics,** *n.pl.* the science of *homilies* and their composition; the art of preaching or preparing homilies or sermons. **hom'-i-list,** *n.* one who writes homilies or who preaches; one who gives good advice. [L. < Gr. *homilia*, an assembly.]

**hom'-i-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* maize or Indian corn hulled, or broken, and coarsely ground. It is afterwards prepared for table by boiling with water or milk to form porridge, or baked into puddings. [American-Indian *auhūminea*, parched corn.]

***homme d'af-faires*** (*ŏm dăf-fâr'*), [F.] a man of business.

***ho'-mo,*** *n.* [L.] (*pl.* ***hom'-in-es***), a human being.

**hom-o-cen'-tric** (*-sen'-*), *adj.* having the same centre; concentric. [Gr. *hŏmos*, the same+*kentron*, centre.]

**hom-œ-op'-a-thy** (*hŏm-ĭ-ŏp'-ă-thĭ* or *hō-mĭ-*), *n.* a system of treating disease by giving remedies which, in a healthy person, would produce the disease, on the principle that "like cures like." **hom-œ-o-path'-ic,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, homœopathy; very small and minute; small, but good in quality. **hom-œ-op'-a-thist,** *n.* one who practises —. [*Gr. hŏmoios*, like+*pathos*, feeling.]

**ho-mo-ge'-ne-ous** (*-jē'-nĭ-us*), *adj.* of the same kind or nature; consisting of the same elements throughout; of the same nature throughout. **ho-mo-gen-e'-i-ty** (*-jĕn-ē'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* similarity in kind, parts, elements, or nature. [Gr. *hŏmos*, the same+*gĕnŏs*, kind.]

**ho-mo-gen'-e-sis** (*-jen'-*), *n.* similarity (*esp.* in those cases where the offspring is like the parent). **ho-mo-gen-et'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *hŏmos*, the same+*gĕnesis*, birth.]

**ho-mol'-o-gous** (*-gus*), *adj.* agreeing; similar or corresponding (in value, parts, etc.). **ho-mol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the quality of being —. [Gr. *hŏmos*, the same+*lŏgŏs*, a discourse.]

**hom'-o-nym** (*-nim*), *n.* a word similar to another in form or sound, but differing in meaning (as *their* and *there*, *bear* and *bare*, etc.). [Gr. *hŏmos*, the same+*ŏnŏma*, name.]

**ho-mun'-cule,** or **ho-mun'-cu-lus,** *n.* a little man; a dwarf; a manikin. [L. *homunculus*, *dim.* of *homo*, a man.]

**Hon.,** Honourable (as son of a peer); honorary.

**Honbl.,** Honourable (a title much used in Hindustan).

**hone,** *n.* a stone for sharpening (knives, chisels, etc.): *v.* **(honed, ho'-ning),** to sharpen on a hone. [A.S. *hăn*, stone, rock.]

**hon'-est** ("*h*" silent, and in all the compounds), *adj.* fair-dealing; honourable; upright; just; incorruptible; free from fraud; sincere. **hon'-es-ty,** *n.* state of being honest; fairness; candour. [F.<L. *honestus*<*honor*, honour.]

**hon'-ey** (*hun'-ĭ*), *n.* a sweet, thick fluid made by bees from the nectar of flowers. **honey-bag,** *n.* the receptacle inside the bee in which it carries its honey. **honey-bee,** *n.* the hive bee. **honey-comb,** *n.* a collection of waxen cells made by bees for storing —. **hon'-ey-combed,** *adj.* perforated, so as to form many channels and cavities. **hon'-ey-dew,** *n.* a sweet liquid which forms on the surface of certain leaves in hot weather. **hon'-eyed** (less correctly **-ied**) (*hŭn'-id*), *adj.* sweetened; sweet; smooth (as words). **hon'-ey-moon,** *n.* the first month of married life; the wedding holiday. **hon'-ey-suck-le,** *n.* a common climbing and flowering plant (from the flower of which honey may be *sucked*). **honey-tongued,** *adj.* smooth or pleasing in speech; winning and insinuating. **virgin —,** honey that flows by itself from the comb. [A.S. *hunig*.]

***honi soit qui mal y pense*** (*on-ĭ swaw kē mal ē pâns*), [F.] evil be to him who evil thinks. The motto of the Knightly Order of the Garter.

**honk,** *n.* the cry of the wild goose; the warning made by the horn of a cycle or motor-car. [Imitative.]

**hon-o-ra'-ri-um** (*hon-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ri-ums** or **-ri-a**), [L.] a reward for services rendered.

***hon-nête' homme*** (*ŏn-nāt' ŏm*), [F.] a worthy man. ***homme hon-nête'***, a civil man.

***hon-o'-ris cau'-sa,*** [L] for the cause (or sake) of honour. A phrase used in conferring degrees granted as an honour to persons of distinction, and sometimes also in granting awards.

**hon'-our** (*ŏn'-ur*) (silent "*h*" and in all compounds), *n.* respect; a mark or title of respect; a title given to Judges in Chancery and to County Court Judges; noble-mindedness: in *pl.* privileges of rank; civilities paid; a mode of drinking healths; special distinctions gained in passing an examination; (in some card games) the four highest cards, ace, king, queen, jack (or knave): *v.* **(-oured, -our-ing),** to respect; to reverence; to distinguish. **hon'-our-a-ble,** *adj.* worthy of honour; upright (in character); a title of distinction given to sons and daughters of peers below the rank of Marquess, to all present and past Maids of Honour, to many Justices

of the High Court, to the Lord Provost of Glasgow (during office), to Members of the Governments of India and the Colonies, and to Members of Parliament (collectively and individually) while in office. **Most Honourable,** applied to Marquesses. **Right Honourable,** applied to Peers below the rank of Marquess, to Privy Councillors, to Cabinet and ex-Cabinet Ministers, to the Lord Mayor of London and other cities, and to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. **hon'-o-ra-ry,** *adj.* conferring honour; (a secretary, etc.) holding office without pay or reward. † **honour bright,** an appeal to, or protestation of, honour or sincerity. **honours–man,** *n.* one who has passed an examination at a university or college, of higher standard than is required for an ordinary "pass degree." **honour school,** (at Oxford) that relating to degrees with honours. **honours of war,** the privileges granted to a capitulating force to march out with their arms, drums beating, and flags flying. **affair of honour,** a duel. **code or laws of honour,** certain rules by which the conduct of persons towards each other is regulated. **debt of —,** a debt contracted verbally or by gambling, not recoverable by law but binding by honour. **last honours,** respect paid to a person at his funeral. **Maid of Honour,** a lady of rank who attends on a Queen or Princess in public. **military honours,** marks of respect paid by troops to royalty, and to high military or civil officers, and at the burial of a comrade. **point of honour,** a scruple arising from a sense of duty or a delicacy of feeling. **to do honour to,** to treat with due respect. **to do the honours,** to act as host or hostess (*esp.* at a dinner or banquet). **upon one's honour,** on the pledge of one's own reputation for uprightness, truthfulness, or sincerity. **word of honour,** a verbal promise which cannot be broken without disgrace. [F. < L. *honor*, honour.]

**–hood,** or **–head,** a suffix indicating state or quality. [A.S. *hād*, rank, condition.]

**hood** (*hŏŏd*), *n.* a covering for the head; an ornamental fold (formerly a real head-covering) at the back of the gown worn by graduates of a University to show their degrees. **hood'-wink (-winked, -wink-ing),** *v.* to cover the eyes with a —; to blindfold; to outwit; to deceive: *n.* a cover for the eyes to keep out the light. [A.S. *hōd.*]

**hoof** (*hŏŏf*), *n.* (*pl.* **hoofs;** the old form **hooves** is now incorrect), the horny substance of the foot of certain animals, as the horse, etc.; any similar substance (as hard skin). [A.S. *hōf.*]

**hook** (*hŏŏk*), *n.* a bent, metal contrivance for catching and holding; a snare; a curved instrument for cutting grass; the barb of an arrow; the fluke of an anchor: *v.* (**hooked, hook'-ing**), to catch or hold with a —; to ensnare; (in golf) to drive a ball widely to the left. **hook–nosed,** *adj.* having a hooked or curved nose. **by — or by crook,** by any means, fair or foul. † **to hook it,** to depart; to decamp [once good English]. [A.S. *hōc.*]

**hook'-ah,** *n.* a kind of tobacco-pipe, used in the East, in which the smoke passes through water. [Ar. *huggah.*]

**hoo'-li-gan,** *n.* one of a band of rough, noisy, disorderly fellows who commit assaults in the streets. [< the name of the leader of such a gang in S. London about 1898.]

**hoop,** *n.* a pliant strip of wood or metal bent into a ring; (in *pl.*) elastic material used to expand the skirt of a lady's dress: *v.* (**hooped, hoop'-ing**), to fasten with hoops; to encircle. **hoop'-er,** *n.* one who hoops casks; a cooper. [D. *hoep.*] [**ing–cough,** *q.v.*

**hoop'-ing–cough,** *n.* properly **whoop'-**

**hoop'-oe** (*hŏŏp'-ō*, or *hŏŏ'-pŏŏ*), *n.* a bird, common in South Europe, whose head is adorned with a large, fine crest. [L. *upŭpa.* Imitative.]

**hoot** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to shout at anyone in scorn; to cry like the owl: *n.* a scornful cry; the owl's cry. **hoot'-er,** *n.* one who, or that which, hoots; the warning horn of a motor-car, a motor-bicycle, or a steam-ferry, etc. [Imit.]

**hop** (**hopped, hop'-ping**), *v.* to leap on one foot: *n.* —. **hop'-per,** *n.* one who —; a kind of funnel or trough (in a mill) for conveying something to the machinery. **hop'-scotch,** *n.* a children's game of hopping about. [A.S. *hoppian*, to leap.]

**hop,** *n.* a plant whose dried flowers are used to flavour beer, and also as a medicine; the flower of the hop plant. **hop'-**

**ping,** *n.* the occupation of gathering hops; a person so engaged is called a **hop'-per** or **hop–picker. hop–bund** (or **–bind**), *n.* the climbing stem of the hop plant. **hop–oast** (*-ōst*), *n.* a kiln for drying hops. **hop–pocket,** *n.* a coarse sack in which hops are packed; a measure of hops, about 1½ cwts. **hop–pole,** *n.* a tall and slender pole on which hop plants are trained. **hop'-py,** *adj.* flavoured with, or tasting of, hops. **hop–garden** or **–yard,** *n.* a field where hops are grown. **hop bitters,** a kind of ginger-beer flavoured with hops. [D. *hop.*]

**hope (hoped, ho'-ping),** *v.* to desire some good; to wish for strongly; to desire and expect: *n.* that which gives cause for confidence or expectation; anticipation. **hope'-ful,** *adj.* having hope, or given to hoping. **hope'-less,** *adj.* without hope. **to hope against —,** to continue to hope when there is no sufficient reason. [A.S. *hopian,* to hope.]

**hop'-per,** *n.* a kind of barge in connection with a dredging-machine, which receives the mud, stones, etc., dredged up, takes them out to sea, and discharges them through hinged doors opening in the bottom. [? < **hop.**]

**hop'-ple,** same as **hob'-ble,** *q.v.*

**horde** (*hōrd*), *n.* a wandering tribe; a disorderly rabble: *v.* (**hord'-ed, hord'-ing**), to dwell in tents; to crowd together. [F. < Turk. *ordū,* a camp.]

**hore'-hound** (incorrectly **hoar'-**), *n.* a species of plant with bitter taste and aromatic flavour, used in medicine (*esp.* for coughs and colds). [A.S. *hār-hūne.*]

***ho'-ra*** (*pl.* **-ræ**) (*-rē*), [L.] hour. ***ho'-ræ ca-non'-i-cæ*** (*kă-nŏn'-ĭ-sē*), hours for prayer. ***ho'-ræ sub-se-ci'-væ*** (*-sĭ'-vē*), leisure hours.

**ho-ri'-zon,** *n.* the boundary line or circle where earth (or sea) and sky seem to meet. **hor-i-zon'-tal,** *adj.* parallel to the horizon; lying level (as opposed to **perpendicular**). [F. < L. < Gr. *horizō,* I bound.]

**horn,** *n.* a hard substance growing from the head of certain animals, as the ox, etc.; something made of, or like, a —; a musical wind-instrument. **horn'-beam,** *n.* a small tree of the oak family, resembling the beech. **horn–bill,** *n.* a bird about the size of a turkey, common in tropical Asia and Africa, so called from having a horny growth on its bill. **horn–book,** *n.* an old-fashioned A B C for children, consisting of a sheet of paper with the alphabet, etc., printed upon it, mounted on a piece of thin wood, and covered with a thin sheet of horn to preserve it. **horned,** *adj.* having horns. **horn'-pipe,** *n.* a lively dance (in vogue with sailors). **horn–silver,** *n.* nitrate of silver; lunar caustic. **horn'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* of, or like, horn. **horny–handed,** *adj.* with the palms of the hands hardened by work. **horn of plenty,** *see* **cornucopia. on the horns of a dilemma,** in a state of great doubt and perplexity as to two different courses of action. **to draw** (or **pull**) **in one's horns,** to restrain one's ardour, pride, or extravagance; to withdraw a statement. [A.S. *horn.*]

**horn'-blende,** *n.* a mineral of several varieties, found in granite, etc., so called from its horn-like cleavage and peculiar lustre. [G. *horn* + *blende.*]

**hor'-net,** *n.* a stinging insect (a kind of wasp), so called from its antennæ or horns. **to bring a hornet's nest about one's ears,** to bring a host of enemies or enmities about one. [A.S. *hyrnet* < *horn.*]

**hor-ol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science which treats of the construction of machines (as clocks, watches, sun-dials, etc.) for telling the hour (time), any such machine being called a **hor'-o-loge** (*-lōj*). **hor-o-log'-i-cal** (*-loj'-*), *adj.* **hor-ol'-o-gist** (*-jist*), *n.* one who makes clocks, watches, etc. [F. < L. < Gr. *hōra,* hour + *lŏgŏs,* a word, discourse.]

**hor'-o-scope,** *n.* a predicting of the course of a person's life by observation of the heavenly bodies at the time of the person's birth. [F. < L. < Gr. *hōra,* hour + *skŏpeō,* I see.]

***hor-res'-co ref'-er-ens,*** [L.] I shudder whilst I tell. [tell.

***hor-rib'-i-le dic'-tu,*** [L.] horrible to

**hor'-ror,** *n.* great fear or aversion. **hor'-ri-ble,** *adj.* causing, or tending to cause, horror. **hor'-rib-ly,** *adv.* **hor'-rid,** *adv.* causing horror; shocking; offensive. **hor'-ri-fy** (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to strike with horror. [F. < L. *horreo,* I bristle, I shudder (with fright).]

***hors con-cours'*** (*hor koṅ-koor'*), [F.] not entered or exhibited for competition.

***hors de com-bat'*** (*hor duh koṅ-bâ'*), [F.]

out of fighting trim ; not in a condition to continue a struggle.

***hors-d'œuvre*** (*hor-duhvr'*), [F.] *n.s.* and *pl.* something out of the ordinary place, *esp.* an extra dish (which does not form a substantial part of a repast), usually served either at the beginning of a meal or between two courses.

**horse,** *n.* a well-known quadruped ; a collection of horses ; cavalry. **Horse-Artillery,** light field-guns, and the gunners mounted. **horse-block,** *n.* a small platform (*usu.* of stone) having two or three steps, from which to mount, or dismount from, a horse. **horse-box,** *n.* (on a railway) a van for conveying horses ; a stall for the use of a horse. **horse-breaker,** *n.* one who breaks (*i.e.*, trains) young horses to work. **horse-chestnut,** *n.* the name of a nut (probably so called from its roughness and size) ; the name of the tree (a kind of oak) bearing this nut. **horse-cooper** (or **-couper**), *n.* a horse-dealer. **Horse Guards,** horse-soldiers employed as guards ; the 3rd Heavy Cavalry Regiment forming part of the Household Troops. **horse latitudes,** the belt of calms and light winds in the N. Atlantic bordering on the district of the N.E. Trade Winds. **horse-laugh,** *n.* a rough, coarse laugh. **horse-leech,** *n.* a large kind of leech ; a horse doctor ; a rapacious person. **horse'-man,** *n.* a rider on horseback. **horse'-man-ship,** *n.* skill in riding horses. **horse-marine,** *n.* an imaginary corps of mounted sailor-soldiers (marines) ; a person quite out of his element ; a person doing work for which he is not fitted. **horse-pistol,** *n.* a large pistol carried in a holster. **horse'-play,** *n.* rough, rude play or conduct. **horse-power,** *n.* the force or power which a horse can exert when drawing : this is calculated to be equal to raising 33,000 lbs. to a height of 1 foot in a minute, and is used as a standard for comparing the power of a steam-engine, motor, etc. **horse-radish,** *n.* a plant with a strong, pungent taste used as a condiment and salad. **horse'-shoe,** *n.* one of the four shoes to a horse's feet ; (from its shape) a semi-circle, or anything in that form. **horse-tail,** *n.* a leafless plant with hollow, rush-like stems. **hors'-ing,** *n.* birching a school-boy mounted on another's back ; providing mounts for cavalry soldiers. **hors'-y,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, horses ; devoted to horses, racing, or breeding ; imitating the language, dress, etc., of grooms. **a dark horse,** (in racing) one about whose running qualities or chances of success little or nothing is generally known ; a candidate (at examinations, etc.) of the same kind. **Master of the Horse,** an officer of the Court who has charge of the Royal stables and all things connected therewith. **to flog** (or **mount**) **the dead —,** to attempt to revive interest in a worn-out subject ; to engage in fruitless effort. **to mount** (or **ride**) **the high —,** to assume a lofty, superior, or haughty manner. **to put the cart before the —,** to say or do things the wrong way about. **to work the dead —,** to work for wages which have been already paid. [A.S. *hors.*]

**hor-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of exhorting or giving advice. **hor'-ta-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* encouraging ; giving advice ; inciting. **hor'-ta-to-ry,** *adj.* [L. *hortor,* I urge or exhort.]

**hor'-ti-cul-ture,** *n.* the art of cultivating gardens or orchards. **hor-ti-cul'-tu-ral,** *adj.* **hor-ti-cul'-tu-rist,** *n.* one versed or skilled in the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. [L. *hortus,* a garden + *cŏlo,* I cultivate.]

***hor'-tus sic'-cus*** (*sik'-kŭs*), [L. = a dry garden], a collection of plants, dried, pressed, and classified.

**Hos.,** *Hosea* (a book of the Bible).

**Ho-san'-na** (*-zan'-*) (not **-nah**), *int.* "Save, we pray" : *n.* a song of praise to God. [H.]

**hose** (*hōz*), *n.* (*pl.* **hose** (in the Bible **ho'-sen,** *Dan.* iii., 21)), close, tight-fitting breeches (formerly worn) reaching to the knee ; stockings or socks ; a flexible tube or pipe (a **hose'-pipe**), for conveying water (*esp.* in connection with fire-engines, watering gardens, swilling windows, pathways, etc.). **ho'-sier** (*-zyer*), *n.* a dealer in hose. **ho'-sier-y,** *n.* stockings and knitted goods generally ; a place where such goods are made or sold. [A.S. *hosa.*]

**hos'-pice** (*-pēs,* or *-pĭs*), or **hos-pit'-i-um,** *n.* a convent on an Alpine pass, which provides shelter, rest, and refreshment for travellers ; a "home" for the destitute or sick ; a hostel for

students. [F.<L. *hospes*, a guest.]

**hos'-pi-ta-ble** ("*h*" sounded), *adj.* kind in welcoming and entertaining friends or strangers; open and generous in mind and disposition; bountiful. **hos-pi-tal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* friendly welcome and entertainment. [*See* **hospice.**]

**hos'-pi-tal,** *n.* a place for receiving and tending sick people; a place of entertainment for pilgrims, travellers, or strangers; a charitable institution for the education and maintenance of young children. **hos'-pi-tal-ler,** *n.* one of an order of military monks or knights (the Knights of St. John and Knights of Malta); one of a charitable brotherhood for attending on sick persons in an establishment called a hospital. **cottage hospital,** a small and inexpensive establishment for providing hospital accommodation and treatment for a small community. [The first such institution was a small cottage at Cranleigh (Surrey), opened in 1859.] **field-hospital,** *n.* one provided to receive soldiers on the battle-field. **general —,** one in which all kinds of cases are treated (as opposed to eye-, ear-, cancer-, etc., hospitals); one maintained by public contributions. **Hospital Saturday** (or **Sunday**), a day set apart for making special collections in aid of hospitals. **hospital ship,** a vessel fitted up for the reception and treatment of sick and wounded seamen. **Mag'-da-len —,** a reformatory for women. **to walk the hospitals,** (said of doctors and medical students) to attend a general hospital for study or practice. [F.<L. *hospes*, a guest; also a host.]

**host** (*hōst*), *n.* (*f.* **hos'-tess** (*hōs'-*)), one who entertains guests; a landlord or innkeeper; an animal or plant having a parasite living habitually on (or in) it. **hos'-tel** (*hŏs'-*), or **hos'-tel-ry,** *n.* a place for receiving guests; an inn; a residence for students. **to reckon** (or **count**) **without one's —,** to misjudge (as though reckoning one's expenses without consulting the landlord). [O.F. *hoste*<L. *hospes*, a guest.]

**host** (*hōst*), *n.* an army; a very large number (*esp.* of persons). **a — in him-** (or **her-**) **self,** one of great skill, strength, or resources. **the heavenly host,** the angels and archangels. [F.<L. *hostis*, an enemy.]

**Host** (*hōst*), *n.* the bread consecrated in the Eucharist, regarded as the body of Christ offered in sacrifice; a consecrated wafer. **Adoration of the Host,** the act of reverence or worship shown to the sacrament of the Eucharist, as Christ's body and blood. **Elevation of the Host,** the act of raising the Eucharistic elements after consecration and before communion, in sign of oblation (offering) to God or in order to show them to the people. [L. *hostia*, a sacrifice.]

**hos'-tage** (*hŏs'-tĭj*, not *hōs'-*, nor *-āj*), *n.* a person kept in custody as a pledge or security for the fulfilment of certain conditions. **hostages to fortune,** a man's wife and children, or others dependent upon him. [O.F. *hostage* (F. *ôtage*<L. *obses*, hostage.]

**hos'-tel,** *n.* *See* **host.**

**hos'-tile** (*-tīl* or *-tĭl*), *adj.* belonging to, or like, an enemy; adverse; warlike; unfriendly. **hos-til'-i-ties,** *n. pl.* acts of warfare. **hos-til'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* enmity. [L. *hostis*, an enemy.]

***hos'-tis hu-ma'-ni gen'-er-is,*** [L.] an enemy of the human race.

**hos'-tler** (*hŏs'-ler*), (the spelling **os'-tler** is now the more usual), *n.* a man who tends horses (*esp.* at an inn); a stable-boy; a groom. [O.F.<L. *hospes*, a host (of an inn).]

**hot,** *adj.* having heat; very warm; having a sharp taste; fiery; passionate; eager. **hot'-ly,** *adv.* eagerly; violently. **hot'-bed,** *n.* a bed of earth covered with glass, and heated by fermenting manure, for raising early or delicate plants; a place or position that favours rapid growth (*esp.* of disease, dissatisfaction, etc.). **hot-blast,** *n.* a blast of heated air forced into a furnace to raise the heat. **hot-blooded,** *adj.* high-spirited; irritable. **hot-brained** or **hot-headed,** *adj.* ardent in temper; violent; rash. **hot cross-bun,** a small cake or bun, marked with a cross on the top, and eaten on Good-Friday (the Friday before Easter-Sunday). **hot-house,** *n.* a house kept warm to shelter and to rear tender plants. **hot-pot,** *n.* a stew (cooked in an earthenware pot) of pieces of meat with potatoes. **hot-press,** *n.* a contrivance of plates and rollers for applying heat with pressure to produce a smooth and glossy surface (as on paper, cloth, etc.). **hot-tempered,** *adj.* hasty;

having a bad or violent temper. **in — haste,** hurriedly; without delay; with unusual haste. **in — water,** in trouble, difficulty, or anxiety (*esp.* when brought about by one's own doing). **to make it — for one,** to make a position uncomfortable for one. **to make a place too — for one,** to make one's surroundings or position so uncomfortable or disagreeable that one cannot stay. [A.S. *hāt*, hot.]

**hotch-potch,** or **hodge-podge,** *n.* a confused mixture; a muddle; a jumble; a Scotch dish of mutton-broth thickened with all kinds of vegetables chopped into small pieces. [F. *hochepot* < *hocher*, to shake.]

**ho-tel',** *n.* a large and superior kind of inn for receiving travellers or paying guests. ***Hôtel Dieu*** (*dyuh*), [F.] a hospital. ***Hôtel de ville*** (*hō-tel' duh veel'*), a Town Hall; (in France) a large, private residence; a town-mansion; a public official residence. [O.F. *hostel* < L. *hospes*, a host.]

**Hot'-ten-tot,** *n.* one of a South African native race; a cruel, savage, brutal man. [D.]

**hough** (*hok*), or **hock,** *n.* the ankle-joint of a horse (or other animal); the ham: *v.* **(houghed, hough'-ing),** to hamstring, or cut the sinews of the ham of, an animal (*esp.* the horse) and so disable it. [*See* **hock.**]

**hound,** *n.* a dog trained to hunt (*esp.* one trained to hunt by scent); a low, mean fellow: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to hunt; to chase; to set on; to urge on. **hound's-tongue,** *n.* a coarse, hairy weed with tongue-shaped leaves. **Master of hounds,** one who has charge of a pack of hounds, and who summons the "members of the hunt" to the "meet" for hunting. **to cast (off) the hounds,** to set the hounds free to find the scent. [A.S. *hund*, a dog.]

**hour** (*our*), *n.* a period of sixty minutes, or the 24th part of a day; the time of day; a time or occasion; a set time for prayer, as one of the canonical hours, or one of the offices or services prescribed for these, or a book containing them. **hour-glass,** *n.* an instrument for measuring time by the trickling of sand out of one glass vessel into another placed below it. **hour'-hand,** *n.* the hand of a clock or watch which points out the —. **hour'-ly,** *adv.* every hour. **at the eleventh —,** at the last moment. **in an evil —,** at an unfortunate time; acting under an unfortunate impulse. **the man (or question, etc.) of the —,** a man (or question, etc.) of importance at some particular period. **the small hours,** the early hours after midnight. **the three-hours' service,** a service in church on Good Friday, held continuously from noon to 3 p.m., in memory of Christ's agony on the cross. **to keep good hours,** to be at home early. [O.F. < L. < Gr. *hōra*.]

**hou'-ri** (*hoo'-* or *how'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ris**), a nymph, supposed by the Mohammedans to inhabit Paradise; a beautiful woman. [P. *hūri*, a dark-eyed damsel.]

**house,** *n.* (*pl.* **hous'-es** (*houz'-ĕz*)), a building to dwell in; a mansion; an inn; a family; a race; a noble family; a business firm; a boarding-house attached to, and forming part of, a Public School, and the boys lodging in such a house; (in astrology) one of the twelve divisions of the heavens; an audience at a theatre, concert, etc.: *v.* **(housed, hous'-ing),** to shelter; to store (goods); to provide suitable dwellings or lodgings for. **the House,** a term used (shortly) for the House of Lords or Upper House, the House of Commons or Lower House, the Upper or Lower House of Convocation, the Bankers' Clearing House, the Stock Exchange, a house of business, or a workhouse; the room commonly occupied by a family, as distinguished from the parlour; the number of Members of Parliament forming a quorum (*q.v.*). **house-agent,** *n.* one employed in the sale and renting of houses. **house-boat,** *n.* a barge (on a river) fitted up as a house. **house'-break-er,** *n.* one who breaks into a house for the purpose of robbery; a burglar. **house-breaker,** *n.* one employed to pull down houses or other buildings. **house'-craft,** *n.* the knowledge and skill required for the successful carrying-on of the duties connected with a household. **house-duty** (or **-tax**), *n.* a tax paid by a householder who lives in a house of an annual value of £20 and above. **house-flag,** *n.* a flag flown by the ships belonging to a particular company or line to distinguish them; the flag of a business house.

**house'-hold,** *n.* those who live in one house, *esp.* the members of one family. **house'-holder,** *n.* the head of a household who rents (or owns) the house he and his household occupy. **house'-keep-er,** *n.* one who is in charge of a —, office, place of business, etc., and controls the domestic arrangements and the female servants; the mother (or other person) who manages the home. **house'-maid,** *n.* a female servant having charge of the reception-rooms (*q.v.*) and bedrooms. **housemaid's knee,** an inflammation and swelling over the knee-cap, caused by kneeling on hard substances. **house—master,** *n.* the master of one of the boarding-houses at a Public School. **house—steward,** *n.* a man who directs and manages the business affairs in connection with a large household. **house—surgeon,** *n.* the resident medical officer in a hospital, infirmary, or dispensary. **house—warming,** *n.* the merrymaking with one's friends when settled in a new house. **house—wife** (*howse'-wīf, hŭz'-wĭf*, or *hŭz'-ĭf*, all are used, and all are correct), *n.* the wife of the householder; a woman who manages a household; a pocket-case for needles, pins, etc. (often spelt in this way, **hus'-wife** and **hus'-sif**). **house'-wife-ry,** *n.* the art of managing the house; domestic economy. **House of Correction,** a prison. **House of Keys,** the 24 elected members forming the Court of Tynwald, or legislative parliament of the Isle of Man, having considerable powers of legislation for local purposes. **household economics,** the science dealing with the general management of a house and the well-being of its inmates. **household gods,** one's most prized domestic things. **household franchise** or **suffrage,** the right of voting in Parliamentary (or other) elections, consequent upon being a householder in an electoral district. **household troops,** soldiers specially appointed to guard the sovereign and his residence. **household word,** a word or saying in general use, or familiar to everyone. **to bring down the —,** to cause great applause at a public meeting, theatre, concert, etc. **free house,** an inn or public-house whose landlord is free to buy his liquors where he likes, as contrasted with a **tied house,** whose landlord is compelled to buy from a certain firm, which owns or rents the house. **to keep house,** to maintain, or to manage, a house. **to keep a good —,** to provide liberally for eating and drinking. **to keep open —,** to make all one's friends and acquaintances welcome (*esp.* at meal times). **like a — on fire,** with great rapidity. [A.S. *hūs*, house.]

**hous'-el,** *n.* the Eucharist, Lord's Supper, or Mass; the act of taking the same. [A.S. *hūsel*, a sacrifice.]

**hous'-ing** (*howz'-*), *n.* an ornamental saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth; a cover or protection for anything: (in *pl.*) trappings for a horse. [F. *housse.*]

**houyhn'-hnm** (*hwĭn'-ŭm* or *hou'-inm*), *n.* one of a race of horses (described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels") endowed with intelligence, and ruling a brutish race of human beings called Yahoos. [<*whinny*, the sound made by a horse.]

**Ho'-va,** *n.* (*pl.* **Ho'-vas**), one of the native races of Madagascar. [NOTE:— The general name for a native of this island is Malagasy.]

**hove,** *p. p.* of **heave,** *q.v.*

**hov'-el,** *n.* a shed; a small or mean cottage; a rude and dirty dwelling-place. [?<A.S. *hof*, a dwelling.]

**hov'-el-ler,** *n.* an unlicensed pilot (*esp.* on the Kentish coast); a small coasting-vessel. [?]

**hov'-er** (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* to hang fluttering in the air or on the wing; to move to and fro near a place; to linger near or about. [?]

**how'-dah** (**hou'-** is less correct), *n.* a seat (for two or more persons) on the back of an elephant. [P. *haudah.*]

**how'-it-zer,** *n.* a short cannon of light weight for firing shells horizontally. [G. *Haubitze.*]

**howl** (**howled, howl'-ing**), *v.* to yell or cry (like a wolf or dog); to utter a low and mournful sound; to roar (as the wind). **howl'-er,** *n.* one who —; a kind of S. American monkey (so called from its cry); a ridiculous, blundering answer (*esp.* in an examination paper). **howl'-ing,** *adj.* filled with howlings; dreary (as a wilderness); glaring (as a mistake). [Imitative.]

**how'-let,** *n.* Same as **owlet,** *q.v.*

**hoy,** *n.* a small, one-decked vessel, *usu.* rigged as a sloop, and employed in

carrying passengers and goods to places on the sea-coast. [D. *heu.*]

**hoy'-den** (less correctly **hoi'-den**), *n.* a rude, bold girl; a tomboy; a romp. **hoy'-den-ish**, *adj.* [O.D. *heyden*, heathen.]

**H.P.**, High Priest; half-pay; high pressure.

**h.p.**, horse-power.

**H.Q.**, Head-quarters.

**H.R.H.**, His (or Her) Royal Highness.

**H.R.I.P.**, [L.] *hic requiescit in pace* = here rests in peace (inscription on a tomb-stone).

**H.S.**, [L.] *hic sepultus* = here (is) buried.

**H.S.H.**, His (or Her) Serene Highness.

**H.S.M.**, His (or Her) Serene Majesty.

**hub**, *n.* the nave or central part of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate; a projection on a wheel for the insertion of a pin; a goal or mark at which quoits, etc., are cast; a central point of activity, life, or interest. **the hub** (*i.e.*, centre) **of the Universe**, said humorously, and sometimes sarcastically, of Boston, U.S.A., and other cities. [?]

**hubble–bubble**, *n.* a tobacco-pipe (in the E. Indies) in which the smoke is drawn through water with a bubbling sound. [Imitative.]

**hub'-bub**, *n.* a confused noise of many voices; an uproar. [Imitative.]

† **hub'-by**, *n.* a familiar abbreviation of **husband.**

**huck'-a-back**, *n.* a kind of linen cloth (used for towels, etc.), so woven that the surface is rough. [< *huckster*, the person who *hawked* it about on his back for sale.]

**huck'-ster**, *n.* a dealer in smallwares at a booth or stall; a hawker; a pedlar; a mean, trickish fellow: *v.* (**-stered, -ster-ing**), to bargain; to haggle. [< root of **hawker.**]

**hud'-dle** (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to put things on (or away) anyhow; to crowd or pack together; to draw oneself into a heap. [< root of **hide.**]

**Hu-di-bras'-tic**, *adj.* of, or relating to, *Hudibras*, the hero of a mock-heroic, satirical poem, of the same name, directed against the Puritans, and published *bet.* 1663 and 1678, by Samuel Butler (1612—1680); quaint, rhymed doggerel.

**hue** (*hū*), *n.* colour; tint; dye; appearance. **hued**, *adj.* tinted or coloured. **hue'-less**, *adj.* without colour. [A.S. *hiw*, appearance, colour.]

**hue**, *n.* shouting: *usu.* in the phrase **hue and cry**, used when describing the pursuit of criminals; a loud clamour about something. [F. *huer*, to cry out. Imitative.]

**huff**, *n.* a fit of irritability, peevishness, ill-temper, or anger. **huf'-fy** (*-fĭ*), *adj.* liable to take huff; ready to take offence; sulky. **huf'-fi-ness**, sometimes **huf'-fish-ness**, *n.* ill-humour; petulance. [Imitative.]

**hug** (**hugged, hug'-ging**), *v.* to press tightly with the arms; to embrace warmly; to hold fast; to keep close to the land, or the wind (as a ship): *n.* a close embrace; a clasp or grip; a particular grip in wrestling. [?]

**huge** (*hūj*), *adj.* very great; immense. **huge'-ness**, *n.* **huge'-ly**, *adv.* [?]

**hug'-ger–mug'-ger**, *n.* concealment; secrecy; confusion. [< root of **hug.**]

**Hu'-gue-not** (*-gë-nŏt*; the French pronunciation *-nō* is not now generally used), *n.* a French Protestant or Calvinist Reformer of the 16th and 17th centuries. [? G. *Eidgenoss*, a confederate; or possibly < *Hugues* (*Hugh*), the name of one of these Reformers.]

**hulk**, *n.* the body (hull) of a worn-out ship; a big, clumsy fellow. **the Hulks**, old, worn-out ships without masts, once used as prisons. **hulk-ing**, *adj.* large and clumsy; lazy. **hulk'-ings**, *n. pl.* barriers on the sea-shore to prevent encroachment of the sea. [?]

**hull**, *n.* the outer covering (*esp.* of fruits, grain, etc.); the frame or body of a vessel: *v.* (**hulled, hul'-ling**), to take off the — (of wheat, etc.); to pierce the hull (of a vessel with cannon shot). [A.S. *hulu* < *helan*, to cover.]

**hul'-la-ba-loo**, *n.* an uproar; confusion; a loud outcry. [?]

**hum** (**hummed, hum'-ming**), *v.* to make a low, continuous, murmuring sound; to make a buzzing sound like a bee in flight; to sing in a low tone: *n.* the noise made by bees and some other insects; an indistinct murmur. **humming–bird**, *n.* a small, beautiful, tropical bird, so called from the humming sound made by its wings when flying. **humming–top**, *n.* a top (toy) made hollow so as to produce a humming sound when set going. **to — and haw**, to hesitate (in speaking). † **to make things —**, to make work, etc., go

briskly. [Imitative.]

**hu'-man,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, mankind. **hu-mane',** *adj.* kind; kindly disposed towards all living things; merciful. **hu-mane'-ly,** *adv.* **hu-mane'-ness,** *n.* **hu'-man-ism,** *n.* — nature or character; a mode of thought which considers things entirely in their relation to human interests. **hu-man-is'-tic,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, humanity; pertaining to polite literature. **hu-man-i-ta'-ri-an,** *adj.* affected with, or influenced by, a real or pretended love for human beings; philanthropical: *n.* one who believes in, or who practises, **humanitarian principles,** that is, who holds that man's duty is limited to right doing towards others and an interest in the public welfare. **hu-man'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* mankind in general; human kindness. **hu'-man-ize (-ized, -iz-ing),** *v.* to render human or humane; to soften, refine, or civilize. **humanized milk,** (for infants) cows' milk, specially prepared to resemble mothers' milk. **hu'-man-ist,** *n.* a student of "the humanities;" a student of human affairs or of human nature. **hu'-man-ly,** *adv.* in a human or humane manner. **Professor of Humanity,** (in a Scotch University) Professor of Latin. **Royal Humane Society,** an association, founded in 1774, for the rescue of drowning persons. **the humanities,** literature generally, but *esp.* Greek and Roman (dealing with human nature and all that pertains to it). [F. < L. *humānus* < *homo*, a man.]

***hu-ma'-num est er-ra'-re,*** [L.] it is human to err.

**hum'-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* not proud; lowly; meek; modest; submissive: *v.* **(-bled, -bling),** to make low; to subdue; to degrade or humiliate. **hum'-bles** or **um'-bles,** *n. pl.* the liver, heart, etc., of a deer or other animal, often made into a pie. **hum'-bly,** *adv.* **to eat — pie,** to be very submissive; to apologize humbly; to eat one's words; to submit to humiliation. [F. < L. *humilis* < *humus*, the ground.]

**hum'-ble-bees,** *n. pl.* a class of wild bees, so called from the loud *humming* sound of their wings, often called **bumble-bees.** [? < root of **hum.**]

**hum'-bug,** *n.* insincere conduct; a trick; a hoax; an impostor or pretender; a thing which is not what it pretends to be: *v.* **(-bugged, -bug-ging),** to impose upon. [?]

**hum'-drum,** *adj.* dull; dreary; monotonous; droning. [< hum + drum.]

**hu'-mer-al,** *adj.* of the shoulders. **hu'-mer-us,** *n.* (*pl.* **-mer-i**), the bone in the arm extending from the shoulder to the elbow; the upper arm itself. [L. *humerus*, the shoulder.]

**hu'-mid,** *adj.* damp; moist; somewhat wet. **hu-mid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* moisture; a moderate degree of wetness; dampness. [F. < L. *hūmĭdus*, moist.]

**hu-mil'-i-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to humble; to debase or degrade. **hu-mil-i-a'-tion,** *n.* **hu-mil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* freedom from pride or arrogance; a modest estimate of one's own worth; state of being humble; humbleness or meekness of mind or spirit. [L. *humĭlis*, humble.]

**hum'-mer,** *n.* a kind of sledge; in *pl.* the runners (or pieces of steel) on which a sledge slides: they make a humming noise as they glide over the ice. [Imit.]

**humming-bird.** *See* **hum.**

**hum'-mock,** *n.* a rounded hill; a pile or ridge of ice. [? < hump.]

**hu'-mour** (*hū'-mŭr* or *yū'-*), *n.* moisture; a fluid of the body; the state of mind (formerly thought to be dependent on the humours in the body); caprice; laughable speech or writing: *v.* **(-moured, -mour-ing),** to gratify by indulging the whims or fancies of a person. **hu-mor-esque'** (*-ĕsk'*), *adj.* of a humorous style. **hu'-mor-ous,** *adj.* capricious; amusing; comical; exciting laughter. **hu'-mor-ist,** *n.* a person full of humour (fun); a comical person; one who entertains people by amusing them (*esp.* with funny songs, recitations, tricks, etc.). **out of —,** ill-tempered. [F. < L. *hūmor*, moisture.]

**hump,** *n.* a lump or bunch; a protuberance formed by a crooked back. **hump'-back,** *n.* a person having a hump on the back; a kind of whale, so called from its form. **hump'-backed,** *adj.* **hump'-y,** *adj.* full of humps. [D, *homp.*]

**humpty-dumpty,** *n.* a short, thick-set, hump-shouldered person: the expression is used chiefly in a well-known nursery-rhyme; a drink made of ale boiled with brandy. [< hump + dump.]

**hu'-mus,** *n.* a kind of rich, vegetable soil

or mould. [L. *humus*, the ground.]

**Hun.**, Hungary.

**Hun**, *n.* one of an ancient Tartar race that overran Europe 372—453 A.D., and gave its present name to Hungary.

**hunch**, *n.* a hump or lump. **hunch'-back**, *n.* a person with a humped back, *q.v.* [?<**hook**.]

**hun'-dred**, *n.* ten times ten; an old division of a county (in England) supposed to contain 100 families. **hun-dred—fold**, *n.* a hundred times as much (or many). **hun'-dredth**, *adj.* forming one of a hundred parts; number 100 in order: *n.* one of a hundred parts. **hundred—weight**, *n.* 112 lbs. Avoirdupois weight, contracted into "cwt." **Chiltern Hundreds**, a district in Bucks, by accepting the nominal stewardship of which, and so obtaining office under the Crown, a member of the House of Commons vacates his seat. **great** (or **long**) —, six score. [A.S. *hundred*.]

**hung**, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **hang**, *q.v.* **hung—beef**, *n.* beef cured by drying in the air.

**Hun-ga'-ri-an**, *n.* a native of Hungary: *adj.* of Hungary.

**hun'-ger**, *n.* strong desire for food; strong desire or craving generally: *v.* (**hun'-gered**, **hun'-ger-ing**), to crave food; to long for eagerly. **hun'-gry**, *adj.* having eager desire (for food, etc.); lean; poor. **hun'-gri-ly**, *adv.* [A.S. *hungor*.]

**hunk**. A form of **hunch**.

**hunt** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to pursue or chase (*esp.* wild animals); to search for: *n.* the art or practice of hunting; pursuit or search in general; those who meet for the purpose of hunting. **hunt'-er**, *n.* one who —; a watch with the metal case covering and protecting the face: if this cover has a small glass in it, the watch is called a **half—hunter**; a horse kept and used for hunting purposes. **hunt'-ress**, *n. f.* **hunting—box**, **—lodge**, or **—seat**, *n.* a temporary residence during the hunting season. **hunting—crop** (or **—whip**), *n.* a short whip with a crooked handle and a leather loop at the end. **hunting—horn**, *n.* a bugle; a horn or bugle on which signals are given during a hunt. **hunts'-man**, *n.* one who hunts; the manager of a hunt; the man in charge of a pack of hounds for hunting. **hunts'-man-ship**, *n.* skill in hunting. **to — down**, to follow up until captured or beaten. [A.S. *huntian*.]

**Hunts** [no full stop], Huntingdonshire.

**hu'-per-**, same as **hy'-per-**, (*q.v.*).

**hu'-po-**, same as **hy'-po-**, (*q.v.*).

**hur'-dle** (*-dl*), *n.* a frame of sticks or twigs (to form a fence); a rough kind of sledge on which criminals were formerly drawn to execution: *v.* (**hur'-dled**, **hur'-dling**), to enclose with hurdles. **hurdle—race**, *n.* a race in which the runners (men or horses) have to jump over hurdles. [A.S. *hyrdel*.]

**hurdy—gurdy**, *n.* a musical stringed instrument (a kind of violin) in which the sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel (turned by a handle) on four strings; a barrel-organ. [Imitative.]

**hurl** (**hurled**, **hurl'-ing**), *v.* to send whizzing or whirling through the air; to cast; to throw. **hurl'-er**, *n.* one who —. **hur'-ley**, *n.* the game of hockey, or the stick used in playing it. **hurl'-ing**, *n.* throwing with force; a game with a ball. [Teu.]

**hur'-ly**, or **hurly—burly**, *n.* a great tumult (often with noise); confusion. [O.F. *hurler*, to howl<L. *ulŭlo*, I howl.]

**hur-rah'** (less correctly **hur-ra'**), *int.* an exclamation indicating joy and triumph. [G. *hurra*. Imitative.]

**hur'-ri-cane**, *n.* a very violent tropical wind-storm; any violent wind-storm. **hurricane—deck**, *n.* (in a steam-ship) a deck elevated above the general one. [Sp. *huracan;* of American-Indian origin.]

**hur'-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* great haste: *v.* (**-ried**, **-ry-ing**), to hasten greatly; to urge or move forward; to move or act with haste. **hur'-ried-ly** (*-rid-*), *adv.* **hurry—skurry**, *adv.* in a hurried, confused, or bustling manner. [Scand. Imitative.] [A.S. *hyrst*.]

**hurst**, or **hyrst**, *n.* a wood; a woody hill.

**hurt** (**hurt**, **hurt'-ing**), *v.* to cause bodily pain to; to wound the feelings of; to injure; to damage: *n.* a wound or injury. **hurt'-ful**, *adj.* causing hurt or loss; mischievous. [O.F. *hurter* (F. *heurter*), to knock against.]

**hurt'-le** (*hurt'-l*), (**-led**, **-ling**), *v.* to dash against; to clash. [*See* **hurt**.]

**hur'-tle—berry**, *n.* Same as **whor'-tle—berry**, *q.v.*

**hus'-band** (*huz'-*), *n.* a married man: *v.*

(**-ed, -ing**), to manage carefully (*esp.* in phrase **to husband one's resources**). **hus'-band-man,** *n.* a cultivator of land; a farmer. **hus'-band-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* cultivation of land; farming; careful economy or management; thrift. [A.S. *hus-bōnda*, master of a house (*bōnda* is of Scand. origin).]

**hush,** *int.* silence! **hush-money,** *n.* money paid as a bribe to purchase silence (*esp.* in case of wrong-doing). [Imit.]

**husk,** *n.* the dry covering of certain fruits and seeds: in *pl.* refuse; waste: *v.* (**husked, husk'-ing**), to remove the husk from. **husk'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* rough; hoarse (of voice); dry in the throat. **hus'-ki-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *hūs*, a house.]

**hus'-sar** (*hŏŏz'-zâr*), *n.* a light-armed horse-soldier. [Hungarian *huszar*, a robber; later a light horseman,]

**hus'-sif** (*huz'-zif*), *n.* a case for needles, thread, thimble, and other sewing implements. [<**house-wife.**]

**hus'-sy** (*huz'-zĭ*), *n.* a low, worthless, pert woman or girl. [<**house-wife.**]

**hus'-tings,** *n.* (formerly) a platform on which candidates for a seat in parliament stood when speaking to the people; the booth where the votes were openly taken (up to 1872). [A.S. *hūsting*, a meeting-place.]

**hus'-tle** (*hus'-l*), (**-tled, -tling**), *v.* to push against violently (*esp.* in a crowd). **hus'-tler,** *n.* one who —; an active, energetic man in business; a manager or overseer who gets the most work possible out of those under him. [D. *hutzelen*, to shake together.]

**hutch,** *n.* a chest or box; a box for holding rabbits, etc.; a box (or cupboard) for storing things; a baker's kneading-trough; a box in which coal is drawn up from the mine; the quantity of coal in such a box. [F. *huche*, a chest.]

**huz-za'** (*-zâh'*), *int.* a form of **hur'-rah,** *q.v.*: *v.* (**-zaed', -za'-ing**).

**H.W.M.,** high-water mark.

**hy'-a-cinth** (*-sinth*), *n.* a beautiful, bulbous plant with fragrant flowers of various colours. **hy-a-cin'-thine** (*-thĭn*), *adj.* used *esp.* in the phrase **hyacinthine locks,** *i.e.*, hair curling like the flowers of the hyacinth; very beautiful. [Said to have originally sprung from the blood of *Hyakinthos*, a beautiful youth slain by the sun-god Apollo.]

**Hy'-a-des** (*hī'-ă-dēz*), or **Hy'-ads,** *n. pl.* a group of five stars in the constellation of "The Bull," formerly said to betoken rain when they rise with the sun. [Gr. *huō*, I rain.]

**hy-æ'-na** (*-ē'-*), *n.* *See* **hy-e'-na.**

**hy'-al-ine** (*-ĭn* or *-īn*), *adj.* of glass; glassy. [Gr. *huălos*, glass.]

**hy-bis'-cus,** *n.* Same as **hi-bis'-cus,** *q.v.*

**hy'-brid,** *adj.* (an animal or plant) produced from two different species; a mongrel; (of a word) derived from two different sources: *n.* **hy-brid-i-za'-tion,** *n.* the forming of hybrids (by the crossing of breeds). **hy'-brid-i-zer** or **hy'-brid-ist,** *n.* one who produces hybrids by mixing or crossing breeds. [L. *hybrĭda*, a mongrel.]

**hy'-dra,** *n.* a fabled water-serpent with many heads, which, when cut off, were succeeded by others; a low form of aquatic life; a kind of fresh-water anemone; any evil which is wide-spreading and difficult to overcome or get rid of. **hydra-headed,** *adj.* having many heads (like the hydra), hence, difficult to root out; spreading. [L.< Gr. *hudra*<*hudōr*, water.]

**hy-dran'-ge-a** (*-jĭ'-*), *n.* a class of beautiful shrubs, bearing white, blue, or pink flowers, introduced from China and Japan, and grown in gardens. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*angeiŏn*, a vessel.]

**hy'-drant,** *n.* a tube or pipe for drawing water from a water-main; a large, street water-tap; a water-plug. [F.<L.< Gr. *hudōr*, water.]

**hy'-drate,** *n.* a chemical compound of water with another compound, or with an element. [F.<L.<Gr. *hudōr*, water.]

**hy-drau'-lic,** *adj.* relating to hydraulics; conveying water; worked by water. **hy-drau'-lics,** *n. pl.* the science which treats of the employment of water as a force (in machines, etc.). **hydraulic cement,** a cement or mortar that hardens under water. **hydraulic jack,** a jack or lifting apparatus operated by means of a liquid (often oil) forced by a force-pump against a piston or plunger. **hydraulic press,** a machine for producing great pressure by water-power. **hydraulic ram,** a kind of force-pump by which water is raised to a considerable height above the level of its source by the power of a descending column of

water in a pipe. [F.<L.<Gr. *hudōr*, water.]

**hy'-dro,** *n.* a better-class boarding-house, *esp.* one where hydropathic treatment (*q.v.*) can be obtained. [F.<L.<Gr. *hudōr*, water.]

**hy-dro-car'-bon,** *n.* a chemical compound containing only hydrogen and carbon (as bitumens, mineral resins, mineral oils, etc.). These compounds are very numerous, and the study of them forms that branch of science which is called organic chemistry. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+**carbon.**]

**hy-dro-ceph'-a-lus** (*-sĕph'-*), *n.* a collection of water in the head; water on the brain. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*kephalē*, the head.]

**hy-dro-chlo'-ric** (*-klō'-*), *adj.* compounded of hydrogen and chlorine. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+**chlorine.**]

**hy-dro-dy-nam'-ic,** *adj.* relating to water as a power. **hy-dro-dy-nam'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science which treats of water (or other fluids) as a power: it generally includes **hydraulics** (*q.v.*) and **hydrostatics** (*q.v.*). [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*dunamis*, power.]

**hy'-dro-gen** (*-jen*), *n.* a gas which combines with oxygen to form water: it is the lightest of all known substances. **hy-drog'-e-nous** (*-droj'-ĕ-nus*), *adj.* containing, or pertaining to, hydrogen. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*gennaō*, I produce.]

**hy-drog'-ra-phy** (*-frĭ*), *n.* the art of measuring and describing tracts of water, or of drawing sea-charts. **hy-dro-graph'-ic(-al),** *adj.* **hy-drog'-ra-pher,** *n.* one skilled in —. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*graphō*, I write.]

**hy-dro-ki-net'-ics** (*-kĭ-* or *-kī-*), *n. pl.* that branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of liquids in motion. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*kineō*, I move.]

**hy-drol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science of *water*, its properties, laws, etc. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*lŏgos*, a word, discourse.]

**hy-dro-ma'-ni-a,** *n.* an intense craving for water (or other liquids, as in the disease of diabetes); a strong tendency to commit suicide by drowning. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+**mania.**]

**hy'-dro-mel,** *n.* a liquid formed of honey dissolved in water: when fermented it forms **mead** (*q.v.*). [L.<Gr. *hudōr*, water+*mĕlĭ*, honey.]

**hy-drom'-e-ter,** *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of water and other liquids (and, in a special form, of solids also). **hy-dro-met'-ric(-al),** *adj.* **hy-drom'-e-try,** *n.* that branch of the science of hydrostatics which deals with hydrometers and their uses. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*mĕtron*, a measure.]

**hy-drop'-a-thy** (*-ă-thĭ*), *n.* a treatment of certain diseases by using water, both internally and externally, and either cold or warm; the cold-water cure. **hy-dro-path'-ic(-al),** *adj.* **hy-drop'-a-thist,** *n.* one who practises this method of treating disease. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*pathos*, feeling, suffering.]

**hy-dro-pho'-bi-a** (*-fō'-bĭ-ă*), *n.* a dreadful and almost incurable disease caused by the bite of a mad dog (often accompanied by an unnatural dread of water); rabies. **hy-dro-phob'-ic** (*-fŏb'-* or *-fō-*), *adj.* [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*phŏbos*, fear.]

**hy'-dro-phyte** (*-fīt*), *n.* a plant living and growing in water; a water-plant. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*phŭton*, a plant.]

**hy'-dro-plane,** *n.* a boat (driven by a motor) that skims on the surface of the water (and so moves rapidly). [Gr. *hudōr*, water+L. *planus*, flat.]

**hy'-dro-scope,** *n.* a kind of ancient clock, which showed the time by the trickling away of water through a small hole at the end of a tube. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*skŏpeō*, I see.]

**hy-dro-stat'-ic,** *adj.* relating to water not in motion (*i.e.*, in equilibrium). **hy'-dro-stat,** *n.* an apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam boilers. **hy-dro-stat'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science of water in a state of rest. **hydrostatic balance,** a balance for finding the specific gravity of substances by weighing them in water. **hydrostatic press,** a hydraulic press (*q.v.*). [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*statikos*, causing to stand.]

**hy'-drous** (*-drŭs*), *adj.* watery; containing hydrogen. [Gr. *hudōr*, water.]

**hy-drox'-ide** (*-īd* or *-ĭd*), *n.* a compound of an element or a radical (*q.v.*) with oxygen and hydrogen (but not with water). **hy-drox'-yl** (*-ĭl*), *n.* a compound of one atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+**oxide.**]

**hy-e'-na** (or **hy-æ'-na**), *n.* a shaggy quadruped of the dog kind, somewhat resembling a wolf (supposed by the

ancients to resemble the sow). [L.< Gr. *huaina*, sow-like<*hūs*, a sow.]

**Hy-ge'-ia** (*hī-jē'-ă*), *n.* (amongst the ancient Greeks) the goddess of Health, daughter of Æsculapius, the god of Medicine and Healing. **hy-ge'-ian,** *adj.* healthy. **hy-ge'-ist,** *n.* a sanitarian.

**hy'-gi-ene** (*-jĭ-ēn*), *n.* the science of healthy living. **hy-gi-en'-ic,** *adj.* **hy-gi-en'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science of the preservation of health; sanitary science *i.e.*, the principles and rules for preserving and promoting health. [Gr. *hugieia*, health.]

**hy-grom'-e-ter,** *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of moisture in the air, or in a gas. **hy-gro-met'-ric,** *adj.* **hy-grom'-e-try,** *n.* the science of measuring the amount of moisture in the air. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*mĕtron*, a measure.]

**hy'-gro-scope,** *n.* an instrument for indicating the presence of moisture in the air. **hy-gro-scop'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to the hygroscope; capable of taking up moisture from the air; having affinity for water. **hygroscopic salt,** chloride of calcium, used for withdrawing moisture from air, and from other substances. [Gr. *hudōr*, water+*skŏpeō*, I view.]

**hy'-ing,** *pres. part.* of **hie,** *q.v.* (Usually written **hie'-ing.**)

**hy'-men,** *n.* marriage. **hy-men-e'-al** (not *hī-mē'-nē-al*), *adj.* pertaining to marriage. [Gr. *Hymen*, the god of marriage (son of Bacchus and Venus), a marriage.]

**hy-men-op'-ter-a,** *n.* a large and important order of insects having four membranous wings (as ants, wasps, bees, etc.). **hy-men-op'-ter-al,** *adj.* **hy-men-op'-ter-ous,** *adj.* [Gr. *humēn*, a membrane+*ptĕron*, a wing.]

**hymn** (*him*), *n.* a song of praise (*esp.* to God). **hym'-nal** and **hym'-na-ry,** *ns.* a book of hymns. **hym'-no-dy,** *n.* hymns collectively. **hym-nol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the study of hymns; a treatise on hymns. [F.<L.<Gr. *humnos*, a song in praise of a god or hero.]

**hy-per-,** *pref.* [Gr. *huper*, over; beyond.]

**hy-per-a-cute',** *adj.* excessively acute (*esp.* of the bodily senses). [Gr. *huper-*+**acute.**]

**hy-per'-bo-la,** *n.* a curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than a side of the cone makes. [Gr. *huper-*+*ballō*, I throw.]

**hy-per'-bo-le** (4 sylls., not *-bōl*), *n.* an exaggerated expression used for the purpose of giving emphasis or producing effect; exaggeration. **hy-per-bol'-ic (-al),** *adj.* exaggerated. [Gr. *huper-*+*ballō*, I throw.]

**hy-per-bo'-re-an,** *adj.* belonging to extreme northern regions: *n.* an inhabitant of the extreme north. [Gr. *huper-*+*Boreas*, the north wind.]

**hy-per-crit'-ic** (or **-ic-al**), *adj.* extremely or unduly critical (*esp.* on small, trivial points); captious; fault-finding. **hy-per-crit'-i-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* [Gr. *huper-*+**critic.**]

**hy-per-me-tro'-pi-a** (*-pĭ-ă*), *n.* long-sightedness. [Gr. *huper-*+*mĕtron*, measure+*ōps*, the eye.]

**hy-per'-tro-phy** (*-fĭ*), *n.* state of an organ, or part of the body, in which its bulk is unnaturally enlarged by excessive nourishment, so that it cannot do its work; a disease arising from such a state. **hy-per-troph'-ic** (or **-ic-al**), *adj.* **hy-per-troph'-ied** (*-ĭd*), *adj.* enlarged by excessive growth. [Gr. *huper-*+*trophē*, nourishment.]

**hy'-phen** (*-fen*), *n.* a short dash or stroke in writing or printing, thus (—), to join two parts of a compound word, or the parts of a word broken into syllables. [Gr. *hupo-*+*hen*, one, =into one.]

**hyp-not'-ic,** *adj.* producing sleep: *n.* a medicine that sends one to sleep. **hyp'-no-tism,** *n.* unnatural sleep, or a sleep produced by artificial means; a nervous sleep, in which the senses are more or less under the control of some outside agent who, by suggestion or other means, has produced the condition of insensibility to ordinary influences; a kind of mesmeric sleep; fascination. **hyp'-no-tist,** *n.* one who practises hypnotism. **hyp'-no-tize** (*-tīz*), **(-tized, -ti-zing),** *v.* to send into an artificial sleep; to fascinate and bring under the influence and control of the agent. [Gr. *hupnos*, sleep.]

**hypo-, hyp-, hyph-,** *pref.* [Gr. *hupŏ*, under.]

**hyp'-o-caust** (*hĭp'-ō-kawst* or *hī'-po-*), *n.* (among the ancients) a furnace for heating a building or a bath-room with hot air; a fire-place. [Gr. *hupo-*+*kaiō*, I burn.]

**hy-po-chon'-dri-a** (*-kon'-drĭ-ă*), *n.* a distressing, nervous disorder, accompanied with low spirits, often arising from indigestion. **hy-po-chon'-dri-ac,** *n.* one who suffers from —: *adj.* afflicted with, or liable to, —. **hy-po-chon-dri'-ac-al,** *adj.* [L.<Gr. *hupo-*+*chondros*, a cartilage; the disease being supposed to arise from a cartilage of the breast.]

**hyp'-o-crite** (*hĭp'-ō-krĭt*), *n.* one who pretends to be what he is not; a false pretender to virtue or piety. **hy-poc'-ri-sy** (*hĭ-pok'-rĭ-sĭ*), *n.* the act or character of a —; pretence; sham. **hyp-o-crit'-i-cal,** *adj.* feigning; dissembling; insincere. [F.<L.<Gr. *hupokrĭtēs*, one who acts a part; an actor on the stage.]

**hy-po-der'-mal** (or **-der'-mic**), *adj.* under the skin; relating to parts of the body under the skin. **hypodermic syringe,** one used to inject medicines under the skin. [Gr. *hupo-*+*derma*, the skin.]

**hy-po-gas'-tric,** *adj.* belonging to the lower parts of the abdomen. [F.<L.<Gr. *hupo-*+*gastēr*, the belly.]

**hy-po-phos'-phite** (*-fŏs'-fīt*), (and **-phos'--phate**), *ns.* chemical substances containing phosphorus, much used in medicine as nerve tonics. [Gr. *hupo-*+**phosphite.]**

**hy-pos'-ta-sis** (*hī-pos'-* or *hĭp-ŏs'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**) (*-sēz*), substance; distinct personality (as of the persons in the Trinity) with joint dependence; state of being. [L.<Gr. *hupo-*+*stăsis*, a state, position]

**hy'-po-style** (*hī'-pō-stīl*), *adj.* having the roof supported by pillars: *n.* a porch supported by pillars; a pillared hall. [Gr. *hupo-*+*stūlos*, a pillar.]

**hy-pot'-e-nuse** (*-nūs*), or **hy-poth'-e-nuse,** *n.* the longest of the three sides of a right-angled triangle: the one subtending, or opposite to, the right angle. [Gr. *hupo-*+*teinō*, I stretch.]

**hy-poth'-ec** (*-ĕk*), *n.* (in Scotch law) the lien or security of a landlord over the furniture and other property of a tenant (or, in the case of a farmer, over his stock and crops) for rent due. **hy-poth'-e-cate (-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to give or pledge security; to set aside money, property, etc., for a particular purpose. [F.<L.<Gr. *hupothēkē*, a pledge.]

**hy-poth'-e-sis,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**), something laid down or assumed as a basis for reasoning; a statement assumed to be true; a supposition; a theory to be proved or disproved by facts or argument. **hy-po-thet'-i-cal,** *adj.* laid down as hypothesis; depending on supposition; conditional. [Gr. *hupo-*+*thĕsis*, a placing.]

**hy'-son** (*hī'-*), *n.* a fine kind of green tea from China. [Chinese="first crop."]

**hys'-sop** (*his'-*), *n.* a plant, the leaves of which have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste, with medicinal properties. [F.<L.<Gr. *hŭssōpŏs.*]

**hys-te'-ri-a** (*-tē'-*, not *hys-tĕr'-*), *n.* a nervous affection (easily controllable at will, and occurring more often in women than in men) accompanied with convulsive fits of laughing and crying, and a choking sensation in the throat: also called **hys-ter'-ics. hys-ter'-ic,** *adj.* **hys-ter'-ic-al,** *adj.* affected with, or liable to, hysterics; convulsive; fitful. **hys-ter-o-ma'-ni-a,** *n.* a kind of hysterical madness. [F.<L.<Gr. *hustĕra.*]

**hys-ter-e'-sis,** *n.* the name given to a peculiar phenomenon in connection with the magnetization of soft iron, *esp.* by an electric current, the magnetism nŏt ceasing when the current ceases, but lagging behind. [F.<L.<Gr. *hustĕros*, later, coming after.]

## I

NOTE:—*Many words beginning with* "in-", *meaning* "not," *are omitted when the meanings are merely the opposite of the root word.*

**I,** the ninth letter of the alphabet.

**I.,** island; Imperator, or Imperatrix; Idaho (U.S.A.).

**I.A.,** Indian Army; infected area.

**Ia.,** Iowa (U.S.A.).

**i'-amb,** or **i-am'-bus,** *n.* a foot (or metre) of two syllables (a short or an unaccented one followed by a long or an accented one) as in *ă-lōne'*. **i-am'-bic,** *adj.* [L.<Gr.]

***ib.,*** or ***ib'-id.*** =L. *ib-ī'-dem*, the same, or in the same place.

**I-be'-ri-an,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Iberia (now Spain and Portugal): *n.* a native of Spain.

**i'-bex,** *n.* (*pl.* **i'-bex-es**), a horned quadruped of the goat kind, found wild in

the Alps and the Pyrenees. [L. *ibex.*]

**i'-bis,** *n.* (*pl.* **i'-bis-es**), a class of wading birds, resembling the stork. The ibis was sacred to the Egyptians. [L. < Gr. < Egyptian.]

**Ib'-sen-ism,** *n.* the teaching of *Henrik Ibsen*( 1828—1906), a Norwegian dramatist, respecting social life and conduct, *e.g.*, "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," and also that a true patriot is often mistaken for an enemy of the people. **Ib'-sen-ish,** *adj.* of, or resembling, the teaching of Ibsen. **Ib'-sen-ist,** or **Ib'-sen-ite,** *n.* a follower of, or a supporter of, the teaching of Ibsen.

**I.C.,** *Iesus Christus,* [L.] Jesus Christ.

**I-ca'-ri-an** (*ī-kā'-*), *adj.* of, or like, **I'-ca-rus** (*ī'-kă-*), a fabled Greek hero who attempted to fly from Crete with wings, fixed on with wax, which the sun melted when he flew too near it, and he fell into the sea; too adventurous in any enterprise; attempting too much for safety.

**ice** (*īs*), *n.* frozen water: *v.* (**iced, i'-cing**), to cover with ice; to turn into ice; to cool by means of ice; to cover (confectionery, fruit, etc.) with preparations of sugar. **ice-age,** *n.* the glacial period, or that period of the world's history when the northern hemisphere was in great part covered with ice. **ice'-berg,** *n.* an immense mass (hill) of floating ice. **ice-boat,** *n.* a strong boat to force a passage through ice, or for being dragged over ice. **ice-bound,** *n.* held fast or confined by ice; frozen in. **ice-cream** (or **iced-**), *n.* cream (or milk) sweetened, flavoured, and frozen. **ice-fern,** *n.* fern-like figures formed on windows by the freezing of vapour. **ice-floe** (or **-float**), *see* **floe.** **ice-house,** *n.* a place where ice is kept during warm weather. **ice-pack,** *n.* drifting ice packed together into a large **ice-field**; ice applied to certain parts of the body in various diseases. **ice-pail,** *n.* a vessel (often like a pail) filled with ice for cooling wine in bottles. **ice-plough,** *n.* an instrument for cutting grooves in ice so that it can be removed in blocks. **ice-saw,** *n.* a saw for cutting through ice. **ice-yacht,** *n.* a light, triangular structure, on runners and with sails, for travelling over smooth ice. **iced-fruits,** *n.* fruits preserved whole (and dry) and covered with crystallized sugar. **i'-ci-cle** (*-sĭ-kl*), *n.* a hanging mass of ice. **i'-cing,** *n.* a covering of ice; (in cooking) a covering of finely powdered sugar, called **icing-sugar,** formed into a paste with white of egg. **i'-cy** (*-sĭ*), *adj.* like ice; cold as ice. **i'-ci-ly,** *adv.* **i'-ci-ness,** *n.* **to break the ice,** to break through, or overcome, a feeling of shyness or diffidence in others; to prepare the way for others. [A.S. *īs.*]

**Ice'-land,** *n.* a large island in the N.W. of Europe; an Iceland dog. **Ice'-land moss,** a kind of lichen found in Iceland, Norway, and other arctic countries, and valuable as food and medicine. **Iceland spar,** a transparent kind of calcite or carbonate of lime.

**ich'-a-bod** (*īk'-ă-*), *n.* the glory has departed. [H. *See* I. *Samuel,* iv. 21.]

***ich dien*** (*ēk dēn*), [G.] I serve. (The motto of the Prince of Wales.)

**ich-neu'-mon** (*ik-*), *n.* a small Egyptian quadruped which feeds on crocodiles' eggs, snakes, lizards, etc.; a kind of fly which lays its eggs on the larvæ, or in the bodies, of other insects. [L. < Gr. *ichneuō,* I track, I hunt after.]

**i'-chor** (*ī'-kor*), *n.* the ethereal fluid (in lieu of blood) supposed to flow in the veins of the gods; a colourless, watery-like discharge from an ulcer, etc. **i'-cho-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* [Gr. *ichōr.*]

**ich-thy-og'-ra-phy** (*ik-thĭ-*), *n.* a description of fishes. **ich-thy-ol'-o-gy,** *n.* the branch of natural history which treats of fishes. **ich-thy-oph'-a-gy** (*-of'-a-jĭ*), *n.* the practice of eating or living largely on fish. **ich-thy-o-sau'-rus,** *n.* a fossil, marine, fish-like lizard. [Gr. *ichthūs,* a fish.]

**ich'-thys,** or **ich'-thus** (*īk'-thĭs* or *-thūs*), *n.* a fish; an emblem (supposed to have a mystical connection with Jesus Christ) shaped somewhat like a fish [thus ><(((º>], or a motto formed from the letters of the Greek word for fish (*ἰχθύς*), each letter beginning one word in Greek, and which, when translated, reads in Eng., "Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour."

**i'-ci-cle,** *n.* *See* **ice.**

***i-ci on parle fran-çais*** (*ē-sē oṅ pârl frŏṅ-sā'*), French is spoken here. [Note: No capital in "français."]

**i'-con** (*ī'-kŏn*), (not **ikon,** nor **eikon**), *n.* a figure, *esp.* in the Greek Church, representing Christ or a saint; an image;

a likeness. **i-con'-o-clast,** *n.* a breaker of images or idols; one who breaks up or shows disrespect for old, venerable beliefs and customs. **i-con'-o-clasm** (*-klazm*), *n.* the breaking-up of images. **i-con-o-clas'-tic,** *adj.* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image.]

**I.C.S.,** Indian Civil Service.

**I.D.,** Intelligence Department.

***id.,*** abbreviation of [L.] *ī'-dem*, the same.

**I'd,** contraction of **I would** or **I had.**

**I.D.B.,** Illicit Diamond Buyer (S. Africa).

**i-de'-a,** *n.* an image in the mind; a thought; a belief, opinion, or doctrine; a plan or purpose of action; intention; design. **i-de'-al,** *adj.* according to an idea; existing in fancy only; perfect; faultless: *n.* a standard of perfection or excellence. **i-de'-al-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* a name given to very various systems of philosophy, which teach that things obtain their reality from thoughts, either human or divine; love for, or search after, the best or highest in anything; tendency towards the highest possible perfection; (in art or literature) the treatment of a subject in an imaginative manner. **i-de'-al-ist,** *n.* a believer in, or one who aims after, idealism. **i-de-al-is'-tic,** *adj.* belonging to, or striving for, an ideal. **i-de-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* ideal state; the faculty or capacity of forming ideals of beauty and perfection. **i-de'-al-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make or render ideal; to refine. **i-de'-al-ly,** *adv.* in an ideal manner. [L. < Gr. *idea*, form, appearance < *idein*, to see.]

***i-dée fixe*** (*ē-dā' fix*), [F.] a fixed idea or notion; a dominant idea, *i.e.*, one that influences and directs a person's thoughts and actions under certain conditions.

**i-den'-ti-cal,** *adj.* just the same. **i-den'-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* in the same manner or form; exactly. **i-den'-ti-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to ascertain or prove to be the same; to recognize. **i-den-ti-fi-ca'-tion,** *n.* the act of identifying or proving the same. **i-den'-ti-ty** (*-tĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being identical; personal or individual character. **to identify oneself with,** to join oneself with; to take an active part in. [L. *īdem*, the same.]

**i'-de-o-graph** (*-graf*), *n.* a figure representing a thing by a picture, image, or hieroglyphic. **i-de-og'-ra-phy,** *n.* the representation of ideas or things by pictures, as opposed to a written or a spoken description. **i'-de-o-gram,** *n.* the figure thus used. **i-de-o-graph'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *idea*, form, appearance + *graphō*, I write.]

**i-de-ol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science and study of ideas; mental philosophy. **i-de-ol'-o-gist** (*-jĭst*), *n.* one who studies (or treats of) the origin and nature of ideas; an indulger in theories; a theorist. [idea + Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

**ides** (*īdz*), *n. pl.* (among the ancient Romans) the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other eight months of the year. [F. < L. *īdūs*, ides.]

***id est,*** abbreviated to ***i.e.,*** [L.] that is.

***id gen'-us om'-ne,*** [L.] all of that kind.

**id'-i-om** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a form of words or a mode of expression peculiar to a language. **id-i-o-mat'-ic(-al),** *adj.* according to idiom. [F. < L. < Gr. *idiōma*, one's own.]

**id-i-o-syn'-cra-sy** (*-sin'-kra-sĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-sies**), a peculiarity of mind, temper, or disposition in a person; fads, crotchets, or peculiar ways or views of a person. [Gr. *idios*, one's own + *sunkrāsis*, a mixing together.]

**id'-i-ot,** *n.* a person of weak, unsound mind; one deficient in intellect. **id-i-ot'-ic,** *adj.* of, or like, an idiot; utterly stupid, senseless, or foolish. **id'-i-o-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the state of being an idiot. **id-i-ot'-ish,** *adj.* foolish. [F. < L. < Gr. *idiōtēs*, a private person; an ignorant, unskilled, or rude person.]

**i'-dle** (*-dl*), *adj.* doing nothing; lazy; averse from labour; vain; useless; trifling: *v.* **(-dled, -dling). i'-dle-ness,** *n.* **i'-dler,** *n.* one who is frequently —. [A.S. *īdel*, empty, idle.]

**i'-dol,** *n.* an image (*esp.* one worshipped); an object (either person or thing) of worship or devotion. **i-dol'-a-ter** (the old form **-tor** is not now used), *n.* (*f.* **-tress**), one who worships idols. **i-dol'-a-trous** (*-trus*), *adj.* belonging to idolatry; having excessive attachment. **i-dol'-a-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* the act or practice of worshipping idols; excessive attachment for anything. **i'-dol-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make an — of; to worship; to love to excess. **i'-dol-**

**ism,** *n.* [F.<L.<Gr. *eidōlon*, an image<*eidos*, form.]

**i'-dyll** (less correctly, **i'-dyl**) (*ī'-dĭl*, not *ĭd'-ĭl*), *n.* (originally) a short, simple narrative poem, describing country scenes; a narrative or descriptive poem, romantic and fanciful, and, written in a highly-finished, polished style. **i-dyl'-lic,** *adj.* of, or belonging to, idylls; pastoral. [L. *idyllium*< Gr. *eidos*, form, picture.]

***i.e.,*** *id est*, [L.] = that is.

**I.G.,** Inspector-General.

**ig'-ne-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, the action of fire. **igneous rocks** (called also **eruptive rocks**), rocks which have been thrown out in a molten state from the interior of the earth, and afterwards solidified (such as granite, syenite, porphyry, basalt, etc.). [L. *ignis*, fire.]

**ig'-nis fat'-u-us** (in *pl.* **ig'-nes fat'-u-i**), [L. *lit.* foolish fire], a natural light sometimes seen floating over marshy places, and often misleading to travellers: also known popularly as **Will-o'-the-wisp, Jack-o'-Lantern,** etc.; any scheme, plan, or idea which misleads.

**ig-nite'** (**-ni'-ted, -ni'-ting**), *v.* to set on fire; to kindle; to take fire. **ig-ni'-ter,** *n.* one who, or that which, ignites. **ig-ni'-ta-ble** (or **-ti-ble**), *adj.* capable of, or readily, igniting. **ig-ni'-tion** (*-nish'-un*), *n.* the act of igniting. **ignition coil** (in an internal combustion engine, as motor, etc.), the piece of apparatus which produces an electric spark (from a storage or other electric battery) to explode the mixture of vapour (or gas) and air in the cylinder: the force of this explosion causes the piston to move, and so makes the engine work. [L. *ignis*, fire.]

**ig-ni'-tor** (sometimes **-er**), *n.* (in *elec.*) a hand apparatus for producing an *elec.* spark, which spark, jumping across a gap at the end of a rod, will ignite gas or an explosive. [*See* **ignite.**]

**ig-no'-ble,** *adj.* not noble; of low birth; mean; dishonourable. [F.<L. *ignōbilis*<*in-*+*nōbilis*, noble.]

**ig-no-min'-i-ous** (*-ĭ-us*), *adj.* causing shame; shameful; disgraceful; contemptible. **ig'-no-min-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* shame; disgrace; infamy; dishonour. [F.< L. *in-*+(*g*)*nomen*, a name.]

**ig-no-ra'-mus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-mus-es**), an ignorant person, *esp.* one who makes a pretence to knowledge; the word (formerly) written by a grand-jury on the back of an indictment which they threw out. [L. we are ignorant, we do not know<*ignōro*, I am ignorant.]

**ig'-no-rant,** *adj.* not knowing; without knowledge; uneducated; unconscious; illiterate or uncultivated. **ig'-no-rance,** *n.* state of being uneducated or uninformed; want of knowledge. [L. *ignōro*, I know not; I am ignorant.]

**ig-nore'** (**-nored', -no'-ring**), *v.* to treat as non-existent; to take no notice of; to disregard; to set aside. [L. *ignōro*, I know not; I am ignorant.]

**ig-ua'-na** (*ig-wâ'-nă*), *n.* a large, thick-tongued lizard of tropical America. **ig-ua'-na-don** (*ig-wâ'-nă-*), *n.* a large extinct reptile, with teeth like those of the —. [Sp. *iguana*; Gr. *odous*, a tooth.]

**I.H.P.,** Indicated Horse Power.

**I.H.S.** (properly **I.H.C.**), Jesus. A contraction (IHC or IHΣ) of the name Jesus in Greek. It is often incorrectly explained that these letters stand for the initials of the words of the Latin phrase *Je'-sus Hom'-in-um Sal-va'-tor* = Jesus the Saviour of Men. [NOTE:—In Old Latin and Greek there was no "J," and "C" is a form of the Greek "S."]

**i'-lex,** *n.* a scientific name for all trees and shrubs of the holly family. [L.]

**Il'-i-ad,** *n.* an epic poem, said to have been written by Homer, the great Greek poet (died about B.C. 850). It tells of the destruction of Ilium, the ancient city of Troy. [Gr.]

**ilk,** *adj.* same. **of this** (or **that**) **ilk,** of the same (place), *esp.* when the name of a landowner and that of his family estate are identical. [A.S. *ylca* or *ilca*, the same.]

**Ill.,** Illinois (U.S.A.).

**I'll,** contraction of **I shall** or **I will.**

**ill** (**worse, worst**), *adj.* evil; bad; sick. **ill-advised,** *adj.* badly advised; foolish; imprudent. **ill-affected,** *adj.* not well inclined or disposed. **ill-blood,** *n.* unfriendly feeling; enmity. **ill-bred,** *adj.* badly brought up; impolite; rude. **ill-conditioned,** *adj.* in bad condition; badly disposed. **ill-disposed,** *adj.* unfriendly; disposed to evil or harm. **ill-fated,** *adj.* bringing or having bad fortune or luck. **ill-favoured,** *adj.* ill-looking; repulsive;

ugly. **ill–humour,** *n.* bad temper; surliness. **ill–mannered,** *adj.* vulgar. **ill–natured,** *adj.* bad-tempered; cross; peevish; spiteful. **ill'-ness,** *n.* state of being ill; sickness; disease. **ill–omened,** *adj.* unlucky. **ill–starred,** *adj.* born under, or under the influence of, an unlucky star or planet; unfortunate; unlucky. **ill–tempered,** *adj.* of bad temper; morose; peevish. **ill–timed,** *adj.* coming or presented at the wrong time; inopportune. **ill–used,** *adj.* badly used or treated. **ill will,** enmity; bad-feeling. **to go ill with,** to have (or occasion) misfortune. **to take it ill,** to be offended. [? Scand.; not connected with **evil.**]

**il-la'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* inferring from previous reasonings; conclusion (from reasons). **il'-la-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* inferring. [F.<L. *illatio*, an inferring.]

**il-le'-gal,** *adj.* not legal; contrary to, or forbidden by, law. **il-le-gal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **il-le'-gal-ly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+**legal.**]

**il-leg'-i-ble** (*-lej'-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be read (*esp.* of writing or printing); unreadable. **il-leg-i-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+*lĕgo*, I read.]

**il-le-git'-i-mate** (*-jit'-ĭ-măt*), *adj.* not legitimate; not in accordance with rule or reason; base-born; not genuine. **il-le-git'-i-ma-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**legitimate.**]

**il-lib'-er-al,** *adj.* not liberal; mean; narrow-minded. **il-lib-er-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**liberal.**]

**il-lic'-it** (*-lis'-*), *adj.* not allowable; unlawful; unlicensed. [L. *in-*+*lĭcet*, it is lawful.]

**il-lim'-i-ta-ble** (*-ĭ-tă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be limited; without limit; infinite; boundless. **il-lim'-i-ta-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+**limitable.**]

**il-lit'-er-ate,** *adj.* unlearned: *n.* one who is uneducated (*esp.* one who cannot read and write). **il-lit'-er-a-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* absence of education. **illiterate voter,** one who cannot read or write, and so has to be assisted (in voting at the poll) to mark his voting-paper. [L. *in-*+**literate.**]

**il-log'-i-cal** (*-loj'-ĭ-*), *adj.* not logical; not in accordance with sound reasoning. [L. *in-*+**logical.**]

**il-lude'** (**-lu'-ded, -lu'-ding**), *v.* to deceive; to impose upon. **il-lu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* deception. **il-lu'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* deceptive; not easily attained. [L. *in-*+*ludo*, I play.]

**il-lu'-min-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to light up; to throw light on; to decorate with lights (as a building, city, Christmas-tree, etc.); to make plain or clear; to brighten; to adorn (as a book or page) with pictures, borders, etc., in colours and gold. **il-lu'-mi-nant,** *n.* a means of illuminating; that which gives light. **il-lu-mi-na'-tion,** *n.* act or state of being illuminated; festive decoration by means of light; adornment of books and MSS. with coloured pictures, borders, etc. **il-lu'-mi-na-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* affording light. **il-lu'-mi-na-tor,** *n.* one who illuminates. **il-lu'-mine** (*-mĭn*), (**-mined, -min-ing**), *v.* to enlighten; to light up; to adorn. [L. *in-*+*lumen*, light.]

***il-lu-min-a'-ti,*** *n.pl.* "the enlightened," a name given in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries to several secret sects in Spain, France, and Bavaria, with some resemblance to Freemasons; people who profess to possess extraordinary knowledge or gifts. [L.]

**il'-lus-trate** (accent on first syll. is now considered more correct; not *il-lus'-*), (**-tra-ted, -tra-ting**), *v.* to make clear or bright; to explain (by examples, diagrams, or pictures); to adorn with pictures. **il-lus-tra'-tion,** *n.* **il-lus'-tra-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* illustrating; explaining. [L. *in-*+*lustro*, I make bright]

**il-lus'-tri-ous** (*-trĭ-ŭs*), *adj.* bright; shining; splendid; distinguished; noble; conferring honour; renowned (as actions); possessing honour, rank, or dignity. [*See* **illustrate.**]

**I.L.P.,** Independent Labour Party (*see* **labour**).

**I'm,** contraction of **I am.**

**im'-age,** *n.* likeness; an imitated form; an idol; a picture in the mind; (in optics) a figure of an object formed by rays of light: *v.* (**-aged, -a-ging**), to form an image of; to represent. **im'-age-ry** (*im'-ăj-rĭ* or *ĭm'-ă-jer-ĭ*), *n.* images generally; beautiful or vivid word-pictures; figures of speech. [F.<L. *imāgo*, image.]

**im-ag'-ine** (*-aj'-in*), (**-ined, -in-ing**), *v.* to form an image of, in the mind; to suppose; to conceive; to fancy; to plan. **im-ag'-i-na-ble** (*-aj'-ĭ-na-bl*), *adj.* able to be imagined. **im-ag'-i-**

**na-ry** (*-aj'-*), *adj.* existing only in the mind; not real. **im-ag-i-na'-tion,** *n.* the power or act of imagining; mind. **im-ag'-i-na-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* given to imagining. [F.<L. *imāgo*, an image.]

**im-a'-go** (*-ā'- not -â'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **im-a'-gos** or **im-ag'-i-nes** (*-aj'-ĭ-nēz*)), the perfect insect (after passing through all its metamorphoses or changes). [L.]

**i-mam'**, or **i-maum'** (*ĭ-mâm'*), *n.* a priest or minister among the Mohammedans; a title given to many Mohammedan leaders and chiefs. [Ar. *imām.*]

**im'-be-cile** (*-sil* or *-seel*), *adj.* weak in mind or character; wanting strength in body or mind: *n.* **im-be-cil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* feebleness of mind or body. [F.<L. *imbēcillus*, weak, feeble.]

**im-bed'** (or **em-bed'**) (**-ded, -ding**), *v.* to lay in a mass of matter (as in a *bed*). [L. *in-*+**bed.**]

**im-bibe'** (**-bibed', -bi'-bing**), *v.* to drink in; to take into the mind; to absorb. [F.<L. *in-*+*bĭbo*, I drink.]

**im'-bri-cate** (or **-ca-ted**), *adj.* overlapping (as tiles, petals of flowers, the scales of a fish, etc.). **im-bri-ca'-tion,** *n.* a thing (or pattern) overlapping at the edges. [L. *imbricātus*<*imbrex*, a tile.]

**im-brogl'-io** (*-brōl'-yō*, not *-brŏg'-li-ō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ios**), a serious misunderstanding causing strife; a complicated state of affairs; an intricate plot in a story or drama. [I.]

**im-brue'** (*-broo'*), (**-brued', -bru'-ing**), *v.* to wet or moisten; to soak or drench. [O.F.<L. *in-*+*bĭbo*, I drink.]

**im-bue'** (*-bū'*), (**-bued', -bu'-ing**), *v.* to make to drink; to tinge deeply; to impress on the mind; to instruct. [L. *imbuo*, to moisten, wet.]

**im'-i-tate** (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to copy; to strive to be like; to mimic. **im'-i-ta-ble** (*-tă-bl*), *adj.* able to be imitated. **im-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* that which is made or produced as a copy. **im'-i-ta-tive** (*ĭm'-ĭ-tā-* not *ĭm-ĭ-tā'-*), *adj.* inclined to imitate; formed after a model. **im'-i-ta-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *imĭtor*, I imitate.]

**im-mac'-u-late,** *adj.* spotless; pure; undefiled. **immaculate conception** (in the R.C. and other Churches) the doctrine that the Blessed Virgin Mary was born sinless. [L. *immaculātus*<*in-*+*macŭla*, a spot, stain.]

**im'-ma-nent,** *adj.* remaining in, or abiding in; actually present; not passing out or away. **im'-ma-nence,** *n.* the state of being —. **the immanence of God,** the essential presence of God in all the universe, *i.e.*, the Creator manifested in His creatures, human and others. [L. *in-*+*mănĕo*, I remain.]

**Im-man'-u-el,** *n.* incorrect for **Emmanuel,** *q.v.*

**im-ma-te'-ri-al,** *adj.* not formed of matter; unimportant; insignificant; trivial. [L. *in-*+**material.**]

**im-ma-ture'** (*-tūr'*), *adj.* not mature; not ripe; incomplete; imperfect. **im-ma-tu'-ri-ty** (*-rĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), unripeness; imperfect or incomplete state. [L. *in-*+**mature.**]

**im-mea'-sur-a-ble** (*-mĕ'-zhŭr-*), *adj.* that cannot be measured or fathomed; immense. **im-mea'-sur-a-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+**measure.**]

**im-me'-di-ate,** *adj.* not separated in place or time; quite close; instant; without delay. **im-me'-di-ate-ly,** *adv.* without delay; instantly. **im-me'-di-a-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* closeness; proximity. **im-me'-di-ate-ness,** *n.* directness (of action or thought). [F.<L. *in-*+*medius*, middle]

**im-me-mo'-ri-al,** *adj.* further back (in time) than anyone can remember; beyond memory or record; extremely old. [L. *in-*+**memorial.**]

**im-mense'** (*-mens'*), *adj.* extremely large (beyond measurement); vast in area; very large. **im-mense'-ly,** *adv.* **im-men'-si-ty** (*-sĭ-tĭ*), *n.* an extent not to be measured; vastness; infinity; greatness. [F.<L. *immensus*<*in-*+*mētior*, I measure.]

**im-men-su'-ra-ble** (*-ră-bl*), *adj.* not able to be measured. [L. *in-*+*mensūra*, measure.]

**im-merse'** (**-mersed', -mers'-ing**), *v.* to plunge into; to dip (*esp.* overhead into water); to dip deeply; to take the entire attention of. **im-mer'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* [L. *in-*+*mergo*, I dip or plunge.]

**im'-mi-grate** (**-gra-ted, -gra-ting**), *v.* to come into a country to live. **im'-mi-grant,** *n.* one who —. **im-mi-gra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*mīgro*, I remove.]

**im'-mi-nent** (*-mĭ-*), *adj.* hanging over; close at hand; likely to happen (*esp.* of danger); threatening. **im'-mi-nence** and **im'-mi-nen-cy,** *ns.* impending or

threatening (of evil or danger). [NOTE: "imminence" is often confused with "immanence," *q.v.*] [L. *imminens*, hanging over, threatening.]

**im-mo'-bile** (*-bĭl*, not *-bīl*), *adj.* not able to be moved. **im-mo-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+*mōbilis*, movable.]

**im-mod'-er-ate,** *adj.* not moderate; excessive. **im-mod'-er-a-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* **im-mod'-er-ate-ly,** *adv.* **im-mod'-er-ate-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-*+**moderate.**]

**im-mod'-est,** *adj.* wanting in modesty; impudent. **im-mod'-es-ty,** *n.* forwardness; impudence; impropriety. [L. *in-*+**modest.**]

**im'-mo-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to offer as a sacrifice. **im-mo-la'-tion,** *n.* [L. *immŏlo*, I sacrifice<*mola*, the meal with which the victim was sprinkled.]

**im-mor'-al,** *adj.* not moral; given to vice; unprincipled. **im-mo-ral'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* impurity; want of virtue; dishonesty. [L. *in-*+**moral.**]

**im-mor'-tal,** *adj.* not mortal; undying; imperishable; never to be forgotten. **im-mor'-tal-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to make —; to cause to live for ever; to cause to be remembered for ever. **im-mor-tal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* exemption from death or oblivion; eternity; endless life or existence. **im-mor-telle',** *n.* (*pl.* **immortelles**), [F.] an everlasting flower (the name given to several kinds of flowers that keep their colour when dried); a tall, black cross on a grave, having a garland of everlasting flowers hung on it. [L. *immortālis*, not mortal.]

**im-mo'-va-ble** (*-moo'-*), *adj.* not able to be moved; steadfast; unalterable. **im-mo-va-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **immovable Feasts,** those Feasts and Festivals of the Church which always occur upon a fixed date (as Christmas Day, 25th December), and do not depend upon the date of Easter. [L. *in-*+**movable.**]

**im-mune',** *adj.* free or exempt from (obligation); not liable to (infection or attack). **im-mu'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being immune; privilege; exemption; freedom. [L. *in-*+*mūnus*, service, duty.]

**im-mure'** (**-mured', -mu'-ring**), *v.* to wall in; to shut in; to enclose; to imprison. [L. *in-*+*mūrus*, a wall.]

**im-mu'-ta-ble,** *adj.* unchangeable. **im-mu-ta-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+*mūto*, I change.]

**imp,** *n.* a small, or young, wicked spirit; a very mischievous child. **imp'-ish,** *adj.* [L.<Gr. *emphŭtos*, ingrafted.]

**Imp.,** Imperator, or Imperatrix [L.], Emperor, or Empress; Imperial.

**im'-pact,** *n.* a striking together; a collision; the force of a collision. **im-pact'-ed,** *adj.* pressed closely together; firmly fixed. [L. *impactus*, dashed together.]

**im-pair'** (**-paired', -pair'-ing**), *v.* to make worse; to weaken; to lessen injuriously; to diminish. **im-pair'-ment,** *n.* [O.F.<L. *in-*+*pējor*, worse.]

**im-pale'** (**-paled', -pa'-ling**), *v.* to run a stake through; to fence in; to put to death by fixing on a sharp stake; (in heraldry) to unite two coats-of-arms (escutcheons) by an upright line. **im-pale'-ment,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*pālus*, a stake.]

**im-pal'-pa-ble,** *adj.* not to be felt or perceived by the touch; not coarse; not easily understood. [L. *in-*+**palpable.**]

**im-pan'-el,** or **em-pan'-el** (**-elled, -el-ling**), *v.* to enter the names of jurymen in a *panel* or list. **im-pan'-el-ment,** *n.* [L. *in-*+**panel.**]

**im-par'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* absence of equality; inequality. [L. *in-*+**parity.**]

**im-part'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to give a part of; to bestow; to grant; to communicate. **im-par-ta'-tion,** *n.* **im-part'-er,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*pars*, a part.]

**im-par'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* not showing favour; fair; just. **im-par-ti-al'-i-ty** (*-shĭ-al'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* freedom from partiality, prejudice, or bias; fairness and justice. [L. *in-*+**partial.**]

**im-pass'-a-ble,** *adj.* not able to be passed through or along; impenetrable. **im-pass-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), and **im-pass'-a-ble-ness,** *ns.* [L. *in-*+**pass.**]

***im-passe*** (*aṅ-pass'*), *n.* [F.] a blind alley; a serious difficulty; a position from which there is no escape; a dead-lock.

**im-pas'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* incapable of feeling; not showing feeling. [NOTE: Often confused with **impassable,** *q.v.*] **im-pas-si-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+*pătior*, I suffer.]

**im-pas'-sion** (*-shŭn*), (**-sioned, -sion-ing**), *v.* to fill with passion; to excite deeply or strongly. **im-pas'-sioned,** *adj.* moved by strong passion or feeling;

animated; excited. [L. *in-*+*pătior*, I suffer.]

**m-pas'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* not showing feeling of pain, anger, irritation, etc.; unmoved; insensible. **im-pas'-sive-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*pătior*, I suffer.]

**m-pa'-tient** (*-shent*), *adj.* not patient; not able to endure pain, discomfort, delay, etc.; eager; restless. **im-pa'-tience** (*-shens*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**patient.**]

**m-peach'** (**-peached', -peach'-ing**), *v.* to charge with crime; to accuse (before a court); to call in question; to call to account. **im-peach'-er,** *n.* **im-peach'-ment,** *n.* accusation (*esp.* of an officer of State, for maladministration or treason, by the House of Commons, the case being tried before the House of Lords); a charge (as in the phrase **the soft impeachment**). [F. *empêcher* < L. *impĕdīco*, I fetter.]

**m-pec'-ca-ble** (*-pĕk'-*), *adj.* not capable of, or not liable to, error or sin. **im-pec-ca-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **im-pec'-cant,** *adj.* not sinning; sinless; unerring. [L. *in-*+**peccable.**]

**m-pe-cu'-ni-ous** (*-nĭ'-us*), *n.* being without money; penniless; poor. **im-pe-cu-ni-os'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* want of money. **im-pe-cu'-ni-ous-ness,** *n.* need of money; state of being "hard up." [L. *in-*+*pecunia*, money.]

**m-pede'** (**-pe'-ded, -pe'-ding**), *v.* to get in the way of; to hinder or obstruct. **im-ped'-i-ment,** *n.* that which —; an obstruction; a defect of speech which prevents distinct utterance. **im-ped-i-men'-ta,** *n. pl.* [L.] baggage (*esp.* of an army). **im-ped'-i-tive** (*-ĭ-tĭv*), *adj.* hindering. [L. *impĕdio* < *in-*+*pĕs*, foot.]

**m-pel'** (**-pelled', -pel'-ling**), *v.* to drive or urge forward; to incite; to encourage. **im-pel'-lent,** *adj.* impelling or driving on: *n.* a thing that — or urges. [L. *in-*+*pello*, I drive.]

**m-pend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to hang over (*esp.* of evil or danger); to threaten; to be about to happen. **im-pend'-ence,** *n.* **im-pend'-ent,** *adj.* near at hand. [L. *in-*+*pendeo*, I hang.]

**m-pen'-e-tra-ble,** *adj.* unable to be penetrated, or passed through. **im-pen-e-tra-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+penetrate.]

**m-pen'-i-tent,** *adj.* not penitent; hard of heart. **im-pen'-i-tence,** *n.* want of sorrow for wrong-doing. [L. *in-*+**penitent.**]

**im-per'-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* commanding; with authority; peremptory; obligatory; absolutely necessary; urgent. **im-per'-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* [L. *impĕro*, I command.]

**im-pe-ra'-tor,** *n.* a commander; a title of honour given to a Roman general by his soldiers after a victory; a supreme ruler; emperor. [L.]

**im-per-cep'-ti-ble** (*-tĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be perceived or seen; minute. **im-per-cep-ti-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **im-per-cep'-ti-bly,** *adv.* **im-per-cep'-tion,** *n.* absence or want of perception. **im-per-cep'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* unable to perceive or understand. [L. *in-*+**perceptible.**]

**im-per'-fect,** *adj.* not perfect or complete. **im-per-fec'-tion,** *n.* a blemish; a flaw; a fault; a defect. **im-per'-fect-ly,** *adv.* in an imperfect manner or degree; incompletely. [L. *in-*+**perfect.**]

**im-pe'-ri-al,** *adj.* belonging to an empire or an emperor; royal; sovereign; supreme: *n.* a large-sized sheet of paper, 30-in. × 22-in.; a kind of dome (*esp.* on Moorish buildings); a tuft of hair left growing beneath the lower lip of a man; a seat on the top of a diligence; a baggage-case on the top of a carriage; a large-sized photograph, 6½-in. × 9½-in. **im-pe'-ri-al-ism,** *n.* the system of an imperial government; the "spirit of empire" which leads a nation to be willing to make sacrifices in order to consolidate the Empire, to promote **imperial unity,** and to strengthen commercial relations and good feeling *bet.* its different parts. **im-pe'-ri-al-ist,** *n.* a supporter of imperial federation or imperialism. **im-pe-ri-al-is'-tic,** *adj.* **Imperial City,** Rome. **imperial federation,** a scheme for drawing the different parts of the British Empire into closer connection with the Mother Country and with each other. **Imperial Parliament,** the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, which exercises supervision over the different parts of the Empire. **Imperial Institute (of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India),** an institution founded to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1887) and to make known the natural and other resources of the British Empire. **imperial unity,** the

close relationship of the parts of the British Empire with the Mother Country and with each other, as forming one whole. **imperial weights and measures,** those appointed by Act of Parliament to be used in Great Britain and Ireland. [L. *impĕrium*, empire < *impĕro*, I command.]

**im-per'-il** (**-illed, -il-ling**), *v.* to bring into peril; to endanger; to hazard; to risk. **im-per'-il-ment,** *n.* [L. *in-* + **peril.**]

**im-pe'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* assuming command; haughty; tyrannical; with disdainful authority. **im-pe'-ri-ous-ness,** *n.* [L. *imperiōsus* < *impĕro*, I command.]

**im-per'-ish-a-ble,** *adj.* not liable to perish, decay, or come to ruin; everlasting. **im-per'-ish-a-bly,** *adv.* **im-per'-ish-a-ble-ness,** *n.* **im-per-ish-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-* + **perish.**]

***im-per'-i-um in im-per'-i-o,*** [L.] an empire within an empire; a government exercising supreme power in a country, whilst it is itself subject to another (as the old East India Company in India, and, to a less extent, Chartered Companies of to-day in Africa).

**im-per'-ma-nence,** *n.* state of not being permanent. **im-per'-ma-nent,** *adj.* [L. *in-* + **permanent.**]

**im-per'-me-a-ble,** *adj.* not able to be permeated or penetrated; impervious. [L. *in-* + **permeate.**]

**im-per'-son-al,** *adj.* not personal; not relating to a particular person; not representative. **im-per-son-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-* + **person.**]

**im-per'-son-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to assume the part or appearance of (another); to represent a character (as on the stage); to act. **im-per-so-na'-tion,** *n.* **im-per'-so-na-tor,** *n.* [L. *in-* + *persōna*, a person.]

**im-per'-ti-nent,** *adj.* without any relation to the matter in hand; uncivil; saucy; rude; offending against the rules of good manners; meddling. **im-per'-ti-nence** (or **im-per'-ti-nen-cy**) (*-sĭ*), *n.* rudeness; incivility; sauciness; thoughtless levity; presumption. [L. *in-* + **pertinent.**]

**im-per-tur'-ba-ble,** *adj.* not able to be troubled; quite calm; unruffled. **im-per-tur-ba-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* self-possession. [L. *in-* + **perturb.**]

**im-per'-vi-ous** (*-vĭ-us*), *adj.* not pervious; not able to be passed through or penetrated into. **im-per'-vi-ous-ness** *n.* [L. *in-* + **pervious.**]

**im-pe-ti'-go,** *n.* an eruption of the skin [L. *impĕto*, I assail.]

**im-pet'-u-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* moving with great force; vehement; violent. **im-pet-u-os'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **im-pet'-u-ous-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-* + *pĕto*, I seek attack.]

**im'-pe-tus,** *n.* force (due to motion); stimulus. [L. *impĕtus*, rapid motion, violence.]

**im'-pi** (or **-pey**), *n.* a small body of Kafirs or Zulu warriors. [S. African.]

**im-pinge'** (*-pinj'*), (**-pinged', -pin'-ging**), *v.* to collide; to strike or knock against; to touch upon. **im-pinge'-ment,** *n.* **im-pin'-gent,** *adj.* [L. *impingo* < *in-* + *pango*, I fix or drive in.]

**im'-pi-ous** (*-pĭ-us*), *adj.* not pious; not showing a reverence for God; ungodly; wicked. **im-pi'-e-ty** (*-pī'-e-tĭ*), *n.* **im'-pi-ous-ly** (*-pĭ-*), *adv.* [L. *in-* + **pious.**]

**im-pla'-ca-ble** (*-plā'-kă-*, -or *-plak'-ă-*), *adj.* not able to be appeased or pacified; inexorable. **im-pla-ca-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **im-pla'-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-* + **placate.**]

**im-plant'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to plant or fix into; to inculcate; to settle in the mind or heart (as principles, opinions, desires, etc.). [L. *in-* + **plant.**]

**im-plau'-si-ble,** *adj.* not easily believed or accepted; not seemingly truthful. [L. *in-* + **plausible.**]

**im-plead'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to bring an action at law before a court. **im-plead'-er,** *n.* [L. *in-* + **plead.**]

**im'-ple-ment,** *n.* that which supplies a want; a tool, instrument, or utensil: in *pl.*, tools of a trade. **im-ple-ment'-al,** *adj.* serving or acting as an implement. [L. *impleo*, I fill up.]

**im'-pli-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to entangle; to involve in a charge, crime, etc.; to connect (with). **im-pli-ca'-tion,** *n.* connection with; inference; entanglement. **by implication,** by what is implied, suggested, or inferred, but not actually expressed. [L. *in-* + *plĭco*, I fold.]

**im-plic'-it** (*-plis'-*), *adj.* implied; understood; complete; trusting to the word or authority of another without doubt or enquiry; unquestioning; absolute.

**im-plic'-it-ly,** *adv.* exactly; absolutely. **im-plic'-it-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *implĭco*, I enfold.]

**im-plore'** (**-plored', -plo'-ring**), *v.* to beg or pray for; to ask earnestly for; to beseech. **im-plo'-ring-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *in-*+*plōro*, I weep.]

**im-plu'-vi-um,** *n.* (in ancient Roman houses) a square basin in the *ātrium* or hall, to receive rain-water. [L. *in-*+*pluo*, I rain.]

**im-ply'** (**-plied', -ply'-ing**), *v.* to signify; to mean; to infer; to express indirectly; to give (a person to understand). **im-pli'-ed-ly,** *adv.* by implication. [F.<L. *in-*+*plĭco*, I fold.]

**im-po-lite',** *adj.* not polite; rude; not of polished manners. **im-po-lite'-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-*+**polite.**]

**im-pol'-i-tic** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* not politic or prudent; imprudent; indiscreet; inexpedient. [L. *in-*+**politic.**]

**im-pon'-der-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* having no perceptible weight; of extremely small weight or amount: *n.* **im-pon-der-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **im-pon'-der-a-bles,** *n. pl.* a name formerly applied to light, heat, magnetism, and electricity, and still used of the "ether." [L. *in-*+*pondus*, weight.]

**im-port'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to carry goods into a country; to bring from abroad; to signify or matter. **im'-port,** *n.* something imported; meaning; sense; tendency. **im-port'-a-ble,** *adj.* that may be imported. **im-por-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of importing; the things imported. **im-port'-er,** *n.* one who —. [L. *in-*+*porto*, I carry.]

**im-por'-tant,** *adj.* of value or consequence; momentous; essential. **im-por'-tance,** *n.* state of being important; weight; significance. [F.<L. *in-*+*porto*, I carry.]

**im-por-tune'** (*-tūn'* or *-por'-tūn*), (**-tuned', -tu'-ning**), *v.* to ask or press earnestly; to dun; to molest: *adj.* persistent; pressing. **im-por'-tu-nate,** *adj.* pressing; urgent (in asking); always or constantly begging or requesting. **im-por-tu'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* incessant or frequent application (to or for); pressing or urgent request. [F.<L. *importūnus*<*in-*+*portus*, a port, harbour.]

**im-pose'** (*-pōz'*), (**-posed', -po'-sing**), *v.* to lay (on, as a tax); to use deceit (on); to cheat; to enjoin or command. **im-po'-sing,** *adj.* commanding; producing a great effect. **im-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* a laying on; deceit; the act of laying on hands in confirmation, ordination, etc.; a task given to pupils as a punishment; the arrangement of pages of a book for printing. **im-pos'-tor,** *n.* one who practises deceit or fraud. **im-pos'-ture** (*-tyūr*), *n.* deceit; fraud. [F.<L. *in-*+*pōno*, I place.]

**im-pos'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* that cannot exist or be done; not possible; absurd or exceedingly odd. **im-pos-si-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* that which cannot be thought, done, or endured. [L. *in-*+**possible.**]

**im'-post** (*-pōst* not *-pŏst*), *n.* a tax or duty on goods (*esp.* imports); the place where the end of an arch rests on a wall or a column. [F.<L. *in-*+*pōno*, I place.]

**im-pos'-thume** (*-tūm*) (or **-tume**), *n.* a collection of corrupt matter in the body; an abscess. [Changed<L. *apostēma*<Gr. *apo*, from, *histēmi*, I cause to stand.]

**im-pos'-ture.** *See* **impose.**

**im'-po-tent** (not *im-pō'-*), *adj.* powerless; without strength; not able to restrain oneself; ineffective. **im'-po-tence** (or **im'-po-ten-cy**) (*-sĭ*), *n.* want of strength, power, or vigour. [L. *in-*+*pōtens*, powerful.]

**im-pound'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to put (cattle, etc.) into a "pound," or close pen; to confine; to seize by legal right; to take possession of. **im-pound'-age,** *n.* **im-pound'-er,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*pŏno*, I place.]

**im-pov'-er-ish** (**-ished, -ish-ing**), *v.* to make poor or feeble; to exhaust the strength or fertility of. **im-pov'-er-ish-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *in-*+*pauper*, poor]

**im-prac'-ti-ca-ble** (*-kă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be done; unmanageable; stubborn; not fit for use. **im-prac-ti-ca-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **im-prac'-ti-cal,** *n.* not able to be done or carried out. [L. *in-*+**practice.**]

**im'-pre-cate** (*-kāt*), (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to pray that evil may come upon; to curse. **im-pre-ca'-tion,** *n.* the act of calling down evil upon; a curse. **im'-pre-ca-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* invoking evil; cursing. [L. *in-*+*prĕcor*, I pray.]

**im-preg'-na-ble** (*-nă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be taken (by force); capable of resisting all attacks. **im-preg-na-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [O.F. *imprenable*, not to be

overcome < L. *in-* + *prehendo*, I seize.]

**im-preg'-nate** (**-na-ted, -na-ting**), *v.* to saturate; to imbue; to cause the particles or qualities of one substance to enter into another. **im-preg-na'-tion,** *n.* close mixture of parts. [L. *in-* + *prægnans*, pregnant.]

**im-pre-sa'-ri-o** (*-sä'-rĭ-*), *n.* a manager or conductor of a company of entertainers (*esp.* of opera or concert singers). [I. < the root of **impress.**]

**im-press'** (**-pressed', -press'-ing**), *v.* to set a mark on; to stamp; to fix deeply (in the mind); to present forcibly to the attention; to force into service (*esp.* men for the navy or army). **im'-press,** *n.* a mark; a stamp. **im-pres'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* easily impressed; susceptible. **im-pres-si-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* susceptibility to impressions. **im-pres'-sion** (*-presh'-un*), *n.* the act of impressing; the mark made by pressing; the effect so produced; the effect produced on the mind; an idea; a slight remembrance. **im-pres-sion-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*) *n.* great susceptibility to impressions or influences. **im-pres'-sion-a-ble,** *adj.* susceptible to impressions. **im-pres'-sion-ism,** *n.* (in art and literature) the doctrine that natural objects should be painted, sculptured, or described in general effects as first seen, and without minute attention to detail. **im-pres'-sion-ist,** *n.* an artist (or author) who aims at producing an effect by broad touches, without minute attention to detail. **im-pres'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* impressing; moving; solemn; earnest in tone and manner. **im-pres'-sive-ly,** *adv.* in a manner to touch the feelings or arouse the conscience; earnestly. **im-pres'-sive-ness,** *n.* the quality of being impressive. **im-pres'-sure** (*-presh'-ūre*), *n.* a mark made by pressure; a dent. [L. *in-* + *prĕmo*, I press.]

**im-pri-ma'-tur** (*-mā'-tŭr*, not *-tūr*), *n.* a licence or permission to print a book; hence, approval. [L. let it be printed < *in-* + *prĕmo*, I press.]

***im-pri'-mis*** (*-prī'-*, not *-prĭm'-*), *adv.* [L.] in the first place; first in order.

**im-print'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to print in; to impress; to fix on the mind. **im'-print,** *n.* that which is printed (*esp.* the name of the printer, place of printing, etc., at the bottom of the title-page of a book, the foot of a bill, circular, poster etc.). [L. *in-* + **print.**]

**im-pris'-on** (*-priz'-*), (**-pris'-oned, -pris'-on-ing**), *v.* to put in prison; to confine; to restrain. **im-pris'-on-ment,** *n.* [L. *in-* + **prison.**]

**im-prob'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* not probable; unlikely. **im-prob-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **im-prob'-a-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-* + **probable.**]

**im-pro'-bi-ty** (*-bĭ-tĭ*), *n.* want of integrity; dishonesty. [L. *in-* + *probĭtas*, honesty.]

**im-promp'-tu,** *adj.* off-hand; without preparation: *n.* (*pl.* **-tus** (*-tūz*)), a short, witty saying spoken without previous thought. [F. < L.]

**im-prop'-er,** *adj.* not proper; unbecoming; incorrect; wrong. **im-pro-pri'-e-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* improper speech or actions. [L. *in-* + **proper.**]

**im-pro'-pri-ate** (*-prĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to appropriate to private use; to take possession (*esp.* of Church property by a layman, called the **lay im-pro'-pri-a-tor**). **im-pro-pri-a'-tion,** *n.* **im-pro'-pri-a-tor,** *n.* a layman who has obtained possession of Church land or property. [L. *in-* + *proprius*, one's own.]

**im-pro-pri'-e-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* *See* **improper.**

**im-prove'** (*-proov'*), (**-proved', -prov'-ing**), *v.* to make better; to become better; to employ to good purpose (as time); to make progress; to employ to advantage; to rise (as price). **im-prov'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be improved. **im-prov'-a-bly,** *adv.* **im-prove'-ment,** *n.* becoming better; good progress. **im-prov'-er,** *n.* one who, or that which, improves; one who, having partly learnt a trade, takes service under another employer to increase his knowledge and skill; a kind of pad to make a lady's dress hang properly. **im-prov'-ing,** *adj.* making better; becoming better or more valuable; bettering the mind, character, or understanding. **to improve on** or **upon,** to make better by addition or alteration. **to improve the occasion,** to point a moral or lesson from some event that has just occurred. [F. < L. *in-* + **prove.**]

**im-prov'-i-dent** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* not provident; without thought for the future; negligent; thriftless. **im-prov'-i-dence,** *n.* want of forethought; wastefulness. [L. *in-* + **provident.**]

**im'-pro-vise** (*-vīz*), (**-vised, -vi-sing**), *v.*

to compose or perform (*esp.* verse or music) without previous preparation; to do, invent, or construct off-hand, or in a rough and ready manner; to bring about on a sudden. **im-prov'-i-sate** (*-zāt*), **-sa-ted, -sa-ting**, *v.* to improvise. **im-prov-i-sa'-tion** (*-zā'-*), *n.* **im-prov'-i-sa-tor** (*-zā-*), or **[I.] im-prov-i-sa-to'-re**, *n.* (*pl.* **-to'-ri** or **-to'-res**), (*f.* **-tri'-ce** (*-trē'-chā*)), one who —. **im-pro-vi'-ser** (*-zēr*), *n.* one who —. [F.<I.<L. *in-*+*provīsus*, seen before-hand.]

**im-pru'-dent**, *adj.* not prudent; indiscreet; careless; rash; heedless. **im-pru'-dence**, *n.* [F.<L. *in-*+**prudent.**]

**im'-pu-dent**, *adj.* wanting shame and modesty; bold and rude; insolent; shameless. **im'-pu-dence**, *n.* [F.< L. *in-*+*pŭdeo*, I am ashamed.]

**im-pugn'** (*-pūn'*), **(-pugned', -pugn'-ing)**, *v.* to oppose; to contradict; to call in question; to dispute the truth or correctness of. **im-pugn'-a-ble** (*-pūn'-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be impugned. [F.< L. *in-*+*pugno*, I fight.]

**im'-pulse** (*-puls*), *n.* force applied (to impel); a sudden (impelling) thought or feeling; force or influence exerted upon the mind; hasty inclination; sudden motive. **im-pul'-sion**, *n.* an influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind. **im-pul'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* acting on —, or on the spur of the moment; hasty. **im-pul'-sive-ly**, *adv.* **im-pul'-sive-ness**, *n.* [*See* **impel.**]

**im-pu'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* freedom from (or being without fear of) punishment, injury, or loss; security; fearlessness of ill-effects. [F.<L. *in-*+*pœna*, punishment.]

**im-pure'**, *adj.* not pure; mixed with other substances; defiled by sin; unclean; filthy. **im-pu'-ri-ty** (*-rĭ-tĭ*), *n.* want of purity; adulteration; pollution. [L. *in-*+*pūrus*, pure.]

**im-pute'** (**-pu'-ted, -pu'-ting**), *v.* to lay to one's charge; to ascribe (*esp.* evil). **im-pu-ta'-tion**, *n.* the act of attributing to; charge; accusation; censure; suggestion. **im-pu'-ta-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* able to be imputed. **im-pu'-ter**, *n.* [F. <L. *in-*+*pŭto*, I reckon, estimate.]

**I.M.S.**, Indian Medical Service.

**in-, il-, im-, ir-**; (sometimes these change to **en-, em-**), *pref.* [L.] in; into.

**in-, ig-, il-, im-, ir-**, *pref.* [L.] not.

**in-**, *pref.* [A.S.] in, on.

**in**, *prep.* within; into. **the ins**, the party in office. **in as much as**, *see* **inasmuch as. in that**, for that reason. **ins and outs**, all the details of a matter; turnings and windings. **to be in with**, to be familiar and friendly with; to know well. [A.S.]

**in-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* want of ability, strength, means, or power. [L. *in-*+ **ability.**]

**in-ac-ces'-si-ble** (*-ses'-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* not accessible; beyond reach or approach; not to be attained to. **in-ac-ces-si-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**access.**]

**in-ac'-cu-rate**, *adj.* not accurate; not exact or correct; wrong. **in-ac'-cu-ra-cy** (*-rā-sĭ*), *n.* **in-ac'-cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* [L. *in-*+**accurate.**]

**in-ac'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* not active; having no power to move; at rest; idle; lazy. **in-ac'-tion**, *n.* idleness; rest. **in-ac-tiv'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* want of action or energy. [L. *in-*+**active.**]

**in-ad'-e-quate**, *adj.* not adequate; not sufficient. **in-ad'-e-qua-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* **in-ad'-e-quate-ness**, *n.* [L. *in-*+ **adequate.**]

**in-ad-mis'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* not admissible or allowable. [L. *in-*+**admissible]**

**in-ad-ver'-tent**, *adj.* not turning the mind to a matter; heedless; careless; unintentional. **in-ad-ver'-tence**, *n.* **in-ad-ver'-ten-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+ **advertent.]**

***in æ-ter'-num*** (*ē-tĕr'-*), [L.] for ever.

**in-a'-li-en-a-ble**, *adj.* not capable of being alienated or transferred. **in-a-li-en-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **in-a'-li-en-a-bly**, *adv.* [L. *in-*+**alien.]**

**in-am-o-ra'-to** (*-rä'-*), *n.* (*f.* **-ta**) (*-tä*) **[I.]** one in love; the person loved.

**in-ane'**, *adj.* empty; worthless; senseless; void of intelligence or sense; silly. **in-an-i'-tion** (*-ish'-un*), *n.* emptiness; exhaustion from want of food. **in-an'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —; void or empty space. [L. *inānis*, empty, void.]

**in-an'-i-mate**, *adj.* without animal life; without animation; dead; dormant; lifeless; inactive; without spirit. **in-an-i-ma'-tion**, *n.* [L. *in-*+**animate.]**

**in-ap'-pli-ca-ble**, *adj.* not able to be applied; unsuitable. **in-ap-pli-ca-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L, *in-*+**apply.]**

**in-ap-pre'-ci-a-ble** (*-prē'-shĭ-a-bl*), *adj.*

very small; unimportant; of no consequence; imperceptible. **in-ap-pre-ci-a'-tion,** *n.* want of recognition of real or fancied value or worth. **in-ap-pre'-ci-a-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* not valuing justly or recognizing worth. [L. *in-*+**appreciate.**]

**in-apt',** *adj.* not apt or fit. **in-ap'-ti-tude** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* unfitness; unskilfulness. [NOTE:—Carefully distinguish between **inapt** and **inept,** *q.v.*] [L. *in-*+**apt.**]

**in-ar-tic'-u-late,** *adj.* not jointed or hinged; not distinct (of speech); not possessing the power of distinct speech. **in-ar-tic'-u-late-ly,** *adv.* without distinct utterance. **in-ar-tic-u-la'-tion,** *n.* [L. *in-*+**articulate.**]

***in ar-tic'-u-lo mor'-tis,*** [L.] at the point of death.

**in-ar-tis'-tic** or **in-ar-tis'-ti-cal,** *adj.* having no ability in, or appreciation of, art; without taste or skill; not according to the recognized rules of art. [L. *in-*+**artist.**]

**inasmuch as,** seeing that; considering

**in-at-ten'-tion,** *n.* want or absence of attention. **in-at-ten'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* heedless or negligent; not fixing the mind upon. [L. *in-*+**attend.**]

**in-au'-di-ble** (*-dĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be heard. **in-au-di-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **in-au'-di-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+**audible.**]

**in-au'-gu-rate** (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to open or commence formally, with due ceremony; to make a public exhibition of, for the first time; to induct, install, or introduce into an office in a formal manner. **in-au'-gu-ral,** *adj.* pertaining to the formal commencement of any course or career. **in-au-gu-ra'-tion,** *n.* formal commencement. **in-au'-gu-ra-tor,** *n.* [*L. inaugūro*<*augur,* a fore-seer.]

**in-au-spi'-cious** (*-aw-spish'-us*), *adj.* ill-omened; unlucky; unfavourable; unfortunate. **in-au-spi'-cious-ly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+**auspicious.**]

***in ban'-co*** (*-kō*), [L.] (of a trial) before a full assembly [or quorum] of judges.

**in'-bond,** *adj.* (of a building—brick or stone) laid with its length across the thickness of a wall (opposite of **out-bond,** *q.v.*). [**in**+**born.**]

**in'-born,** *adj.* born with any one; innate.

**in'-bred,** *adj.* bred in; belonging to one's nature; inherent. [**in**+**bred.**]

**In'-ca,** *n.* the title of the ancient kings and princes of Peru (before the Spanish Conquest, 1531—1535). [Peruvian.]

**in-cal'-cu-la-ble** (*-kal'-kū-lă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be calculated or reckoned; very great. **in-cal'-cu-la-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+**calculable.**]

***in cam'-e-ra,*** [L.] *lit.* in chamber (before a judge); in private committee; (of a Court of Law) not open to the public.

**in-can-desce'** (*-dĕs'*), (**-desced'** (*-dĕst'*), **-des'-cing**), *v.* to glow, or cause to glow, with heat. **in-can-des'-cence,** *n.* a white heat; the glowing whiteness of a body, caused by intense heat; (in *elec.*) the heating of a poor conductor to a white heat by the resistance which it offers to the passage along it of an elec. current, and so causing the conductor to become a source of artificial light. **in-can-des'-cent,** *adj.* white, glowing, or luminous with intense heat. [L. *in-*+*candeo,* I glow.]

**in-can-ta'-tion,** *n.* a magical charm (spoken or sung) for raising spirits, and in operations of magic, sorcery, or enchantment; a magic spell. **in-can-ta'-tor,** *n.* **in-can-ta'-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* [F.<L. *incantatio*<*in-*+*canto,* I sing.]

**in-ca'-pa-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* not fit or capable; wanting strength, power, ability, or fitness (for anything); unconscious of; disqualified. **in-ca-pa-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**capable.**]

**in-ca-pac'-i-tate** (*-pas'-ĭ-*), (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to render incapable; to deprive of power or ability (for doing anything); to disqualify. **in-ca-pac'-i-ty** (*-pas'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* want of power or ability; inability; incompetence. [L. *in-*+*căpax,* holding, capable<*căpio,* I take, hold.]

***in cap'-i-te,*** [L.] in chief; holding directly from the Crown.

**in-car'-cer-ate** (*-sĕr-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to imprison; to confine. **in-car-cer-a'-tion,** *n.* **in-car'-cer-a-tor,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*carcer,* prison.]

**in-car'-na-dine** (*-nă-dĭn*), (**-dined, -din-ing**), *v.* to dye (anything) red, as with blood: *adj.* flesh-coloured; pale-red or pink. [L. *in-*+*căro, carnis,* flesh.]

**in-car'-nate** (**-na-ted, -na-ting**), *v.* to clothe (or embody) with flesh: *adj.* invested with flesh; in a bodily (or human) form. **in-car-na'-tion,** *n.* the act of clothing with flesh; the act of

assuming a human body and the nature of man (as by Jesus Christ); personification; embodiment. [L. *in-*+*cărо*, *carnis*, flesh.]

**in-cau'-tious** (*-kaw'-shŭs*), *adj.* wanting in caution; unwary; heedless; careless; rash. **in-cau'-tious-ly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*, +**caution.**]

**in-cen'-di-a-ry** (*-sen'-dĭ-ă-rĭ*), *n.* one who sets fire (wilfully) to property: *adj.* pertaining to wilful setting fire to property; tending to stir up strife, violence, or sedition. **in-cen'-di-ar-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the criminal act of setting fire (wilfully) to property. [L. *incendium*, a burning, fire.]

**in-cense'** (*-sens'*), **(-censed', -cens'-ing),** *v.* to make hot; to inflame with wrath or anger; to enrage; to perfume with incense. **in'-cense,** *n.* spices burnt in religious rites; the odour of burnt spices; fragrance; pleasing perfume. **in-cen'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* causing to burn or to be angry; inflaming. [F.<L. *incensus*, inflamed<*incendo*, I set fire to]

**in-cen'-tive** (*-sen'-tiv*), *n.* that which incites or encourages; motive: *adj.* inciting; encouraging; provoking. [L. *in-*+*cănо*, I sing.]

**in-cep'-tion** (*-sep'-shun*), *n.* beginning. **in-cep'-tive** (*-sep'-tĭv*), *adj.* of the beginning. **in-cep'-tor,** *n.* a beginner; one on the point of taking the degree of M.A. at Cambridge University. [F.< L. *incipio*, I begin<*in-*+*căpio*, I take.]

**in-cer'-ti-tude** (*-ser'-tĭ-*), *n* state of being uncertain; doubt; hesitation; insecurity. [L. *in-*+**certain.**]

**in-ces'-sant** (*-ses'-*), *adj.* never ending; continual; uninterrupted. **in-ces'-sant-ly,** *adv.* always; ever. [F.<L. *in-*+*cesso*, I cease.]

**inch,** *n.* the twelfth part of a foot (measure); a small degree or quantity. **inched,** *adj.* marked by inches; containing inches. **by inch'-meal,** by inches; little by little. [L. *uncia*, the twelfth part (of a lb., etc.). *cf.* **ounce.**]

**inch,** *n.* a small island; a meadow by a river. [Ga. *innis*, island.]

**in'-cho-ate** (*-kō-*), *adj.* only begun; in a very unfinished state; not established; immature. **in-cho-a'-tion,** *n.* beginning. **in-cho'-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* rudimentary; imperfect. [L. *incŏho*, or *inchŏo*, I begin.]

**in'-ci-dent** (*-sĭ-*), *adj.* falling upon; happening accidentally or casually; liable to occur; dependent upon, or belonging to, another thing: *n.* an event; an occurrence. **in'-ci-dence,** *n.* a falling upon or the direction of falling; a happening; effect. **in-ci-dent'-al,** *adj.* falling or happening; accidental; casual; happening by chance. **incidental expenses,** sundry but necessary expenses [F.<L. *in-*+*cădo*, I fall, happen.]

**in-cin'-er-ate** (*-sin'-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to burn to ashes. **in-cin-er-a'-tion,** *n.* burning. **in-cin'-er-a-tor,** *n.* a furnace for consuming anything. [L. *in-*+*cĭnis*, ashes.]

**in-cip'-i-ent,** *adj.* beginning; commencing; initial. **in-cip'-i-ence** (or **in-cip'-i-en-cy**), *n.* a first step or stage; a beginning. **in-cip'-i-ent-ly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+*căpio*, I take.]

**in-cise'** (*-sīz'*), **(-cised', -ci'-sing),** *v.* to cut in or into; to engrave. **in-ci'-sion** (*-sizh'-un*), *n.* a cutting in; a gash. **in-ci'-sive** (*-sī'-sĭv*), *adj.* cutting in; very decided; clear in expression; brief; sarcastic. **in-ci'-sive-ly,** *adv.* **in-ci'-sor** (*-sī'-zĕr* or *-sĕr*), *n.* one of the eight front teeth that cut, bite, or separate; a cutter. [F.<L. *in-*+*cædo*, I cut.]

**in-cite'** (*-sīt'*), **(-ci'-ted, -ci'-ting),** *v.* to urge on; to encourage; to stimulate; to instigate. **in-cite'-ment,** *n.* that which moves (a person) to action; a motive; an incentive; the act of inciting. **in-ci'-ter,** *n.* one who —. [F.< L. *incĭto*<*in-*+*cĭto*, I rouse, summon.]

**in-clem'-ent,** *adj.* rough; stormy (*esp.* of weather); rigorous; severe. **in-clem'-en-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* severity; harshness; severe cold (of weather). [L. *in-*+**clement.**]

**in-cline'** (**-clined', -cli'-ning),** *v.* to lean, bend, or slope towards; to bow (the head), or bend (the body), towards (someone); to give ear (to); to listen favourably: *n.* a bending; a slope; a regular ascent or descent. **in-cli'-na-ble** (*-nă-bl*), *adj.* able to be inclined. **in-cli-na'-tion** (*-clĭ-*), *n.* slope; preference or liking; tendency; disposition of mind towards; natural aptness; the angle between two planes; the angle which a plane or a line makes with the horizon. **inclined plane,** one of the mechanical powers. [F.<L. *in-*+*clīno*, I bend.]

**in-close'** (*-klōz'*), **(-closed', -clo'-sing),** or **en-close',** *v.* to close or shut in; to contain; to put within a case, covering, envelope, etc.; to separate (as land) by a surrounding fence. **in-clo'-sure** (*-zhur*), *n.* the act of inclosing; an inclosed space; something inclosed; a space fenced in; a barrier or fence. [L. *in-*+*claudo*, I shut.]

**in-clude'** (*-klood'*), **(-clu'-ded, -clu'-ding),** *v.* to close or shut in; to contain; to comprise. **in-clu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* **in-clu'-sive** (*-sĭv*), *adj.* including; encircling; comprising. [L. *in-*+*claudo*, I shut.]

**in-cog'-ni-to** (*-kog'-nĭ-*), (abbreviated to **incog.**), *adj.* unknown; in, or under, an assumed name or character; in disguise: *n.* (*f.* **-ni-ta**), a person unknown; one who conceals his (or her) identity. [I.<L. *incognĭtus*, unknown.]

**in-cog'-ni-zant** (*-kog'-*, or *-kon'-*), *adj.* without cognizance, knowledge, or apprehension of; unaware (of); unconscious (of). **in-cog'-ni-zance** (*-kog'-*, or *-kon'-*), *n.* failure to recognize, know, or understand. [L. *in-*+**cognizant.**]

**in-co-he'-rent,** *adj.* not coherent; unconnected; loose; rambling or disconnected (of speech). **in-co-he'-rence** (or **-ren-cy**) (*-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**coherent.**]

**in-com-bus'-ti-ble** (*-tĭ-bl*), *adj.* not capable of being burned. [L. *ĭn-*+**combustible.**]

**in'-come,** *n.* coming-in; money gained from labour, business, or property; means of living; revenue; periodical sums of money which come to a person, corporation, society, etc. **in'-com-er,** *n.* a new comer. **income-tax,** *n.* a tax paid by each person whose income exceeds a certain amount. [**in**+**come.**]

***in com-men'-dam,*** [L.] temporarily holding a vacant benefice; holding an office in trust for another. The person is "commended," *i.e.*, recommended for the position.

**in-com-men'-su-ra-ble** (*-sū-rā-bl*), *adj.* not commensurable; having no common measure. **in-com-men'-su-rate,** *n.* not admitting of a common measure; not adequate; disproportionate; insufficient. [L. *in-*+**commensurable.**]

**in-com-mode'** (**-mo'-ded, -mo'-ding**), *v.* to put to inconvenience; to molest; to annoy. **in-com-mo'-di-ous** (*-dĭ-us*), *adj.* not convenient; vexatious; small, narrow, or uncomfortable. [F.<L. *in-*+*commŏdus*, convenient.]

**in-com-mu'-ni-ca-tive,** *adj.* not communicative; not disposed for intercourse or conversation; unsocial; reserved. [L. *in-*+**communicate.**]

**in-com'-pa-ra-ble** (*-rā-bl*, not *-kŏm-pā'-*), *adj.* beyond comparison; matchless; unequalled. **in-com'-pa-ra-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+**comparable.**]

**in-com-pat'-i-ble,** *adj.* not compatible; not consistent; incapable of existing together in harmony or in friendly intercourse; contrary or opposed in character. **in-com-pat'-i-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+**compatible.**]

**in-com'-pe-tence** (or **-ten-cy**), *n.* want of necessary ability, power, or fitness; want of legal qualification. **in-com'-pe-tent,** *adj.* not competent; unqualified; unfitted to perform certain work or duties; not having sufficient ability. [L. *in-*+**competent.**]

**in-com-plete',** *adj.* not complete; not perfect; unfinished. **in-com-plete'-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *in-*+**complete.**]

**in-com-pre-hen'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* not capable of being understood; not to be contained within limits. [L. *in-*+**comprehend.**]

**in-con-ceiv'-a-ble** (*-ā-bl*), *adj.* not intelligible; not capable of being realized in the mind. [F.<L. *in-*+**conceive.**]

**in-con-clu'-sive** (*-sĭv*), *adj.* not conclusive in argument or evidence; not decisive or convincing; having no final result or effect. [L. *in-*+**conclude.**]

**in-con'-gru-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* unsuitable; discordant; not fitting well together. **in-con-gru'-i-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* disagreement in character or quality; absurdity. [L. *in-*+**congruous.**]

***in-con-nu'*** (*ăn-kŏn-nū'*), (*f.* ***-nue'***) (*-nū'*), [F.] unknown.

**in-con'-se-quent,** *adj.* not following naturally or reasonably from what preceded; not following from the premises; illogical; inconsistent. **in-con'-se-quence,** *n.* [L. *in-*+**consequent.**]

**in-con-sid'-er-a-ble,** *adj.* not worthy of notice; unimportant; small; trifling. [L. *in-*+**consider.**]

**in-con-sid'-er-ate,** *adj.* not considerate; thoughtless. [L. *in-*+**consider.**]

**in-con-sist'-ent,** *adj.* not consistent; not suitable; not agreeing; changeable. **in-con-sist'-en-cy** (*-sĭ*), (and **-sist'-**

**ence)**, *ns.* want of agreement or harmony *bet.* two things. [L. *in-*+**consist.**]

**in-con-so'-la-ble,** *adj.* not able to be consoled or comforted. [L. *in-*+**console.**]

**in-con-spic'-u-ous** (*-spik'-*), *adj.* not readily seen or noticed; not prominent. [L. *in-*+**conspicuous.**]

**in-con'-stant,** *adj.* not constant; changeable; fickle. **in-con'-stan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**constant.**]

**in-con-test'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be disputed; certain. [L. *in-*+**contest.**]

**in-con'-ti-nent,** *adj.* not continent; not restraining the passions or feelings; wanting in self-restraint; unchaste. **in-con'-ti-nence** (or **-cy**) (*-sĭ*), *n.* want of self-restraint. **in-con'-ti-nent-ly,** *adv.* without hesitation or delay; instantly. [L. *in-*+**continent.**]

**in-con-tro-ver'-ti-ble** (*-tĭ-bl*), *adj.* not controvertible; not doubtful; undisputable. [L. *in-*+**controvert.**]

**in-con-ve'-ni-ent,** *adj.* unsuitable; causing trouble or annoyance; troublesome; awkward; not fitting in with one's time, place, or circumstances. **in-con-ve'-ni-ence,** *n.* [L. *in-*+**convenient.**]

**in-cor'-po-rate** (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to form or unite into one body; to unite with a society: *adj.* united (into one body). **in-cor-po-ra'-tion,** *n.* the act of incorporating or uniting two or more things into one body; the act of absorbing one thing into another; an association. [F.<L. *in-*+*corpus*, a body.]

**in-cor-po'-re-al,** *adj.* not corporeal; having no body; immaterial; spiritual. [F.<L. *in-*+*corpus*, a body.]

**in-cor'-ri-gi-ble** (*-rĭ-jĭ-bl*), *adj.* hopelessly faulty; beyond correction, amendment, or reform. **in-cor'-ri-gi-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+*corrĭgo*, I make straight, I correct.]

**in-cor-ro'-di-ble,** *adj.* incapable of being corroded or rusted. [L. *in-*+**corrode.**]

**in-cor-ro'-sive,** *adj.* having no tendency to corrode or rust. [L. *in-*+**corrode.**]

**in-cor-rupt',** *adj.* not corrupt; sound; pure; not depraved; upright; honest; free from decay; not to be bribed. **in-cor-rup'-ti-ble** (*-tĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be corrupted; not liable to decay; rigidly just and upright; not open to bribery; everlasting. [L. *in-*+**corrupt.**]

**in-crease'** (*-crēs'*), (**-creased', -creas'-ing**), *v.* to grow larger in size or number; to grow higher; to spread. **in'-crease,** *n.* growth in size or number; produce (*esp.* of the earth); that which results from growth. [F.<L. *in-*+*cresco*, I grow.]

**in-cred'-i-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* not credible; impossible to be believed; highly improbable. **in-cred-i-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *in-*+**credible.**]

**in-cred'-u-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* not credulous; indisposed to believe; sceptical; doubting. **in-cre-du'-li-ty** (*-dū'-lĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *in-*+**credulous.**]

**in'-cre-mate** (**-ma-ted, -ma-ting**), *v.* same as **cremate.**

**in'-cre-ment,** *n.* increase; augmentation; something added (as by growth). **in-cre-men'-tal,** *adj.* **unearned increment,** the increase in value of land or other property, due to outside influences (such as growth of population) and not to the owner's labour or outlay. [L. *incrementum*<*in-*+*cresco*, I grow. *cf.* **increase.**]

**in-crim'-i-nate** (**-na-ted, -na-ting**), *v.* to accuse of a crime or fault; to involve in, or connect with, an accusation. **in-crim-i-na'-tion,** *n.* **in-crim-i-na'-to-ry,** *adj.* [F.<L. *in-*+**criminate.**]

***in-croy-a'-ble*** (*aṅ-craw-yă'-bl*), *n.* [F.] a French dandy of the period 1795—1799, who dressed fantastically and extravagantly (*usu.* in *pl.*); sometimes applied to the English fop. The French word means, literally, "unbelievable."

**in-crust'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to inclose in, or cover with, a crust or with a hard coat. **in-crus-ta'-tion,** *n.* a surface-crust or coating. [L. *in-*+**crust.**]

**in'-cu-bate** (**-ba-ted, -ba-ting**), *v.* to sit on (eggs, in order to hatch them). **in-cu-ba'-tion,** *n.* the act of incubating; the period of hatching (eggs) or of development (*esp.* of disease). **in'-cu-ba-tor,** *n.* an apparatus for hatching birds, or for rearing children who are exceedingly delicate at birth. [L. *in-*+*cŭbo*, I lie down.]

**in'-cu-bus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-bus-es,** or **-bi**), a sensation (during sleep) of oppression, as though something were lying heavily on the breast, often accompanied by unpleasant dreams: commonly called nightmare; a weight on the mind; anything that tends to weigh down, oppress, or harass; a heavy responsibility. [L. *incŭbo*, I lie upon.]

**in'-cul-cate** (or *in-cul'-*), **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting)**, *v.* to implant (in the mind); to enforce by frequent repetition. **in-cul-ca'-tion**, *n.* **in'-cul-ca-tor**, *n.* [L. *inculco*, I tread upon; I impress on < *in-* + *calx*, the heel.]

**in'-cul-pate** (**-pa-ted, -pa-ting**), *v.* to blame; to charge (with guilt or crime). **in-cul-pa'-tion**, *n.* **in'-cul-pa-tor**, *n.* **in-cul-pa'-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* blaming; accusing. [L. *in-* + *culpa*, a fault.]

**in-cum'-bent**, *adj.* pressing upon (as a duty, necessity, etc.): *n.* the holder of a church living; the holder of any office. **in-cum'-ben-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the office or position of an incumbent. [L. *incumbo*, I lie upon.]

**in-cu-nab'-u-la**, *n. pl.* (*s.* **-lum**), the cradle, birthplace, origin, or first stages of anything; books printed at a very early stage of the art of printing (*usu.* before the year 1500 A.D.). [L. *incūnabŭla*, *n. pl.* a cradle; childhood; beginning.]

**in-cur'** (**-curred', -cur'-ring**), *v.* to become liable to or for (*esp.* expenses); to expose oneself to (danger, risk, etc.). **in-cur'-ra-ble** (*-ră-bl*), *adj.* (debt, danger, etc.) liable to be incurred. [L. *in-* + *curro*, I run.]

**in-cu'-ra-ble**, *adj.* not curable; not admitting of remedy, correction, or reformation: *n.* [L. *in-* + **cure.**]

***in cu'-ri-a***, [L.] in open court.

**in-cur'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* a hostile invasion (of a country); a sudden attack; an inroad; the incoming of a large number of people. **in-cur'-sive**, *adj.* [F. < L. *in-* + *curro*, I run.]

**I.N.D.** (*in nom'-i-ne De-i*), [L.] in the name of God.

**in-debt'-ed** (*-det'-*), *adj.* being in debt; under obligation for money lent or due, or for services rendered, or for favours received. **in-debt'-ed-ness**, *n.* state of being —; the actual debt of a person. [L. *in-* + **debt.**]

**in-de'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* not becoming; indelicate; unfit to be seen or heard; immodest; in extremely bad taste; unseemly. **in-de'-cence**, *n.* **in-de'-cen-cy**, *n.* [L. *in-* + **decent.**]

**in-de-ci'-pher-a-ble** (*-sī'-fĕr-*), *adj.* not able to be deciphered, made out, or read. [L. *in-* + **decipher.**]

**in-de-ci'-sion** (*-sĭzh'-ŭn*), *n.* want of decision or determination; uncertainty; hesitation. **in-de-ci'-sive** (*-sī'-sĭv*), *adj.* uncertain; doubtful; inconclusive. [L. *in-* + **decide.**]

**in-de-co'-rous** (*-dē-kō'-* or *-dĕk'-ō-*), *adj.* unbecoming; contrary to good breeding or etiquette; improper; out of place. **in-de-co'-rum**, *n.* impropriety. [L. *in-* + **decorous.**]

**in-deed'**, *adv.* in fact; really: *int.* expressing surprise, or incredulity. [in + **deed**]

**in-de-fat'-i-ga-ble** (*-ĭ-gā-bl*), *adj.* not able to be fatigued; unwavering; untiring. **in-de-fat-i-ga-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **in-de-fat'-i-ga-bly**, *adv.* with great perseverance; untiringly. [F. < L. *in-* + *fatīgo*, I weary.]

**in-de-fea'-si-ble** (*-fē'-zĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be defeated, made void, or done away with. [L. *in-* + root of **defeat.**]

**in-de-fen'-si-ble**, *adj.* not able to be defended, justified, or excused. [L. *in-* + **defence.**]

**in-de-fi'-na-ble** (*-nă-bl*), *adj.* not definable; vague; incapable of being described exactly. [L. *in-* + **define.**]

**in-def'-i-nite** (*-ĭ-nĭt*), *adj.* not definite; unlimited; uncertain; vague. **in-def'-i-nite-ly**, *adv.* [L. *in-* + **define.**]

**in-del'-i-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be deleted, blotted out, effaced, or erased; permanent. **in-del'-i-bly**, *adv.* firmly fixed (on the mind) so as not to be effaceable. [F. < L. *in-* + the root of **delete.**]

**in-del'-i-cate**, *adj.* not delicate; coarse; wanting in modesty; improper. **in-del'-i-ca-cy** (*-ĭ-kă-sĭ*), *n.* coarseness of behaviour. [L. *in-* + **delicate.**]

**in-dem'-ni-fy** (*-nĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing)**, *v.* to make good a loss or damage to (the owner); to secure against loss or penalty; to compensate. **in-dem-ni-fi-ca'-tion**, *n.* [L. *in-* + *damnum*, loss + *făcio*, I make.]

**in-dem'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* compensation for loss or damage; security or protection against hurt, damage, or loss; safety; a legal exemption from penalties or liabilities incurred. [F. < L. *in-* + *damnum*, loss.]

**in-dent'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to notch (with points like teeth); to apprentice; (in writing or printing) to begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph; (of a legal or other document) to make two or more copies exactly alike: *n.* a cut, notch, or mark;

(in trade) an order for goods (*esp.* from a foreign agent); (in the army) an order for supplies. **in-den-ta'-tion,** *n.* a notch, cut, or mark; an opening into the coast-line of a country. **in-dent'-ed,** *adj.* jagged; notched; bound by a written contract. **in-den'-ture,** *n.* a written agreement or contract between two parties. [L. *in-*+*dens, dentis,* a tooth.]

**In-de-pen'-dent,** *adj.* not dependent or relying on others; not subordinate; free; easy; unconstrained; having the means of living without working for it; belonging to the religious body formerly called **In-de-pen'-dents** (now called Congregationalists), who believe that the congregation of each church should manage its own affairs entirely, and not be subject to any outside authority. **in-de-pen'-dence,** *n.* freedom of action or opinion; self-reliance; self-support. **Independence Day** (in the U.S.A.), the 4th July, a legal holiday, being the day on which, in 1776, the **Declaration of Independence** (separation from England) was made. [F.<L. *in-*+**depend.**]

**in-de-scri'-ba-ble,** *adj.* not able to be described. [L. *in-*+**describe.**]

**in-de-struct'-i-ble,** *adj.* not able to be destroyed. [F.<L. *in-*+**destroy.**]

**in-de-ter'-mi-na-ble,** *adj.* not able to be ascertained, classified, or fixed; endless. **in-de-ter'-mi-nate,** *adj.* not determined or settled; not able to be determined or settled; uncertain. [L. *in-*+**determine.**]

**in'-dex,** *n.* (*pl.* **-dex-es**), the fore-finger; that which points out; the hour-hand of a clock or watch; a table of references or contents (to a book) arranged alphabetically; (in Algebra, *pl.* **-di-ces**) the figure or number denoting the power to which a number or quantity is to be raised: *v.* (**-dexed, -dex-ing**), to provide with (or put into) an —. ***In'-dex Ex-pur-ga-to'-ri-us*** (in the R.C. Church) a list of passages (in various books) forbidden to be read. ***In'-dex Pro-hib-i-to'-rum Li-bro'-rum,*** a list of entire books forbidden to be read, except in editions from which the objectionable passages have been omitted. **thumb index,** (in a book) an arrangement by which the fore edges of certain leaves are marked with words, letters, etc., and the edges of a number of the preceding leaves (just over these marks) cut away in a semi-circle about the width of the tip of the thumb, so as to show the marked part of the page and to assist quick and easy reference. [L. *index*<*indico,* I point out.]

**In'-di-an** (*-dĭ-*), *adj.* of India; applied to India in Asia, and to certain tribes and regions in North America. **Indian-club,** *n.* a bottle-shaped club of heavy wood, used in physical exercises. **Indian corn,** maize. **Indian-fig,** *n.* the banyan tree, *q.v.* **Indian file,** single file; (of persons) one behind the other. **Indian hemp,** a variety of hemp used in medicine and from which hashish is obtained. **Indian ink,** a black pigment made (in China and Japan) from lamp-black and gum; China ink. **In'-di-a-man,** *n.* (formerly) a large, merchant sailing-ship engaged in the — trade. **Indian meal,** ground maize. **Indian red,** a reddish-brown pigment originally made from a clay brought from the East Indies. **Indian summer,** a period of warm, dry weather in the Autumn (*esp.* in the U.S.A.). **India Office,** the Government office in London where the affairs of the government of India are carried on. **India paper,** a soft, cream-coloured, absorbent paper, made in China, upon which the finest impressions (called **India proofs**) from engraved plates are printed; a thin, and strong printing-paper. **india-rubber** (not **indian-**), *n.* a hardened gum, used in arts and manufactures; caoutchouc. **India shawl,** a Cashmere shawl, *q.v.* **East India Company,** a great Chartered Company, formed in 1600, for trading with India, and superseded in 1858, when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. **East Indian,** an inhabitant of, or a native of, the East Indies (the islands lying south-east of Asia). **Red Indian,** one of the original inhabitants of N. America, so called from the colour of their skin. **The Indies,** the East Indies. **West Indian,** a native, or an inhabitant, of the West Indies (the group of islands lying *bet.* N. and S. America). [<the river *Indus,* in Hindustan. The West India Islands (N. America) got their name from the mistaken notion of Columbus and his companions that, when they reached them (in 1492), they had arrived in the vicinity of India.]

**in'-di-cate** (*-dĭ-*), **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting)**, *v.* to point out; to direct attention to; to state or express briefly. **in-di-ca'-tion**, *n.* a mark or token; a hint or suggestion; a symptom. **in-dic'-a-tive** (*-ă-tiv*), *adj.* pointing out; declaring; the name applied to the mood in grammar which simply states or affirms. **in'-di-ca-tor,** *n.* one who, or that which, points out; (in a steam-engine) an apparatus for showing the amount of steam pressure, and the state of the vacuum, at each stroke of the piston, in order to find out if the engine is doing its best work; a water-gauge in a steam boiler [*see* **gauge–glass**]; (in a railway-station) an apparatus for pointing out the times at which, and the platforms from which, trains depart. **in-dic'-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* **in-di-ca'-to-ry,** *adj.* [L. *indĭco*, I point out.]

**in-dict'** (*-dīt'*, not *-dĭkt'*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to charge or accuse before a court of justice; to charge formally (*esp.* in writing) before a grand-jury. **in-dict'-a-ble** (*-dīt'-a-bl*), *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, indicted. **in-dict'-ment,** *n.* a charge or accusation (of crime) in writing. **in-dict-ee'** (*-dī-tē'*), *n.* a person charged with a crime. **in-dict'-er** (not now **-or**), *n.* one who indicts; a formal accuser. **indictable offence,** any act which renders a person liable to be charged before a court of summary jurisdiction (as a magistrate's court) with breaking the law, with creating a nuisance, or with causing danger to the public. **bill of indictment,** the written charge laid before a grand-jury: **to bring in an indictment** is to lay such a charge: **to find an indictment** is to find (by the grand-jury) the charge warranted. [F. < L. *in-* + *dicto*, I dictate < *dīco*, I speak.]

**in-dif'-fer-ent,** *adj.* showing no interest or care; careless; neither particularly good, nor very bad; passable; unconcerned; free from bias or prejudice. **in-dif'-fer-ence,** *n.* unimportance; insignificance; impartiality; absence of anxiety or concern. **in-dif'-fer-ent-ly,** *adv.* in an indifferent manner; without showing favour or partiality; moderately. [F. < L. *in-* + **different.**]

**in'-di-gence,** *n.* *See* **in'-di-gent.**

**in'-di-gene** (*-jēn*), *n.* one born in a country; a native. **in-dig'-e-nous** (*-dij'-ĕ-nus*), *adj.* native to a country. [F. < L. *indigĕnus*, native < *gigno*, I produce.]

**in'-di-gent** (*-jent*), *adj.* poor; needy; wanting the necessaries of life. **in'-di-gence,** *n.* poverty; penury; straitened circumstances. [F. < L. *indīgens*, wanting, needy.]

**in-di-gest'-i-ble** (*-jest'-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be digested; not easy of digestion. **in-di-ges'-tion** (*-dī-jest'-yŭn* or *-chŭn*), *n.* dyspepsia; want of digestion; inability of, or difficulty in, digesting food. [L. *in-* + **digest.**]

**in-dig'-nant,** *adj.* filled with anger or disdain. **in-dig-na'-tion,** *n.* annoyance or anger caused by a feeling of injustice or injury; disdain of what is mean, low, wrongful, or unworthy. [F. < L. *indignans.*]

**in-dig'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tī*), *n.* unworthy treatment; an injury along with insult; an affront. [L. *indignitas* < *in-* + *dignus*, worthy.]

**in'-di-go** (*-dī-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-goes**), a blue, vegetable dye, obtained from the leaves and stalk of an Indian plant, a kind of pea: *adj.* of a deep blue colour. [NOTE:—Indigo is now generally made from one of the components of coal-tar.] [< *India.*]

**in-di-rect',** *adj.* not direct or straight; of doubtful uprightness or honesty; not fair or open; (of a title) not descending in a straight line. **in-di-rect'-ly,** *adv.* in an indirect manner; through, or by means of, some intervening person or thing. **in-di-rect'-ness,** *n.* **indirect evidence,** same as **circumstantial evidence,** *q.v.* **indirect taxation,** *see under* **direct.** [F. < L. *in-* + **direct.**]

**in-dis-creet',** *adj.* not discreet; wanting in prudence; injudicious; rash; incautious. **in-dis-creet'-ly,** *adj.* **in-dis-cre'-tion** (*-krĕsh'-un*, not *-krē'-*), *n.* want of prudence, forethought, or good judgement; an offence against morality, modesty, good manners, or good taste. [F. < L. *in-* + **discreet.**]

**in-dis-crim'-i-nate** (*-nāt*, or *-nāt*), *adj.* not chosen; general; without judgement or discrimination. **in-dis-crim'-i-nate-ly,** *adv.* [L. *in-* + **discriminate.**]

**in-dis-pen'-sa-ble** (*-să-bl*), *adj.* not able to be dispensed with, or done without; absolutely necessary. **in-dis-pen-sa-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tī*), *n.* **in-dis-pen'-sa-bly,**

*adv.* [L. *in-*+**dispense.**]

**in-dis-posed'** (*-pōzd'*), *adj.* not disposed or inclined (to do something); unwell; averse; unfit. **in-dis-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* disinclination; dislike; slight illness. [L. *in-*+**dispose.**]

**in-dis'-pu-ta-ble** (*in-dis'-pū-tă-bl*, or *-pū'-*), *adj.* not to be disputed; certainly true; certain. **in-dis'-pu-ta-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+**dispute.**]

**in-dis'-so-lu-ble** (*in-dis'-sŏ-lū-bl*, or *-dis-sol'-ū-*), *adj.* unable to be broken, violated, or separated; inseparable; binding for ever. **in-dis-sol-u-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* **in-dis'-so-lu-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+**dissolve.**]

**in-dis-tinct',** *adj.* not distinct; not plain or clear; obscure; confused. **in-dis-tinct'-ly,** *adv.* **in-dis-tinct'-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-*+**distinct.**]

**in-dis-tin'-guish-a-ble,** *adj.* not capable of being known or recognized as being different from something else; that cannot be clearly seen. [L. *in-*+**distinguish.**]

**in-dite'** (**-di'-ted, -di'-ting**), *v.* to compose; to write. **in-dite'-ment,** *n.* the act of writing or composing; a composition. **in-di'-ter,** *n.* [F.<L.<root of **indict,** *q.v.*]

**in'-di-um,** *n.* a very rare, soft, silver-white metallic element discovered in 1863. [<root of **indigo**: the oxide burns with a blue flame.]

**in-di-vid'-u-al,** *n.* a single person, animal, plant, or thing: *adj.* single; not divided; particular; special; distinct from others by having some special feature. **in-di-vid'-u-al-ism,** *n.* a system of society and politics (opposed to socialism and collectivism) in which the rights and interests of individuals are regarded as of the first importance; free and independent individual action or thought. **in-di-vid'-u-al-ist,** *n.* one who believes in, and advocates, individualism. **in-di-vid-u-al-is'-tic,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, individuals, individualism, or individualists. **in-di-vid-u-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* separate and distinct existence; distinct character; special peculiarity. **in-di-vid'-u-al-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to select, mark out, or distinguish from other persons or things. **in-di-vid'-u-al-ly,** *adv.* singly; one by one; personally. [L. *in-*+*dīvĭdo,* I divide.]

**in-di-vis'-i-ble** (*-vĭz'-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be divided. **in-di-vis-i-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**divisible.**]

**in-do'-cile** (*-dō'-sĭl,* or *-dŏs'-ĭl*), *adj.* not teachable; not disposed to be taught or trained. **in-do-cil'-i-ty** (*-sĭl'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**docile.**]

**in-doc'-tri-nate** (*-trĭ-*), (**-na-ted, -na-ting**), *v.* to instruct (in a *doctrine* or principle); to bring into a knowledge of something. [L. *in-*+**doctrine.**]

**In'-do—Eu-ro-pe'-an,** *adj.* belonging to the family of languages called Aryan, which includes Sanscrit and other languages of India, as well as Persian, Greek, Latin, and most of the modern ones of Western Europe.

**in'-do-lent,** *adj.* averse from toil; inactive (as a painless sore which is slow in healing). **in'-do-lence,** *n.* habitual idleness; love of ease. [F.<L. *in-*+*dŏleo,* I feel pain.]

**in-dom'-i-ta-ble** (*-ĭ-tă-bl*), *adj.* untameable; that cannot be subdued or overcome; unyielding. **in-dom'-i-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* **in-dom'-i-ta-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+*dŏmo,* I tame.]

**in'-door,** *adj.* within doors. **in-doors',** *adv.* **indoor relief,** help given to a pauper within the workhouse or poor-house (as opposed to outdoor relief). [in+door.]

**in-dorse'** (**-dorsed', -dor'-sing**), *v.* Same as **endorse,** *q.v.*

**in'-draught** (*in'-drăft*), *n.* an inward flow, stream, or current (as of air, water, etc.). [in+draught.]

**Ind. T.,** Indian Territory, U.S.A.

**in-du'-bi-ta-ble** (*-bĭ-tă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be doubted; certain. **in-du'-bi-ta-bly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *in-*+*dubĭto,* I doubt.]

**in-duce'** (*-dūs'*), (**-duced', -du'-cing**), *v.* to lead in; to lead by persuasion or argument; to bring on; to persuade; to cause (as an electric state, by close proximity). **in-duce'-ment,** *n.* that which induces or persuades; a motive or reason. **in-du'-cer,** *n.* one who, or that which, induces, persuades, or leads on. **induced current,** (in *elec.*) a current produced in a conductor by the influence of a magnetic-field in its vicinity, or by variations in an adjacent current. [L. *in-*+*dūco,* I lead.]

**in-duct'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to bring in; to put a person in possession of (*esp.* a clergyman of a church living, or an official

of some office). **in-duc'-tion,** *n.* formal introduction into an office; the act or process of reasoning from specific instances to general conclusions; (in *elec.*) the action of inducing or bringing about an electric or magnetic state in a body by the proximity (without actual contact) of an electrified or magnetized body. **induction coil** (in *elec.*) an apparatus for producing induced electric currents of great power. **in-duc'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* leading on (to some action); inferring. **in-duc'-tive-ly,** *adv.* **in-duct'-or,** *n.* **inductive reasoning** (or **logic**), reasoning from particular facts to general principles (the opposite of deductive reasoning). **inductive science,** any science founded on observed facts (as opposed to one based on theory only): practically, the whole body of modern science, except mathematics. [L. < the root of **induce.**] [**endue.**

**in-due'** (*-dū'*), (**-dued', -du'-ing**), *v.* *See* **in-dulge'** (*-dulj'*), (**-dulged', -dul'-ging**), *v.* to humour; to gratify; to yield to the will of. **in-dul'-gence,** *n.* the act of indulging; a favour granted; forbearance; gratification; (in the R.C. Church) the remission of penance (or punishment due to sins) for a certain time to a penitent sinner by the Pope or the Church. **in-dul'-gent,** *adj.* ready and willing to humour; very kind. **in-dul'-ger,** *n.* **Declaration of Indulgence,** a proclamation (in 1687—8) by James II. allowing certain religious liberties, as special favours, but not as legal rights. [F. < L. *indulgeo*, I indulge]

**in'-du-rate** (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to harden or become hard; to render, or become, callous or unfeeling. **in-du-ra'-tion,** *n.* hardness; stiffness. **in'-du-ra-tive,** *adj.* [L. *in-* + *dūrus*, hard.]

**in'-dus-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* good steady work; habitual diligence in any employment, whether bodily or mental; assiduity; a particular branch of trade or manufacture. **in-dus'-tri-al,** *adj.* relating to —. **in-dus'-tri-al-ism,** *n.* devotion to industrial pursuits and interests, or a state of things arising from such devotion. **in-dus'-tri-ous** (*-trĭ-us*), *adj.* working well and steadily. **a captain of industry,** a successful employer of labour on a large scale; a successful leader or pioneer in any branch of —. **industrial exhibition,** an exhibition or museum of processes and products of manufacture. **industrial school,** a school in which agriculture (or some other industry) is taught; one where neglected children are taught and trained. [F. < L. *industria*, diligence.]

**—ine** (or **—in**), a common termination to many scientific or semi-scientific words: the "e" is now very frequently omitted.

**in-e'-bri-ate** (*-brĭ-*), *n.* one who often takes too much intoxicating drink; a habitual drunkard: *adj.*: *v.* (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), to make drunk; to intoxicate; to exhilarate greatly. **in-e-bri-a'-tion** (*-brĭ-*), *n.* state of being intoxicated. **in-e-bri'-e-ty** (*-brī'-ē-tĭ*), *n.* habitual drunkenness. **in-e'-bri-ous** (*-brĭ-us*), *adj.* drunk; causing intoxication. [L. *in-* + *ēbrĭus*, intoxicated.]

**in-ef'-fa-ble** (*-fă-bl*), *adj.* which cannot be described or expressed; inexpressible. **in-ef'-fa-bly,** *adv.* [F. < L. *in-* + *effor*, I speak out.]

**in-ef-face'-a-ble,** *adj.* not able to be rubbed out, obliterated, or forgotten. [L. *in-* + **efface.**]

**in-ef-fec'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* not producing the effect desired; useless; inefficient. **in-ef-fec'-tu-al,** *adj.* not effectual; fruitless; unavailing. [L. *in-* + **effect.**]

**in-ef-fi-ca'-cious** (*-kā'-shus*), *adj.* not producing, nor having power to produce, the desired or intended effect. **in-ef'-fi-ca-cy** (*-kă-sĭ*), *n.* failure to, or inability to, produce the desired effect. [L. *in-* + **efficacy.**]

**in-ef-fi'-cient** (*-fĭsh'-ent*), *adj.* not producing, or unable to produce, a desired effect; wanting in ability; not fully capable: *n.* **in-ef-fi'-cien-cy** (*-fĭsh'-en-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-* + **efficient.**]

**in-e-las'-tic,** *adj.* without elasticity; not capable of adaptation to circumstances; rigid; unyielding. [L. *in-* + **elastic.**]

**in-el'-e-gant,** *adj.* not elegant; wanting in beauty, polish, or refinement; clumsy. **in-el'-e-gance,** *n.* [L. *in-* + **elegant.**]

**in-el'-i-gi-ble** (*-ĭ-jĭ-bl*), *adj.* not eligible; unfit for (or incapable of) being chosen to an office, position, etc. **in-el-i-gi-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* [L. *in-* + **eligible.**]

**in-ept',** *adj.* unfit (from want of sense); foolish; inexpert. **in-ep'-ti-tude** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* [F. < L. *in-* + *aptus*, fit, proper.]

**in-e-rad'-i-ca-ble,** *adj.* not able to be rooted out or destroyed. [L. *in-* + **eradicate.**]

**in-ert'**, *adj.* inactive; dull; lifeless; destitute of the power of movement or of active resistance; sluggish. **in-er'-ti-a** (*-shĭ-ă*), *n.* inactivity; lifelessness; that property of matter by which it tends to remain either in a state of rest, or else of uniform motion in a straight line. **in-ert'-ly**, *adv.* **in-ert'-ness**, *n.* [L. *iners*, inactive, idle.]

***in es'-se***, [L.] in actual existence.

**in-es'-ti-ma-ble** (*-tĭ-mă-bl*), *adj.* priceless; of untold value. **in-es'-ti-ma-bly**, *adv.* [L. *in-*+**estimable.**]

**in-ev'-i-ta-ble** (*-ĭ-tă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be avoided; certain to happen; unavoidable. **in-ev'-i-ta-bly**, *adv.* [L. *in-*+*e(x)-*+*vīto*, I avoid.]

**in-ex-act'**, *adj.* not exact or strictly correct. **in-ex-ac'-ti-tude**, *n.* **terminological inexactitude,** a statement so ambiguous or indefinite as to appear true, though really false; the employment of a term in any other than its real meaning or proper use; looseness, often intentional, in the use of terms and phrases; a lie. [L. *in-*+**exact.**]

***in ex-cel'-sis***, [L.] in the highest degree.

**in-ex-haus'-ti-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be exhausted or spent; unfailing. [L. *in-*+**exhaustible.**]

**in-ex'-o-ra-ble** (*-ră-bl*), *adj.* not to be moved by prayer or entreaty; unrelenting; unalterable. **in-ex-o-ra-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *in-*+*ex-*+*ōro*, I pray, entreat.]

**in-ex-pe'-di-ent**, *adj.* not expedient; unsuited; undesirable; not advisable; impolitic. **in-ex-pe'-di-ence**, *n.* **in-ex-pe'-di-en-cy**, *n.* [L. *in-*+**expedient.**]

**in-ex-pe'-ri-ence**, *n.* want of experience, knowledge, or skill. [L. *in-*+**experience.**]

**in-ex'-pli-ca-ble** (*-kă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be explained; unintelligible. [L. *in-*+**explicable.**]

**in-ex-pres'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be expressed, or told, in words; indescribable; unspeakable; immense. **in-ex-pres'-si-bles**, *n. pl.* a jocose name for trousers. [L. *in-*+**express.**]

***in ex-ten'-so***, [L.] in full; at full length.

***in ex-tre'-mis***, [L.] in a dying state; at the very point of death.

**in-ex'-tri-ca-ble** (*-trĭ-kă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be extricated or disentangled; not allowing of extrication. [L. *in-*+**extricate.**]

***inf.***, [L.] *infra*, below.

**in-fal'-li-ble** (*-lĭ-bl*), *adj.* incapable of error; trustworthy; certain. **in-fal'-li-bly**, *adv.* **in-fal-li-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality or fact of being exempt from liability to err; absolute certainty. **Papal infallibility,** in the R.C. Ch., the doctrine that the Pope cannot, when acting as the Supreme Head of the Church, err in defining a doctrine of Christian faith, or a rule of morals or conduct. [L. *in-*+**fallible.**]

**in'-fa-mous** (*-fă-mus*, not *-fā'-*), *adj.* of evil fame or reputation; notoriously evil, wicked, or vile; shameful; disgraceful. **in'-fa-my** (*-fă-mĭ*), *n.* ill-fame; disgrace. [L. *in-*+**famous.**]

**in'-fant**, *n.* a baby; (in law) a person under 21 years of age. **in'-fan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* state of being an —; the first period of existence of anything. **in-fan'-ta** (*-tă*), *n.f.* a princess (the oldest daughter who is not heir to the throne) of the royal family of Spain or Portugal. **in-fan'-te** (*-tā*), *n.m.* a prince (other than the eldest, or heir-apparent) of the royal family of Spain or Portugal. **in-fan'-ti-cide** (*-sīd*), *n.* the murder of an infant. **in'-fan-tile,** *adj.* of an —; relating to the earliest stage of development. [L. *infans*, not speaking; an infant<*in-*+*fans*, speaking.]

**in'-fant-ry**, *n.* foot-soldiers. **light infantry,** soldiers lightly armed and equipped for rapid movement. **mounted infantry,** soldiers who are mounted for transit, but who fight on foot. [F.<I.<root of **infant** (which=young man).]

**in-fat'-u-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to render foolish; to deprive of judgement; to inspire or possess with a foolish passion. **in-fat'-u-a-ted,** *adj.* greatly enamoured; foolishly in love (with). **in-fat-u-a'-tion,** *n.* foolish, extravagant, or unreasonable passion or fancy (for). [L. *in-*+*fatuus*, foolish.]

**in-fect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to give disease to; to taint, corrupt, or pollute; to communicate to, or affect with, as qualities or emotions. **in-fec'-tion,** *n.* contamination; epidemic; influence. **in-fec'-tious** (*-shus*), *adj.* likely to impart disease. **infected area,** a district, or a part of a town, in which some infectious or contagious disease is prevalent.

[F.<L. *in-*+*făcio*, I make.]

**in-fe-lic'-i-tous** (*-lis'-ĭ-tus*), *adj.* not felicitous or happy (*esp.* in choice); inappropriate; inapt. **in-fe-lic'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* bad-fortune; ill-luck; unhappiness. [L. *in-*+**felicitous.**]

**in-fer'** (**-ferred', -fer'-ring**), *v.* to draw a conclusion (from); to deduce; to imply; to conclude. **in-fer'-a-ble** (not **-fer'-ra-**, nor **-fer'-i-**), *adj.* **in'-fer-ence,** *n.* something inferred or implied; a conclusion drawn from previous reasoning, argument, statement, or appearances. **in-fer-en'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, inference. [F.<L. *in-*+*fĕro*, I bear.]

**in-fe'-ri-or** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* of less value or quality; of lower position, order, rank, or value. **in-fe-ri-or'-i-ty** (*-rĭ-or'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a lower degree in rank, value, or quality; a lower state or condition. [F.<L. *infĕrior*, lower.]

**in-fer'-nal,** *adj.* belonging to the lower regions, or Hell; deadly; diabolical; fiendish; hellish. **infernal machine,** one made for the criminal and wilful destruction of life or property. **in-fer'-no,** *n.* (*pl.* **-nos**), [I.] the infernal regions; Hell; any place supposed to resemble Hell. [F.<L. *infernus*, lower, infernal.]

**in-fest'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to trouble greatly; to annoy; to plague; to be present so continuously, or in such numbers, as to be a source of danger, trouble, or annoyance. **in-fest'-er,** *n.* [F.<L. *infesto* <*infestus*, hostile.]

**in-feu-da'-tion,** *n.* the act of putting in possession or *fee* (of landed property). [F.<L. *in-*+root of **fee.**]

**in'-fi-del** (*-fĭ-*), *n.* an unbeliever (*esp.* of the Christian religion); a Saracen or a Mohammedan; a free-thinker: *adj.* unbelieving; sceptical. **in-fi-del'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* want of religious belief; want of faith; unfaithfulness; treachery. [F.<L. *in-*+*fidēs*, faith.]

**in-fil'-trate** (**-tra-ted, -tra-ting**), *v.* to enter (as water) through small pores or passages. **in-fil-tra'-tion,** *n.* the act of infiltrating, or that which infiltrates. [L. *in-*+root of **filter.**]

**in'-fi-nite** (*-nĭt*, not *-nīt*), *adj.* without end, limit, or bounds. **in'-fi-nite-ly** (*-nĭt-*), *adv.* exceedingly; immensely; vastly; to an exceedingly great degree. **in-fin'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* boundless extent; countless or indefinite number. **in-fin-i-tes'-i-mal,** *adj.* exceedingly small; minute. **in-fin'-i-tive** (*-ĭ-tiv*), *n.* that form of a verb, in which the sense is unrestricted by limit of time, person, etc. **in-fin'-i-tude,** *n.* boundlessness (of space or time). **a split infinitive,** a phrase in which the particle "to" is separated from the verb itself by an adverb or an adverbial phrase, as "to *greatly* rejoice": this is considered bad English by most careful writers, and should be, "to rejoice greatly." [F.<L. *in-*+*fīnis*, end.]

**in-firm'**, *adj.* not strong; sickly; weak; irresolute. **in-firm'-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *n.* a hospital or place for the treatment of the sick or wounded. **in-firm'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* disease; fault; weakness. [L. *in-*+*firmus*, firm, strong.]

***in flag-ran'-te de-lic'-to,*** [L.] (caught) in the very act (of committing an offence or crime). [*lit.* in flagrant offence.]

**in-flame'** (**-flamed', -fla'-ming**), *v.* to cause to flame; to set on fire; to burn; to make angry; to provoke; to excite; to become hot and swollen. **in-flam-ma-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* the quality of easily taking fire. **in-flam'-ma-ble,** *adj.* easily taking fire. **in-flam'-ma-to-ry** (*-mă-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* causing fire or excitement; tending to stir up anger, animosity, or resentment. **in-flam-ma'-tion,** *n.* a flaming up; heat in any part of the body, with redness, pain, and swelling. [L. *in-*+**flame.**]

**in-flate'** (**-fla'-ted, -fla'-ting**), *v.* to blow or swell out with air or gas; to puff up (in price); to elate. **in-fla'-ta-ble,** *adj.* **in-fla'-ter,** *n.* **in-fla'-tion,** *n.* state of being puffed up; (in trade) the raising above an amount or value which is just and reasonable. [L. *in-*+*flo*, I blow.]

**in-flect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to bend; to change the form (of a word). **in-flec'-tion,** or **in-flex'-ion,** *n.* a change in the form of a word (as "fox" into "foxes"); a modulation of the tone of voice. [L. *in-*+*flecto*, I bend.]

**in-flexed',** *adj.* bent or turned inwards; bent. [L. *in-*+**flexible.**]

**in-flex'-i-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* not flexible; firm; unyielding; unbending; rigid. **in-flex-i-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **in-flex'-i-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+**flexible.**]

**in-flict'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to lay on, or im-

pose (*esp.* punishment); to afflict or trouble (a person) with something disagreeable or painful. **in-flic'-tion,** *n.* **in-flict'-er,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*flīgo*, I strike.]

**in-flo-resc'-ence** (*-res'-*), *n.* a flowering; the flowers or blossoms of a plant; the arrangement of flowers in a plant. **in-flo-resce'** (**-resced', -resc'-ing**), *v.* [F. <L. *in-*+*floresco*, I begin to blossom.]

**in'-flu-ence,** *n.* a flowing in or upon; the power of moving or affecting any one; the effect produced by the forces of nature (as of light, heat, etc.); controlling power; effect on the mind, life, and actions (as of truth, good or evil example, etc.); power or authority arising from station in life, position, etc.: *v.* (**-enced, -en-cing**), to control or move (by power, force, example, etc.); to persuade or induce. **in-flu-en'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* possessing or exerting —; having authority or ascendency. [F.< L. *in-*+*fluo*, I flow.]

**in-flu-en'-za,** *n.* a severe cold (catarrh) accompanied with extreme lassitude and infectious fever. [I. <L.<root of **influence.**]

**in'-flux,** *n.* a flowing in; an arrival (of many). **in-flux'-ion** (*in-fluk'-shŭn*), *n.* flowing in. [F.<L. *iufluxus*<*in-*+*fluo*, I flow.]

**in-form'** (**-formed', -form'-ing**), *v.* to make any one know; to tell. **in-form'-ant,** *n.* one who —. **in-for-ma'-tion,** *n.* things told; intelligence; news; knowledge gained. **in-form'-er,** *n.* one who —; one who charges another with some violation of a law. **in-form'-a-to-ry,** or **in-form'-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* instructive; imparting knowledge or information. [F.<L. *in-*+**form.**]

**n-form'-al,** *adj.* not formal or in strict form; without ceremony; irregular; not done or made according to rule; unofficial. **in-form'-al-ly,** *adv.* **in-for-mal'-i-ty,** *n.* [L. *in-*+**formal.**]

***n for'-ma pau'-per-is,*** [L.] as a poor man [a legal phrase.]

***n'-fra,*** *adv.* [L.] below; beneath; under; after.

**n-frac'-tion,** *n.* a breaking (*esp.* of the law); breach; violation; infringement. [F.<L. *in-*+**fraction.**]

***n'-fra dig-ni-ta'-tem*** (abbreviated to ***in'-fra dig.***), [L.] beneath (one's) dignity; unbecoming one's position.

**n-fre'-quent,** *adj.* rare; uncommon; seldom or rarely happening. [L. *in-*+**frequent.**]

**in-fringe'** (**-fringed', -fring'-ing**), *v.* to break (laws, etc.); to violate; to transgress. **in-fringe'-ment,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*frango*, I break.]

**in-fu'-ri-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to make furious; to enrage. **in-fu'-ri-a-ted,** *adj.* enraged; mad. [I.<L. *in-*+**fury.**]

**in-fuse'** (*-fūz'*), (**-fused', -fu'-sing**), *v.* to pour in; to steep (in water, etc.); to instil; to inspire. **in-fu'-ser,** *n.* **in-fu'-si-ble,** *adj.* **in-fu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* the act of infusing; the act or process of steeping or soaking a substance in water, &c., to extract its medicinal or other qualities; the liquid extract so obtained; introduction. **to — new blood,** to improve (or modify) by introducing (or mingling) some new element or quality. [F.<L. *in-*+*fundo*, I pour.]

**in-fu-so'-ri-a,** *n. pl.* (*s.* **-ri-um**), minute (microscopic) animalcules and vegetable organisms frequently developed in infusions of decaying organic substances; often called **pro-to-zo'-a,** *q.v.* [L. *infūsus*, poured into, soaked.]

***in fu-tu'-ro,*** [L.] in (or for) the future.

**in'-gath-er-ing,** *n.* the gathering-in (harvesting) of crops (corn, fruits, etc.). [in+gather.]

***in gen'-er-e,*** [L.] in kind.

**in-ge'-ni-ous** (*-jē'-nĭ-us*), *adj.* ready and skilful in invention; skilful; witty; curious in design or structure; well-adapted for the purpose. [Note:—Often confused with **ingenuous,** *q.v.*] **in-genu'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* capacity, skill, or cleverness in contriving or making. [F. <L. *ingenium*, talent, skill.]

***in-gé-nue'*** (*aṅ-zhā-nū'*), [F.] an innocent, candid, artless maiden; one who takes such a part on the stage.

**in-gen'-u-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* free; (in disposition) open; frank; honourably straightforward; innocent. **in-gen'-u-ous-ly,** *adv.* **in-gen'-u-ous-ness,** *n.* [L. *ingenuus*, free, frank.]

**in-ges'-ta** (*-jĕs'-*), *n. pl.* things taken into a body as nourishment; food and drink; anything incorporated. [L. *ingĕro*, I carry into.]

**in'-gle,** *n.* a fire; a fireplace. **ingle-cheek,** *n.* the cheek or jamb of a fireplace. **ingle-nook,** *n.* the nook or corner beside the ingle; the chimney-

corner. **ingle-side,** *n.* a fire-side. [? Ga. *aingeal*, fire.]

**in-glo'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* without glory; shameful; disgraceful. [F.<L. *in-*+**glorious.**]

**in'-got,** *n.* a mould in which metal is cast; a rough bar of metal (*esp.* of gold or silver). [A.S. *in-*+*gēotan*, to pour.]

**in-graft'.** Same as **en-graft'**, *q v.*

**in-grain'** (**-grained', -grain'-ing**), *v.* to fix firmly (*esp.* in the mind); to dye "in the grain," or before manufacture; to dye thoroughly. **in-grained',** *adj.* deeply rooted; firmly fixed (of habits, qualities, dispositions, etc.). [F.<L. *in-*+**grain.**]

**in'-grate,** *n.* an unthankful person. [L. *in-*+*grātus*, thankful.]

**in-gra'-ti-ate** (*-shĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to put or bring into favour; to recommend to another's favour; to get oneself into favour with, or into the goodwill of, another. [L. *in-*+*grātia*, favour.]

**in-grat'-i-tude,** *n.* absence of gratitude; unthankfulness; the return of evil for good. [F.<L. *in-*+**gratitude.**]

**in-gre'-di-ent,** *n.* one part or element of a compound; a component part of anything. [F.<L. *ingrĕdior*, I go into, enter.]

**in'-gress,** *n.* entrance; power, right, or means of entrance; a doorway. [L. *ingressus*<*ingrĕdior* (*see* **ingredient**).]

**in'-grow-ing,** *adj.* growing inwards (*esp.* of the corners of a toe or finger nail growing into the flesh). **in'-growth,** *n.* the process of growing inwards; that which grows inwards. [**in**+**grow.**]

**in'-guin-al** (*ing'-gwin-al*), *adj.* belonging to, or situated in, the groin. [L. *inguen*, the groin.]

**in-gulf'.** Same as **en-gulf'**, *q.v.*

**in-gur'-gi-tate** (*-jĭ-*), *v.* to swallow greedily or with haste. **in-gur-gi-ta'-tion,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*gurges*, a whirlpool.]

**in-hab'-it** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to dwell in; to occupy. **in-hab'-it-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* fit for living in. **in-hab'-it-ant,** *n.* a dweller (in a place). **in-hab'-i-ter,** *n.* [F.<L. *in-*+*habĭto*, I dwell in.]

**in-hale'** (**-haled', -ha'-ling**), *v.* to draw in (as the breath). **in-hal-a'-tion,** *n.* **in-ha'-ler,** *n.* one who —; an apparatus for inhaling a vapour or gas (as ether) into the lungs for medicinal purposes; an apparatus for enabling a person to breathe in air containing poisonous gases; the breathing apparatus used by a diver. [L. *in-*+*hālo*, I breathe.]

**in-har-mo'-ni-ous,** *adj.* discordant; unmusical; inclined to be quarrelsome. [L. *in-*+**harmony.**]

**in-here'** (*-hēr'*), (**-hered', -he'-ring**), *v.* to stick or remain firm in. **in-he'-rent,** *adj.* fast fixed (*esp.* by nature); existing in something, so as to be inseparable from it; in-born; natural. **in-he'-rence,** or **in-he'-ren-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* state of inhering; existence in something. **in-he'-rent-ly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+*hæreo*. I stick.]

**in-her'-it** (*-hĕr'-*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to receive (property, etc.) by right of birth, or by will, on the death of a person; to have, as transmitted from one's ancestors; to have by nature. **in-her'-i-ta-ble,** *adj.* **in-her'-i-tance** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* that which is (or may be) inherited. **in-her'-i-tor,** *n. m.* (*f.* **-i-tress,** or **-i-trix**), one who —; an heir. [F.<L. *in-*+*hēres*, heir.]

**in-hib'-it** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to hold back; to forbid; to restrain; to hinder. **in-hi-bi'-tion** (*-bĭsh'-n*), *n.* the act of inhibiting or restraining; prohibition; a writ from a higher court to a lower one to stay proceedings. **in-hib'-i-to-ry** (*-ĭ-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* forbidding; restraining. [L. *in-*+*hăbeo*, I have.]

**in-hos'-pit-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* not hospitable to strangers or guests; dreary; barren; cheerless; wild; affording no shelter or sustenance. [L. *in-*+**hospitable.**]

**in-hu'-man,** *adj.* not human or humane; cruel; unfeeling. **in-hu-man'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**human.**]

**in-hume'** (**-humed', -hu'-ming**), *v.* to place (a corpse) in the ground; to bury. **in-hu-ma'-tion,** *n.* burial. [L. *in-*+*hŭmus*, the ground.]

**I.N.I.,** *In Nom'-i-ne Je'-su*, [L.] in the name of Jesus (said of things dedicated to sacred purposes).

**in-im'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* unfriendly; hostile contrary; repugnant; harmful. **in-im'-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **in-im-i-cal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*) *n.* [L. *in-*+*amīcus*, a friend.]

**in-im'-i-ta-ble** (*-ĭ-tă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be imitated or copied; surpassing in excellence; matchless. **in-im'-i-ta-bly,** *adv.* **in-im'-i-ta-ble-ness,** *n* [L. *in-*+**imitate.**]

**in-iq'-ui-tous** (*-ik'-wĭ-tus*), *adj.* very wicked; unjust. **in-iq'-ui-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* wickedness; injustice; crime; unrighteousness. [F.<L. *in-*+*æquus*, equal.]

**in-i'-tial** (*-ish'-al*), *adj.* at the beginning or head; not complete: *n.* the first letter of a word; in *pl.*, the first letters of a person's names: *v.* **(-tialed, -tialing)**, to put the initials of one's name to. [F.<L. *initĭum*, beginning.]

**in-i'-ti-ate** (*-ish'-ĭ-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting)**, *v.* to begin; to introduce; to introduce into a society; to make a member. **in-i-ti-a'-tion,** *n.* beginning; introduction. **in-i'-ti-a-tive** (*-ă-tiv*), *n.* the first step; the beginning of a work; the ability or power to originate or start (something). **in-i'-ti-a-to-ry,** *adj.* introductory; making a beginning. [*See* **initial.**]

**in-ject'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to throw or cast in; to make to pass into. **in-jec'-tion,** *n.* the act of casting in; something (*esp.* a liquid medicine) cast or forced in. **in-ject'-or,** *n.* one who, or that which —; an apparatus by which a stream of water is forced into a steam-boiler as the steam is used up; an apparatus in continuous railway-brakes, by which a vacuum is produced to work the brakes. **injection-engine,** *n.* one in which the steam from the cylinder is condensed by a jet of cold water thrown into the condenser. [L. *in-*+*jăcio*, I throw.]

**in-ju-di'-cious** (*-dish'-us*), *adj.* not judicious; wanting in judgement; unwise; wanting in tact. [L. *in-*+**judicious.**]

**in-junc'-tion,** *n.* a command; a precept; an exhortation; (legal) a writ commanding or forbidding a certain thing to be done. [L. *in-*+*jungo*, I join.]

**in'-jure** (**-jured, -ju-ring**), *v.* to do injustice, wrong, harm, or damage to; to impair. **in-ju'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* causing hurt or damage; wrongful. **in'-ju-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* hurt or damage; annoyance. **in-ju'-ri-ous-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *injūria*, injury<*in-*+*jus*, *jūris*, law.]

**in-jus'-tice** (*-tis*), *n.* want of justice; wrong; injury; unfairness. [L. *in-*+**justice.**]

**ink,** *n.* a black, red, or other coloured fluid used (with a pen) for writing purposes: *v.* **(inked, ink'-ing),** to smear with —. **ink-bag,** or **-sac,** *n.* a sac in some cuttle-fishes, containing a black fluid like ink. **ink-eraser,** *n.* india-rubber prepared with very fine sand for the purpose of rubbing out writing or ink blots. **ink-horn,** *n.* a portable case (formerly of horn) for holding ink. **ink pencil,** a pencil made of a composition, the marks made by which become like ink when damped, and from them a copy can be taken in a copying-press. **ink'-stand,** *n.* a vessel for holding ink on the writing-table. **ink'-i-ness,** *n.* **ink'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* soiled with ink; coloured like ink. **Chinese ink,** *see* **Indian ink. indelible ink,** ink which cannot be washed out. **invisible ink,** or **sympathetic ink,** a kind of ink which remains invisible on the paper until the writing is heated, or treated with some chemical. **marking ink,** an indelible ink for writing on fabrics. **printing ink,** an ink (black or coloured) made with varnish. [F. *encre*, ink<L. *encaustum*, a liquid used by the Romans for writing purposes.]

**ink'-ling,** *n.* a hint; a whisper; a surmise. [mise. [?]

**in-kneed',** *adj.* knock-kneed; having the legs bent inwards at the knees. [**in**+**knee.**]

**in'-land,** *adj.* not near the sea; interior (of a country): *n.* **in'-land-er,** *n.* one who lives in the interior of a country (not near the sea). **inland navigation,** the use of rivers, lakes, and canals by small vessels for trading purposes. **inland revenue,** national income derived from taxes, such as excise, stamp duties, income-tax, licences, etc. (not from duties on foreign commerce). [**in**+**land.**]

**in-lay'** (**-laid', -lay'-ing**), *v.* to ornament by laying in or inserting pieces of wood, metal, ivory, jewels, etc. **in-lay'-er,** *n.* **in-lay'-ing,** *n.* [**in**+**lay.**]

**in'-let,** *n.* a way in; a narrow opening from the sea into the land; a creek or bay. [**in**+**let.**]

***in lim'-i-ne,*** [L.] on the threshold; at the outset or beginning.

***in lo'-co pa-ren'-tis*** (*-kō*), [L.] in the place of a parent; acting, for the time being, with the power and authority of a parent (often said of schoolmasters).

**in'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* inwardly; secretly. [**in,** with *adv. term.*]

**in'-mate,** *n.* a dweller (*esp.* in a house); one housed along with others; one

received into a hospital, workhouse, etc. [in+mate.]

***in med'-i-as res*** (*rēz*), [L.] into the middle of the subject; into the midst of affairs.

***in me-mo'-ri-am,*** [L.] in memory (of the dead): a phrase often found inscribed on a tombstone.

**in-mesh'** (**-meshed'**, **-mesh'-ing**), *v.* Same as **enmesh,** *q.v.*

**in'-most,** or **in'-ner-most,** *adj.* most within; farthest in; deepest; closest. [in+most.]

**inn,** *n.* a public house for the reception and entertainment of travellers; a college for the professors or students of law. **Inns of Court,** law colleges or societies of professors and students of law in London, four in number (the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn), which have the exclusive right of calling persons (barristers) to the bar (*i.e.*, conferring upon them the right to practise in the Law Courts) after undergoing a course of study and examination. **inn'-keep-er,** *n.* the keeper or landlord of an inn. [A.S. *inn*, a house, chamber.]

***in-nam-o-ra'-to,*** *n.* (*f.* ***-ta***), [I.] Same as **inamorato,** *q.v.*

**in-nate',** *adj.* in-born; natural (to any one); native; inherent. **in-nate'-ly,** *adv.* **in-nate'-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*nātus*, born.]

**in'-ner,** *adj.* more in or inward; farther in. **in'-ner-most,** or **in'-most,** *adj.* most or farthest in. [<in.]

**in'-nings,** *n.pl.* going *in* to play (*esp.* of using the bat in cricket); duration of play; number of *runs* obtained (at cricket); the time during which a person (or party) is in possession of anything; a term of activity. [<in.]

**in'-no-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* free from guilt; blameless; harmless; pure; lawful; simple: *n.* a harmless imbecile; a guileless or unsuspecting person; a very young child. **in'-no-cence** (*-sens*), or **in'-no-cen-cy,** *n.* state of being —, harmless, pure, upright, blameless, or simple; being guiltless of a particular charge. **(Holy) Innocents' Day,** 28th Dec., observed as a Church festival in remembrance of the slaughter of the infants by Herod (*St. Matthew* ii., 16): formerly called **Childermas Day, the slaughter** (or **massacre**) **of the innocents,** (in Parliamentary usage) the dropping or abandoning of measures at, or near, the close of a session owing to want of time to discuss them fully. [F.<L. *in-*+*nŏceo*, I hurt.]

**in-noc'-u-ous** (*-ū-us*), *adj.* doing no hurt; producing no ill effect; harmless. **in-noc'-u-ous-ly,** *adv.* **in-noc'-u-ous-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*nocuus*, hurtful.]

**in-nom'-i-nate** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* having no name: *n.* the unnamed bone, *i.e.*, the hip-bone. [L. *in-*+*nōmino*, I name.]

***in nom'-i-ne*** (*-nē*), [L.] in the name (of a person).

**in'-no-vate** (**-va-ted, -va-ting**), *v.* to alter by introducing something new (novelties); to make changes. **in-no-va'-tion,** *n.* something new and contrary to custom. **in'-no-va-tor,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*nŏvus*, new.]

**in-nox'-ious** (*-nok'-shus*), *adj.* Same as **innocuous,** *q.v.*

***in nu'-bi-bus,*** [L.] *lit.* in the clouds; not yet settled or decided.

**in-nu-en'-do,** *n.* (*pl.* **-does** (*-dōz*)), an indirect hint; an insinuation; an indirect reference. [L.<*in-*+*nŭo*, I nod.]

**in-nu'-mer-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be numbered; very numerous; countless. [L. *in-*+*numĕro*, I number.]

**in-oc'-u-late** (*-ŏk'-*), **(-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to insert (as a bud in grafting); to cause a slight attack of an infectious disease by inserting matter into the body through the skin (*esp.* to prevent a serious attack of the same disease, as vaccination to prevent small-pox); to introduce (accidentally) an infectious disease into the body through a wound. **in-oc-u-la'-tion,** *n.* **in-oc'-u-la-tor,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*ŏcŭlus*, an eye.]

**in-op'-er-a-tive** (*-ă-tiv*), *adj.* not operating, or working, or acting; producing no effect. [L. *in-*+**operative.**]

**in-op'-por-tune,** *adj.* not opportune; not convenient or suitable (*esp.* as regards time). **in-op'-por-tune-ly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+**opportune.**]

**in-or'-di-nate** (*-dĭ-*), *adj.* beyond bounds or reason; excessive; irregular. **in-or'-di-nate-ly,** *adv.* **in-or'-di-nate-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-*+**ordinate.**]

**in-or-gan'-ic,** *adj.* not organic; without life or organs; without an organized structure; (in chemistry) not being, nor having been, a living organism. **inorganic chemistry,** the chemistry of

purely mineral substances. [L. *in-* + **organic.**]

***in par'-ti-bus in-fi-de'-li-um,*** [L.] in unbelieving (heathen or heretical) countries. (An ecclesiastical term, *esp.* relating to R.C. bishops appointed over territories not yet made into a see).

**in—patient** (*-pā'-shĕnt*), *n.* a patient who receives board, lodging, and medical treatment in an infirmary or hospital. [L. *in-* + **patient.**]

***in per-pet'-u-um,*** [L.] for ever.

***in pet'-to,*** [I.] in the breast (heart); in reserve; secretly.

***in pon-tif-i-ca'-li-bus*** (*-kā'-*, or *-kă'-*). [L.] (robed) in proper vestments, *esp.* with regard to religious ceremonies.

***in pos'-se,*** [L.] in possibility only; likely to be; possible, but not yet come to pass. [*Cf.* ***in esse.*** The two phrases are often used together in contrast.]

***in pro'-pri-a per-so'-na,*** [L.] in (his or her) own person (not by deputy).

***in pu'-ris nat-u-ra'-li-bus,*** [L.] quite naked.

**in'-quest,** *n.* a legal enquiry (*esp.* into cause of violent or sudden death, by a coroner and jury); an investigation; a search. [F. < L. *in-* + *quærro*, I search; *cf.* **inquire.**]

**in-qui'-e-tude,** *n.* a disturbed or uneasy state (of body or mind); restlessness. [L. *in-* + **quiet.**]

**in-quire'** (**-quired'**, **-qui'-ring**), *v.* to ask (about anything); to make an investigation. **in-qui-ren'-do,** *n.* (in law) an authority to enquire into anything. **in-qui'-ring,** *adj.* given to inquiry. **in-qui'-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* the act of inquiring; a question; search for knowledge or truth. **Court of Inquiry,** a court (of law) appointed to enquire into, and report on, some military matter. **Writ of Inquiry,** a writ directing an inquiry or inquest to be held. [L. *in-* + *quærro*, I search.]

**in-qui-si'-tion** (*-kwĭ-zish'-un*), *n.* a strict inquiry or search; a tribunal of the Roman Catholic Church (also called "The Holy Office") organized in the 13th century for the discovery, repression, and punishment of heresy, unbelief, and other offences against religion. **in-quis'-i-tor** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* an officer of the Inquisition; one who makes enquiries. **in-quis-i-to'-ri-al,** *adj.* **Grand Inquisitor,** the chief of a Court of Inquisition. [L. *in-* + *quærro*, I search.]

**in-quis'-i-tive** (*-kwiz'-ĭ-tiv*), *adj.* given to asking questions; prying; curious to know; searching out. **in-quis'-i-tive-ly,** *adv.* **in-quis'-i-tive-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-* + *quærro*, I search.]

***in re,*** [L.] in, or concerning, the matter of.

**I.N.R.I.,** *Je'-sus Naz-a-re'-nus Rex Ju-dæ-o'-rum,* [L.] Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. [NOTE:—There is no "J" in Old Latin.]

**in'-road,** *n.* a riding in; a sudden invasion; an encroachment. [**in** + **road.**]

**in'-rush,** *n.* the act of rushing in (as of water); a sudden invasion. [**in** + **rush.**]

***in sæc'-u-la sæc-u-lo'-rum*** (*sĕk'-ū-*, or *sē'-kū-*), [L.] for ever and ever.

**in-sa-lu'-bri-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* not healthful; unwholesome; dangerous to health. [L. *in-* + **salubrious.**]

**in-sane',** *adj.* not in one's right mind; mad; crazy; utterly unwise; senseless. **in-sane'-ly,** *adv.* **in-san'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being insane; extreme folly; or want of sound judgement and sense. [L. *in-* + **sane.**]

**in-san'-i-ta-ry** (*-ĭ-tă-rĭ*), *adj.* not sanitary; unfavourable or injurious to health; unwholesome. **in-san-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* want of good sanitary arrangements or requirements. [L. *in-* + **sanitary.**]

**in-sa'-ti-a-ble** (*-sā'-shĭ-*), *adj.* unable to be satisfied. **in-sa'-ti-ate,** *adj.* that cannot be satisfied or appeased; always wanting more; never satisfied. **in-sa-ti'-e-ty** (*-tī'-*), *n.* [L. *in-* + *sătis*, enough.]

**in-scribe'** (**-scribed'**, **-scri'-bing**), *v.* to write in (a book) or on (stone, etc.); to imprint deeply; to draw one (geometrical) figure inside another so as to touch but not cut the boundaries. **in-scri'-ber,** *n.* **in-scrip'-tion,** *n.* a writing upon; that which is inscribed; a dedication of a book, etc., to a person; a title. **in-scrip'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* [L. *in-* + *scrībo*, I write.]

**in-scru'-ta-ble,** *adj.* that cannot be searched into and understood; quite unintelligible; mysterious. **in-scru-ta-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* **in-scru'-ta-bly,** *adv.* [F. < L. *in-* + *scrūtor*, I examine thoroughly.]

***in se,*** [L.] in itself; in themselves.

**in'-sect,** *n.* a very small, living creature

with the body apparently cut into three sections (head, thorax, abdomen), and usually having 6 legs: *adj.* like an —; small; mean. **in-sec'-ti-cide,** *adj.* insect-killing: *n.* insect-killer; a preparation (as **insect powder,** etc.) for destroying insects. **in-sec-tiv'-o-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* feeding on insects. **in-sec-tiv'-o-ra,** *n. pl.* an order of small animals (as mole, shrew, hedge-hog, etc.) which feed chiefly on insects. [F. < L. *in-* + *sĕco,* I cut.]

**in-sen'-sate,** *adj.* without sense; stupid. [L. *in-* + *sensus,* sense.]

**in-sen'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* not perceived by the senses; without sensation or feeling; callous; hard; unfeeling. **in-sen'-si-bly,** *adv.* by small degrees; very gradually; imperceptibly. **in-sen-si-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-* + **sensible.**]

**in-sep'-a-ra-ble** (*-ră-bl*), *adj.* not able to be divided or separated; always together. **in-sep'-a-ra-bly,** *adv.* [L. *in-* + root of **separate.**]

**in-sert'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to put in; to introduce. **in-ser'-tion,** *n.* the act of inserting; the thing inserted (often said of an advertisement in a newspaper); embroidery, lace, or ornamental needlework, made to be sewn into plain material to ornament it; the attachment of a muscle to the part it moves. [L. *in-* + *sĕro, sertum,* I join.]

**in-ses-so'-res** (*-rēz*), *n. pl.* the order of perching birds (having feet with three toes in front and one behind), adapted for perching on branches of trees, etc. **in-ses-so'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* [L. *in-* + *sĕdeo,* I sit.]

**in-set'** (**-set', -set'-ting**), *v.* to set in; to insert. **in'-set,** *n.* something set in; an insertion (*esp.* of an additional leaf or leaves among the pages of a book). [L. *in-* + **set.**]

**in'-side,** *n.* the side which is within: *adj.* being within; interior. [**in** + **side.**]

**in-sid'-i-ous** (*-ĭ-ŭs*), *adj.* lying in wait; artful; treacherous; advancing imperceptibly or secretly. **in-sid'-i-ous-ly,** *adv.* **in-sid'-i-ous-ness,** *n.* [F. < L. *insidiæ,* a lying in wait.]

**in'-sight,** *n.* the power of seeing into things, so as to get a thorough knowledge of them; seeing into and understanding at once. [**in** + **sight.**]

**in-sig'-ni-a** (*-nĭ-ă*), *n. pl.* (*s.* **-ne,** rarely used), distinguishing symbols, signs, badges of office, tokens or decorations, indicating rank, honour, authority, etc.; marks by which anything is known. [NOTE:—"Insignia" is *pl.*: there is no *pl.* "insignias."] [L. *n. pl.* < *insignis,* distinguished < *signum,* a sign.]

**in-sig-nif'-i-cant,** *adj.* signifying little or nothing; unimportant; trifling; without meaning. **in-sig-nif'-i-cance,** *n.* [L. *in-* + **significant.**]

**in-sin-cere'** (*-sēr'*), *adj.* not sincere; deceitful; false; not to be trusted. **in-sin-cere'-ly,** *adv.* **in-sin-cer'-i-ty** (*-sĕr'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-* + **sincere.**]

**in-sin'-u-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to introduce gently or artfully; to hint or suggest; to creep into favour. **in-sin-u-a'-tion,** *n.* stealing in (*esp.* into the favour or affections of someone); a hint; a suggestion. **in-sin'-u-a-tor,** *n.* [L. *in-* + *sĭnus,* a curve, fold.]

**in-sip'-id,** *adj.* tasteless; without flavour; wanting spirit or animation; dull; stupid; uninteresting. **in-si-pid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **in-sip'-id-ly,** *adv.* **in-sip'-id-ness,** *n.* [L. *insipĭdus* < *in-* + *săpio,* I taste.]

**in-sip'-i-ence,** *n.* lack of wisdom; folly. **in-sip'-i-ent,** *adj.* unwise; foolish. [L. *insipiens,* unwise.]

**in-sist'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to press firmly; to urge with authority. **in-sist'-ence,** *n.* perseverance; pertinacity; urgency. **in-sist'-ent,** *adj.* urgent; pressing. [F. < L. *in-* + *sisto,* I stand.]

***in si'-tu*** (or *see'-tū*), [L.] in its [original] position, place, or order.

**in-snare'** (**-snared', -sna'-ring**). Same as **ensnare,** *q.v.*

**in-so-bri'-e-ty** (*-brī'-ĕ-tĭ*), *n.* want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness. [L. *in-* + **sobriety.**]

**in'-so-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to expose to the light and heat of the sun. **in-so-la'-tion,** *n.* [L. *in-* + *sol,* the sun.]

**in'-sole,** *n.* the inner sole of a boot or shoe; often a piece of warm (or waterproof) material laid inside the shoe for comfort. [**in** + **sole.**]

**in'-so-lent,** *adj.* very rude (*esp.* in speech); overbearing; contemptuous; impertinently insulting. **in'-so-lence,** *n.* contemptuous pride or rudeness; overbearing conduct or treatment. [F. < L. *insŏlens* < *in-* + *sŏleo,* I am accustomed.]

**in-sol'-u-ble,** *adj.* not able to be dissolved not able to be solved or explained. **in-**

**sol-u-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **in-sol'-u-ble-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-*+**soluble.**]

**in-sol'-vent,** *adj.* not able to pay what one owes; bankrupt: *n.* **in-sol'-ven-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* state of being —; bankruptcy. [L. *in-*+**solvent.**]

**in-som'-ni-a** (*-nĭ-ă*), *n.* sleeplessness. **in-som'-ni-ous** (*-nĭ-us*), *adj.* restless in sleep. **in-som'-no-lence,** *n.* insomnia. **in-som'-no-lent,** *adj.* unable to sleep; sleepless. [L. *in-*+*somnus*, sleep.]

**in-sou-ci-ant'** (*an-soo-sĭ-an'*), [F.] careless; heedless; indifferent. **in-sou-si-ance'** (*-ans'*), *n.* [NOTE:—These two French words are now often pronounced *in-soo'-sĭ-ant* and *in-soo'-sĭ-ans*, as if they were English.] [F.<L. *in-*+*sollĭcitus*, anxious, troubled.]

**in-span'** (**-spanned', -span'-ning**), *v.* to yoke (draught oxen or horses) to a vehicle. [D.]

**in-spect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to look into; to examine. **in-spec'-tion,** *n.* **in-spec'-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **in-spec'-tress**), one who —; a superintendent. **in-spec'-tor-al,** *adj.* **in-spec-to'-ri-al,** *adj.* of, or belonging to, an inspector. **in-spec'-to-rate,** *n.* the body of inspectors; the district under the charge of an inspector. **in-spec'-tor-ship,** *n.* the state or office of an inspector; the time during which an inspector holds his office. [L. *in-*+*spĕcio*, I look, see.]

**in-spire'** (**-spired', -spi'-ring**), *v.* to breathe into; to draw air into the lungs; to animate; to kindle, arouse, or awaken in the mind or heart. **in-spi-ra'-tion** (*-spĭ-*), *n.* the act of drawing-in the breath; a breathing into (said *esp.* of divine influence on the writers of the Bible); the influence of a superior power; the flash of a new idea into the mind. **in-spired',** *adj.* inhaled; prompted by divine influence; prompted by superior authority; authoritative; animated. **in-spi'-rer,** *n.* [L. *in-*+*spīro*, I breathe.]

**in-spir'-it** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to put spirit or life into; to encourage. [L. *in-*+**spirit.**]

**in-spis'-sate** (**-sa-ted, -sa-ting**), *v.* to make thick or thicken (by evaporation). **in-spis-sa'-tion,** *n.* thickening by drying up (*esp.* of the juices of plants). [L. *in-*+*spissus*, thick.]

**inst.,** instant, *i.e.*, the present (month).

**in-sta'-ble** (*usu.* **un-sta'-ble**), *adj.* not stable or firm. **in-sta-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* want of steadiness or firmness; changeableness; fickleness. [L. *in-*+**stable.**]

**in-stall'** (*-stăl'*), (**-stalled', -stall'-ing**), (not one "l"), *v.* to place in position for use; to place in office (*esp.* with certain ceremonies). **in-stal-la'-tion,** *n.* the act of installing; the entire apparatus, buildings, etc., of a manufacturing plant, or for electrical or gas distribution. [L. *in-*+**stall.**]

**in-stal'-ment** (one "l" only), (*-stăl'-*), *n.* the act of installing; a part or portion (of a whole, *esp.* of a debt, or of a sum of money, to be paid at intervals); a part payment. [L. *in-*+**stall.**]

**in'-stance,** *n.* urgency; an example; an occurrence; a demand or suggestion (as **at the instance of**): *v.* (**-stanced, -stanc-ing**), to quote as an example; to refer to. [*See* **instant.**]

**in'-stant,** *adj.* pressing; urgent; immediate; present (*esp.* of month): *n.* moment; a point of time; present moment. **in-stan-ta'-ne-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* of a moment; done in an instant. **in-stan-ta'-ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* in a moment; without thought or delay. **in-stan-ta'-ne-ous-ness,** *n.* **in-stan'-ter,** *adv.* immediately. **in'-stant-ly,** *adv.* urgently; immediately. **Court of First Instance,** a court of law where a case is first tried (*esp.* a Magistrate's Court, or a Court of Petty Sessions). **in the first instance,** in the first place; as a commencement. [F.<L. *in-*+*stans*, standing<*sto*, I stand.]

**in-state'** (**-sta'-ted, -sta'-ting**), *v.* to place in position; to install; to put in possession; to establish. [L. *in-*+**state**]

***in sta'-tu pu-pil-la'-ri,*** [L.] in the state of being a pupil or ward.

***in sta'-tu quo*** (***an'-te, pri'-us,*** or ***nunc***), [L.] *lit.* in the same state as (before, formerly, or now).

**Inst. C.E.,** Institution of Civil Engineers.

**in-stead'** (*-sted'*), *adv.* in (its) place. **instead of,** in the *stead* or place of. [**in**+**stead.**]

**in'-step,** *n.* the upper part (or arch) of the foot, near the ankle. [**in**+**step.**]

**in'-sti-gate** (*-stĭ-*), (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to incite; to urge on; to stir up; to stimulate. **in-sti-ga'-tion,** *n.* **in'-sti-ga-tor,** *n.* one who — (often in a bad sense). [L. *instīgo*, I spur on, incite.]

**in-stil'** (**-stilled', -stil'-ling**), *v.* to put

into by drops; to infuse; to introduce by degrees; to impress on the mind. **in-stil-la'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *in-*+*stillo*, I drop.]

**in'-stinct,** *n.* impulse of nature; the power that determines the will and action of animals. **in-stinct',** *adj.* urged from within; animated; excited; moved. **in-stinc'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* prompted by instinct; spontaneous; voluntary. **in-stinc'-tive-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *instinguo*, I goad.]

**in'-sti-tute** (*-stĭ-*), **(-tu-ted, -tu-ting),** *v.* to set up; to establish; to originate; to set on foot; to begin: *n.* an established law; an establishment for learning or study [sometimes the word is used to mean a social club]; in *pl.* a book of precepts, principles, or rules (*esp.* of law). **in-sti-tu'-tion,** *n.* that which is set up or established; a society established for some object; the act of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice; established order or custom; ordinance. **in'-sti-tu-tor,** *n.* **Institute of France,** an association formed of the five great Academies of France. [L. *institŭo*, I set up, construct.]

**in-struct'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to teach; to give directions to; to give notice of. **in-struc'-tion,** *n.* information; command; in *pl.* special directions. **in-struc'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* conveying knowledge or giving information. **in-struc'-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **-tress**), one who —. [L. *instrŭo*, I build up.]

**in'-stru-ment,** *n.* a tool; a contrivance for producing musical sounds; an agency; a written deed. **in-stru-men'-tal,** *adj.* acting as an —; serving to promote an object; performed on, or composed for, one or more instruments of music; helpful. **in-stru-men'-tal-ist,** *n.* a player on a musical —. **in-stru-men-tal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* agency; aid. **in-stru-men-ta'-tion,** *n.* the composition or arrangement of music for instruments; (wrongly used to mean) the playing upon, or the style of playing upon, musical instruments. [F.<L. *instrumentum*<root of **instruct.**]

**in-sub-or'-di-nate** (*-dĭ-*), *adj.* not obedient; unruly; rebellious. **in-sub-or-di-na'-tion,** *n.* wilful disobedience to orders. [L. *in-*+**subordinate.**]

**in-suf'-fer-a-ble,** *adj.* not able to be endured; unendurable; detestable. [L. *in-*+**suffer.**]

**in-suf-fi'-cient** (*-fish'-ent*), *adj.* not sufficient or enough. **in-suf-fi'-cien-cy** (*-fish'-en-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**sufficient.**]

**in'-su-lar,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, an island; of narrow, contracted, or prejudiced views. **in-su-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* isolation; narrowness of mind or feeling; inability to take a broad view of things. **in'-su-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to make an island of; to detach; to cut off from connection with other persons or things; (in *elec.*) to separate from the earth or another conductor by a non-conductor. **in-su-la'-tion,** *n.* separating; the covering, or separating, of electric conductors to prevent the leakage of electricity. **in'-su-la-tor,** *n.* (in electricity) anything through which an *elec.* current will not pass; that which interrupts the course of an electric current; a non-conductor (of electricity); a contrivance, *usu.* made of glass or porcelain, for supporting or carrying telegraph and telephone wires so that the *elec.* current does not escape to the earth. [L. *insŭla*, an island.]

**in-sult'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to treat with indignity or contempt; to be rude or insolent to (*esp.* in words); to affront. **in'-sult,** *n.* act of insulting; an affront. **in-sult'-er,** *n.* one who insults. **in-sult'-ing,** *adj.* conveying insult or abuse. [F.<L. *insulto*<*in-*+*sălio*, I leap.]

**in-su'-per-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be got over, or to be overcome. **in-su-per-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+*super*, above.]

**in-sup-port'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* unbearable; intolerable. **in-sup-port'-a-ble-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-*+**support.**]

**in-sure'** (*-shoor'*), **(-sured', -sur'-ing),** *v.* to make sure or secure (*esp.* against loss, injury, etc.); to underwrite; to practise making insurances. **in-sur'-ance,** *n.* the act or contract of insuring against loss, injury, etc.; the premium or sum paid to cover the risk; the amount recovered in case of loss, injury, etc. **in-sur'-er,** *n.* **insurance company,** one which insures against loss (by fire, death [*usu.* called **assurance,** *q.v.*], robbery, shipwreck, etc.). **insurance policy,** the deed or document by

which the insurance is declared and secured. **in-sur'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to insure, or capable of being insured. **insurable interest,** a life, property, business, etc., in which a person has some monetary risk or advantage which may legally be insured against loss. [L. *in-*+**sure.**]

**in-sur'-gent** (*-jent*), *n.* one who rises in revolt or insurrection; a rebel: *adj.* rising up or against; rebellious. **in-sur'-gen-cy,** *n.* a tendency to rise and revolt. [L. *in-*+*surgo*, I rise.]

**in-sur-mount'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be surmounted or overcome. [L. *in-*+**surmount.**]

**in-sur-rec'-tion,** *n.* a rising against authority; revolt. **in-sur-rec'-tion-a-ry** (*-ă-rĕ*), *adj.* rebellious; seditious. **in-sur-rec'-tion-ist,** *n.* one who rebels. [*See* **insurgent.**]

**in-sus-cep'-ti-ble,** *adj.* not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; that cannot feel, receive, or admit. **in-sus-cep-ti-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĕ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**susceptible.**]

**int.,** interjection; interest.

**in-tact',** *adj.* untouched; uninjured; complete. **in-tact'-ness,** *n.* [L. *intactus* <*in-*+*tango*, I touch.]

**in-tagl'-io** (*in-tal'-yō*, not *-tag'-lĭ-ō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-os**), a figure or design cut *into* or engraved *upon* a gem, stone, or other hard material (opposed to *cameo*). **in-tagl'-ia-ted** (*-yā-ted*), *adj.* formed into —; engraved. [I. <*in-* into+*tayliare*, to cut.]

**in'-take,** *n.* that which is taken in; the point at which a stream of water is directed from its main course (as into a mill-race); a piece of land taken in from a moorland, common, etc.; an enclosure; the beginning of a contraction or narrowing in a tube or cylinder. [in+take.]

**in-tan'-gi-ble** (*-jĭ-bl*), *adj.* not tangible, or perceptible to the touch. [L. *in-*+**tangible.**]

**in'-te-ger** (*-jer*), *n.* a whole number (as opposed to a fraction). **in'-te-gral,** *adj.* belonging to an integer; whole; complete; necessary; entire; unimpaired. **in'-te-grant,** *adj.* making part of a whole; necessary. [L. *intĕger*, whole, complete.]

**in'-te-grate** (**-gra-ted, -gra-ting**), *v.* to make entire; to restore; to form into a whole; to give the sum or total. **in-te-gra'-tion** (*-shŭn*), *n.* the making entire. **in'-te-gra-tor,** *n.* [*See* **integer**]

**in-teg'-ri-ty** (*-rĭ-tĭ*), *n.* wholeness; entireness; uprightness (of conduct or dealing); honesty. [*See* **integer.**]

**in-teg'-u-ment,** *n.* outside covering; skin; the outer protective covering of an animal or plant. [L. *in-*+*tĕgo*, I cover.]

**in'-tel-lect,** *n.* understanding; the mind; the power of thinking: (in *pl.*) the senses. **in-tel-lec'-tu-al,** *adj.* relating to the intellect; having the power of understanding. **in-tel-lec'-tu-al-ism,** *n.* the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from the action of the intellect, or pure operation of man's mind, apart from material things. **in-tel-lec'-tu-al-ist,** *n.* one who believes in intellectualism. [F. <L. *intellectus* <*intellĭgo*, I understand.]

**in-tel'-li-gent** (*-lĭ-jent*), *adj.* having intellect; quick of understanding; well-informed; skilled; sensible. **in-tel'-li-gence,** *n.* quick understanding; news. **in-tel'-li-gi-ble** (*-lĭ-jĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be understood; clear to the mind. **in-tel'-li-gen-cer,** *n.* one who, or that which, conveys or sends intelligence or news. **in-tel'-li-gi-bly,** *adv.* clearly; plainly; in a manner able to be understood. **intelligence bureau** (or **office**), a place where information may be obtained. **intelligence department,** a department of an army for obtaining information about the enemy (as by spies, etc.). [*See* **intellect.**]

**in-tem'-per-ate,** *adj.* not temperate or moderate; excessive; given to the immoderate use of strong drinks. **in-tem'-per-ance,** *n.* want of moderation; excess; excessive use of anything (*esp.* of strong drinks). [L. *in-*+**temperate.**]

**in-tend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to purpose; to mean. **in-tend'-ant,** *n.* a superintendent. **in-tend'-an-cy,** *n.* the office of an intendant, or the district he supervises. **in-ten'-ded,** *n.* he, or she, whom one intends to marry. **in-tent',** *adj.* fixed or bent (on): *n.* intention; inclination. **in-ten'-tion,** *n.* purpose; what one means to do. **in-ten'-tion-al,** *adj.* according to the intention; done on purpose, after consideration; done deliberately. **criminal intent,** an intention to commit an act that is criminal. **to all intents and purposes,** for all

practical purposes. **to heal by first intention,** (of a wound) to heal by bringing the edges together, so that they unite straight away without tiny granules of flesh forming on the face of the wound as is the case in healing by **second intention.** [F.<L. *in-*+*tendo*, I stretch.]

***in ten'-e-bris,*** [L.] in the dark; in a state of doubt.

**in-tense',** *adj.* strained; extreme; very severe; emotional. **in-tense'-ly,** *adv.* in a very high degree; strongly or deeply; violently. **in-ten'-si-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to render, or become, more intense; to augment, strengthen, heighten, or deepen, etc. **in-ten'-si-ty** (*-si-ti*), *n.* state of being intense or strained; extreme force or violence; earnestness of application; the strength of an electric current. **in-ten'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* strained; eager; earnest. **intensive cultivation,** (in gardening) taking advantage of every spare piece of ground to grow suitable crops, which are forced by artificial means (as practised by French market-gardeners), *esp.* under hot-frames, bell-glasses (*cloches* [*klōsh*]), etc. [F.<L. *in-*+*tendo*, I stretch.]

**in-ten'-tion,** *see* **intend.** [of.

**inter-,** *pref.* [L.] between; in the middle

**In'-ter—,** [L.] intermediate (*esp.* said of certain examinations for a degree at a University).

**in-ter'** (**-terred', -ter'-ring**), *v.* to bury. **in-ter'-ment,** *n.* burial. [F.<L. *in-*+*terra*, the earth.]

**in-ter-act'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to act on each other: *n.* (in a theatre) a short performance to fill up the interval between two acts. **in-ter-ac'-tion** (*-ak'-shŭn*), *n.* action or influence of persons or things upon each other. [L. *inter-*+**act.**]

***in'-ter a'-li-a,*** [L.] among other things.

**Inter—arts,** *n.* an examination (London University) for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, intermediate between the Matriculation and the final examination.

**in-ter-ca'-la-ry** (*-lă-ri*), *adj.* inserted in or between (in a calendar, as the 29th February, once in four years, *i.e.*, in leap year). **in-ter'-ca-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to insert in or between. **in-ter-cal-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *inter-*+*călo*, I call, summon.]

**in-ter-cede' (-ce'-ded, -ce'-ding),** *v.* to pray or plead for; to act as a peacemaker between two. **in-ter-ces'-sion** (*-sesh'-un*), *n.* the act of —. **in-ter-ce'-der,** or **in-ter-ces'-sor,** *n.* one who pleads for another; a mediator. **in-ter-ces'-so-ry** (*-ri*), *adj.* [F.<L. *inter-*+*cēdo*, I go.]

**in-ter-cept'** (*-sept'*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to seize or stop on the way; to keep from going further; to stop. **in-ter-cept'-er** (not **-or**), *n.* **in-ter-cep'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *inter-*+*căpio*, I take.]

**in-ter-change'(-changed',-chang'-ing),** *v.* to exchange; to give (and take) one thing for another: *n.* mutual exchange; barter. **in-ter-change'-a-ble,** *adj.* that may be exchanged; succeeding alternately. **in-ter-change'-a-bly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *inter-*+**change.**]

**in-ter-co-lo'-ni-al,** *adj.* between one colony and another (or others). [L. *inter-*+**colonial.**]

**in-ter-cos'-tal,** *adj.* lying between the ribs (of the body). [L. *inter-*+*costa*, a rib.]

**in'-ter-course,** *n.* dealings with one another; communication; commerce. [F.<L. *inter-*+**course.**]

**in-ter-de-pen'-dence,** *n.* dependence (of various persons, parties, or states) on each other. **in-ter-de-pen'-dent,** *adj.* [L. *inter-*+**depend.**]

**in-ter-dict'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to forbid; to prohibit; to lay a place, or person, under an interdict. **in'-ter-dict,** *n.* the act of forbidding; prohibition; a prohibition by the Pope, forbidding the clergy to perform, or the laity to attend, divine service. **in-ter-dic'-tion** (*-shŭn*), *n.* [L. *inter-*+*dīco*, I say.]

**in-ter-dig'-i-tal** (*-dij'-ĭ-*), *adj.* between the fingers or toes (as in the case of the web between the toes of a frog or the wings of a bat). [L. *inter-*+*digĭtus*, finger.]

**in'-ter-est,** *n.* concern; regard; advantage; payment for the use of money; share of profit; participation; attention; a principle, cause, or business, in which a number of persons are interested: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** (or *in-ter-est'*), to gain and keep attention; to concern. **in'-ter-est-ed,** *adj.* attracted; biased by motives of self-interest; attracted towards. **in'-ter-est-ing,** *adj.* (as of a book) gaining and keeping the attention. **simple interest,** interest paid on the

principal only. **compound interest,** interest calculated at stated periods on both principal and undrawn interest. **landed interest,** the interest and combined influence of the great landowners in a state or nation. **vested interest,** a right in such matters, things, or property as a change in the law ought not (generally) to take away without compensation. [F.<L. *inter-*+*esse*, to be.]

**in-ter-fere'** (**-fered'**, **-fe'-ring**), *v.* to come between; to meddle (with); to interpose. **in-ter-fe'-rence,** *n.* an intermeddling; taking part in something without having the right to do so; (in physics) the mutual action of waves of any kind (water, sound, heat, or light) upon one another, by which, under certain conditions, their effects are increased, diminished, or neutralized. [F.<L. *inter-*+*fĕrio*, I strike.]

**in-ter-fuse'** (*-fūz'*), (**-fused'**, **-fu'-sing**), *v.* to pour or spread between; to associate, or mix, together. **in-ter-fu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* [L. *inter-*+*fundo*, I pour.]

**in'-ter-im,** *n.* the time between; the meantime: *adj.* **interim dividend,** one paid in the meantime (before the whole amount of the profits of an undertaking for any period has been ascertained). [L. *interim*, in the meantime.]

**in-te'-ri-or** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* belonging to the inside; inner; internal; inland (of a country): *n.* inside; the inner part. **in-te'-ri-or-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *interior*, inner.]

**in-ter-ja'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* lying between. [L. *inter-*+*jăceo*, I lie.]

**in-ter-ject'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to throw between; to insert; to introduce abruptly. **in-ter-jec'-tion,** *n.* a throwing between; a word (part of speech) used as an exclamation of surprise, anger, pain, pleasure, joy, etc. [F.<L. *inter-*+*jăcio*, I throw.]

**in-ter-lace'** (**-laced'**, **-la'-cing**), *v.* to lace together; to intertwine. **interlacing arches,** arches which intersect. [L. *inter-*+**lace.**]

**in-ter-lard'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to mix or mingle (as fat with lean); to introduce between. [L. *inter-*+**lard.**]

**in-ter-leave'** (*-lēv'*), (**-leaved'**, **-leav'-ing**), *v.* to put blank (or other) leaves between the ordinary leaves of a book. [L. *inter-*+**leaf.**]

**in-ter-line'** (**-lined'**, **-li'-ning**), *v.* to write (or insert) between lines already written or printed. **in-ter-li'-ning,** *n.* a lining (for stiffening, padding, or strengthening) between the material of which a garment is made and the proper lining. [L. *inter-*+**line.**]

**in-ter-lin'-e-al** (or **-e-ar**), *adj.* written or printed between the lines; (of a book) having the text in one language and a translation of it in another language printed underneath, line for line (as in the Hamiltonian System, *q.v.*). [L. *inter-*+**line.**]

**in-ter-lock'** (**-locked'**, **-lock'-ing**), *v.* to lock, clasp, or fasten together, so that one cannot move without the other or others. **interlocking signals,** (on a railway) a system of so interlocking with each other the levers operating points or signals, that when a signal is lowered for a train to pass along a line, all other signals leading on to that line will be incapable of being lowered, and all points leading on to that line will be incapable of being moved until that signal is raised again, so as to ensure the safety of the train about to pass. [L. *inter-*+**lock.**]

**in-ter-lo-cu'-tion,** *n.* speaking in turns (in a conversation). **in-ter-loc'-u-tor,** *n.* one who speaks in such a manner; (in Scotch law) a preliminary finding or judgement. **in-ter-loc'-u-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* consisting of dialogues; intermediate; not final nor definite. [L. *inter-*+*lŏquor*, I speak.]

**in-ter-lo'-per,** *n.* one who intrudes into a conversation or business with which he has little or no concern. [L. *inter-*+D. *loopen*, to run.]

**in'-ter-lude,** *n.* a pause between the acts of a play, or between the play and an after-piece, or the means taken to fill this up; an interval; music played between the verses or intervals of a song. [L. *inter-*+*lūdus*, play.]

**in-ter-lu'-nar,** *adj.* of the time during which the moon is invisible (between old and new moon). [L. *inter-*+*lūna*, the moon.]

**in-ter-mar'-ry** (**-ried**, **-ry-ing**), *v.* to connect families or races by a marriage between two of their members; to marry persons of two families nearly related. **in-ter-mar'-riage** (*-rĭj*), *n.* [L. *inter-*+**marry.**]

**in-ter-med'-dle** (*-dl*), **(-dled, -dling)**, *v.* to interfere in matters with which one has little or no concern; to interpose. [L. *inter-*+**meddle.**]

**in-ter-me'-di-ate,** *adj.* lying, or being, between; interposed: *n.* the name given to certain examinations for a degree at a University. **in-ter-me'-di-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *n.* a go-between; an agent; one who acts between others. [L. *inter-*+*mĕdius*, the middle.]

**in-ter-mez'-zo** (*-met'-zō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-zos**), a short, lively sparkling, musical composition played between longer ones, or pieces of more importance; an interlude. [I.<L. *inter-*+*mĕdius*, middle.]

**in-ter'-min-a-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* without termination; boundless; endless; unlimited; wearisomely continued. **in-ter'-min-ate,** *adj.* without end or limit. [F.<L. *in-*+**terminate.**]

**in-ter-min'-gle** (*-gl*), **(-gled, -gling)**, *v.* to mingle or mix together. [L. *inter-*+**mingle.**]

**in-ter-mis'-sion** (*-mish'-un*), *n.* a ceasing to act; an interval; a pause; interruption. [*See* **intermit.**]

**in-ter-mit'** **(-mit'-ted, -mit'-ting)**, *v.* to cease (or cause to cease) for a time; to interrupt. **in-ter-mit'-tent,** *adj.* ceasing at times (as a fever); going by fits and starts. **intermittent fever,** ague, the attacks of which come on at intervals. [L. *inter-*+*mitto*, I send.]

**in-ter-mix'** **(-mixed', -mix'-ing)**, *v.* to mix together. **in-ter-mix'-ture,** *n.* [L. *inter-*+**mix.**]

**in-tern'** **(-terned', -tern'-ing)**, *v.* to confine (in a place); to disarm, and cause to remain within the boundaries of a neutral country, such troops as have taken refuge within it in time of war: *n.* a resident (pupil, doctor, etc.); a boarder. [*See* **internal.**]

**in-ter'-nal,** *adj.* interior; inside; domestic as opposed to foreign. **in-ter'-nal-ly,** *adv.* **internal evidence,** evidence which is contained in, or obtained from, a thing itself. [F.<L. *internus*, within.]

***in-ter-nat'*** (*ăn-tĕr-nâ'*), *n.* [F.] a boarding-school.

**in-ter-na'-tion-al** (*-nash'-un-*), *adj.* relating to various nations with respect to common interests. **international arbitration,** the settling of disputes between two nations by referring the matter to the judgement of a small committee of independent persons from other countries. **international games** or **matches,** games (as cricket, football, etc.) played between teams of different nationalities. **international law,** the law of nations, *i.e.*, those general rules which all civilized States are expected to observe in their relations with one another. [L. *inter-*+**nation.**]

**in-ter-ne'-cine** (*-sĭn* or *-sīn*), *adj.* destructive (to each other); deadly. [L. *inter-*+*nĕco*, I kill.]

***in'-ter nos,*** [L.] between ourselves.

**in-ter'-pel-late** **(-la-ted, -la-ting)**, *v.* to put a question to; to question (*esp.* a Minister, during a debate in Parliament); to question during any debate. **in-ter-pel-la'-tion,** *n.* a question; an interruption; a summons. [L. *interpello*, I interrupt in speaking<*inter-*+*pello*, I strike, drive.]

**in-ter-plead'** **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* (in law) to go to law with each other in order to have it decided who is the rightful claimant (*esp.* of money or property). **in-ter-plead'-er,** *n.* a law-suit taken up by one who holds money or property to which others lay claim, to have it decided who is the rightful owner; the decision desired, or come to, is called an **interpleader issue.** [L. *inter-*+**plead.**]

**in-ter'-po-late** **(-la-ted, -la-ting)**, *v.* to alter or enlarge a book or writing by inserting new matter; to introduce by fraud (*esp.* a word or passage in a book or manuscript). **in-ter-po-la'-tion,** *n.* [L. *inter-*+*pŏlio*, I polish.]

**in-ter-pose'** (*-pōz'*), **(-posed', -po'-sing)**, *v.* to place or come between; to interfere; to stand in the way; to offer aid or service (*esp.* to persons at variance). **in-ter-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* the act of interposing. [F.<L. *inter-*+**pose.**]

**in-ter'-pret** **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to explain the meaning of; to translate. **in-ter-pre-ta'-tion,** *n.* meaning; explanation. **in-ter'-pre-ter,** *n.* one who explains (*esp.* something said or written in a foreign language). [F.<L. *interprĕtor*, I expound.]

**in-ter-reg'-num,** *n.* (*pl.* **-nums**), the time between two successive reigns, or governments; any interruption of continuity. [L.]

**in-ter'-ro-gate** **(-ga-ted, -ga-ting)**, *v.* to question; to examine (by questioning). **in-ter-ro-ga'-tion,** *n.* question-

ing; note of interrogation; the mark (?) placed after a question. **in-ter-rog'-a-tive** (*-ă-tiv*), *adj.* belonging to or denoting a question: *n.* a word, etc., used in asking a question. **in-ter'-ro-ga-tor,** *n.* one who —. **in-ter-rog'-a-to-ry** (*-ă-tŏ-rĭ*), *n.* a question or interrogation: *adj.* asking questions. [L. *inter-*+*rŏgo*, I ask.]

***In ter-ro'-rem,*** [L.] into (=as a) terror, threat, or warning.

**in-ter-rupt'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to stop by breaking in; to disturb the course of (anything). **in-ter-rup'-ter** (not **-or**), *n.* one who interrupts; (in *elec.*) a current-breaker, or any device which interrupts an electric current. **in-ter-rup'-tion,** *n.* a breaking-in; a hindrance; a stoppage. **in-ter-rup'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* tending to interrupt. [F.<L. *inter-*+*rumpo*, I break, burst.]

**Inter-science,** *n.* an examination (London University) for the degree of Bachelor of Science, intermediate between the Matriculation and the final examination.

***in'-ter se,*** [L.] between ourselves, or themselves.

**in-ter-sect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cut between or across; to divide into parts; to cross each other. **in-ter-sec'-tion,** *n.* a cutting or crossing; the point where two lines, etc., cross each other. [L. *inter-*+*sĕco*, I cut.]

**in-ter-sperse'** (**-spersed', -sper'-sing**), *v.* to scatter between or about (here and there); to mingle. **in-ter-sper'-sion,** *n.* [L. *inter-*+*spargo*, I scatter.]

**in-ter'-stice** (*-stĭs*, or *in'-ter-*), *n.* a small space between things close together. [F.<L. *inter-*+*sisto*, I stand.]

**in-ter-twine'** (**-twined', -twi'-ning**), *v.* to twine or wind between or among. [L. *inter-*+twine.]

**in'-ter-val,** *n.* time or distance between; the difference in pitch between two tones in music. [F.<L. *inter-*+*vallum*, a wall, rampart.]

**in-ter-val-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (of a railway ticket) being available on the lines of those railway companies which work together by agreement. [L. *inter-*+*vāleo*, I am worth.]

**in-ter-vene'** (**-vened', -ve'-ning**), *v.* to come or be between; to occur between other events; to happen so as to interrupt. **in-ter-ven'-tion,** *n.* a coming between (for the purpose of interference or peace-making); mediation. **in-ter-vent'-or,** *n.* [F.<L. *inter-*+*vĕnio*, I come]

**in'-ter-view** (*-vū*), *n.* a meeting for talk; a conference; a visit to a noted personage for the purpose of getting his views on certain matters, for publication: *v.* (**-viewed, -view-ing**), to have an — with. **in'-ter-view-er,** *n.* [L. *inter-*+view.]

**in-ter-weave'** (*-wēv'*), (**-wove', -weav'-ing, -wo'-ven**), *v.* to weave between, among, or together; to intermingle. [L. *inter-*+weave.]

**in-tes'-tate,** *adj.* (dying) without having made a will; not disposed of by will: *n.* a person who dies without making a will. **in-tes'-ta-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the state of dying without having made a will. [F.<L. *in-*+*testor*, I make a will<*testis*, a witness (in making a will).]

**in-tes'-tine** (*-tĭn*), *adj.* internal; relating to the inside or interior; domestic, not foreign.: *n. pl.* the bowels. **in-tes'-ti-nal** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* relating to the bowels. [F.<L. *intestīnus*, inward<*intus*, inside, within.]

**in'-ti-mate** (*-tĭ-măt*), *adj.* inmost; closely personal; familiar: *n.* a familiar friend; a confidant. **in'-ti-ma-cy** (*-tĭ-mă-sĭ*), *n.* close acquaintance; friendly intercourse; deep and exact knowledge. [L. *intĭmus*, inmost<*intus*, within.]

**in'-ti-mate** (*-tĭ-māt*), (**-ma-ted, -ma-ting**), *v.* to make known; to give notice; to suggest. **in-ti-ma'-tion,** *n.* a hint; an announcement. [L. *intĭmo*, I bring within<*intĭmus*, inmost.]

**in-tim'-i-date** (*-ĭ-*), (**-da-ted, -da-ting**), *v.* to cause to fear; to make afraid; to terrify. **in-tim-i-da'-tion,** *n.* the action of making afraid, or of influencing by fears; deterring by threats. **in-tim'-i-da-tor,** *n.* **in-tim'-i-da-to-ry,** *adj.* [L. *in-*+*tĭmĭdus*, timid<*tĭmeo*, I fear.]

**in-tol'-er-a-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* not tolerable; unendurable; unbearable. **in-tol'-er-a-bly,** *adv.* **in-tol'-er-ance,** *n.* want of toleration or consideration for the feelings, opinions, and actions of others; narrow-mindedness; illiberality; bigotry. **in-tol'-er-ant,** *adj.* disposed to persecute those who differ from oneself; denying or refusing to others the right to differ (in opinion, etc.). [L. *in-*+tolerable.]

**in-tone'** (**-toned', -to'-ning**), *v.* to utter

with a prolonged musical note or tone; to speak, or recite, in a singing tone of voice. **in'-to-nate (-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to sound the tones of a musical scale; to pronounce in one tone of voice. **in-to-na'-tion,** *n.* the action of intoning or reciting in a singing voice (*esp.* the musical recitation of Psalms, Prayers, etc., in a Liturgy); the opening phrase of a plain-song melody (chant); modulation of the voice. **in-to'-ner,** *n.* one who intones. [L. *in-*+*tŏnus*, a tone.]

***in to'-to,*** [L.] in the whole; altogether; entirely.

***in to'-to cæ'-lo*** (*sē'-lō*), [L.] as far as possible: *lit.* in the whole (extent of) heaven.

**in-tox'-i-cate** (*-ĭ-*), **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to make drunk; to excite to enthusiasm; to stupefy; to madden. **in-tox'-i-cant,** *n.* intoxicating drink; any thing which intoxicates or causes excitement. **in-tox-i-ca'-tion,** *n.* state of being drunk; high excitement or elation. [L. *in-*+Gr. *toxicŏn*, a poison (in which arrows were dipped).]

**intra-, intro-,** *pref.* [L.] within.

**in-tract'-a-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* unmanageable; not docile; obstinate. **in-tract-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tī*), *n.* **in-tract'-a-ble-ness,** *n.* [L. *in-*+**tractable.**]

**in-tra-mu'-ral,** *adj.* within the walls (of a city, etc.). [L. *intra-*+*mūrus*, a wall.]

***in'-tra mu'-ros,*** [L.] privately.

**in-tran'-si-gent** (*-sĭ-jent*), or (F. form) ***in-tran-si-geant'*** (*ăn-trăn-sē-jăn'*), *adj.* refusing to settle matters or come to an arrangement or reconciliation (*esp.* in political matters); irreconcilable: *n.* a member of a Spanish insurrectionary party, 1873—4; a member of a French Radical and Socialistic political party. [F.<L. *in-*+*transĭgo*, I carry through, come to a settlement.]

**in-tran'-si-tive** (*-sĭ-tĭv*), *adj.* not passing over, or indicating the passing over, to an object. [L. *in-*+**transitive.**]

***in tran'-si-tu*** (*-sĭ-*), [L.] on the journey; on the way.

**in-trench'** (**-trenched', -trench'-ing**), *v.* Same as **entrench,** *q.v.* **intrenched position,** a position (occupied by troops) fortified by trenches dug round it. [L. *in-*+**trench.**]

**in-trep'-id,** *adj.* free from fear; brave; fearless; daring. **in-tre-pid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* firm, unshaken courage. **in-trep'-id-ly,** *adv.* [L. *in-*+*trepĭdus*, alarmed.]

**in'-tri-cate,** *adj.* involved; complicated; entangled; difficult to follow, understand, or trace out. **in'-tri-ca-cy** (*-kă-sĭ*), *n.* entanglement; perplexity; difficulty in following out. [L. *intrīco*, I entangle.]

**in-trigue'** (*-trēg'*), **(-trigued', -tri'-guing),** *v.* to plot or plan secretly: *n.* a plot; a private or petty scheme; a plot of a play or romance. **in-trigu'-er** (*-ĕr*), *n.* one who —. [F.<root of **intricate.**]

**in-trin'-sic** (*-sik*), *adj.* in itself; genuine; inherent; essential; true; real. **in-trin'-si-cal-ly** (*-kăl-*), *adv.* [F.<L. *intrinsĕcus*<*inter-*+*secus*, close by.]

**in'-tro-.** *See* **intra-.**

**in-tro-duce' (-duced', -du'-cing),** *v.* to bring in; to insert; to cause (or make) to be known; to commence. **in-tro-duc'-tion,** *n.* the act of —; act of making persons known to each other; the preface to a book; a guide. **in-tro-duc'-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* forming an introduction. [L. *intro-*+*dūco*, I lead.]

**in-tro'-it** (sometimes *in-troyt'*), *n.* an anthem sung at the beginning of the Mass (R.C Church), or the Communion Service (Anglican Church); a musical piece chanted or sung at the commencement of the service in church. [F.< L. *intro-*+*it*, he goes (to the altar).]

**in-tro-mit' (-mit'-ted, -mit'-ting),** *v.* to send, put, or place within. **in-tro-mit'-tent,** *adj.* sending or placing in. **in-tro-mis'-sion** (*-mish'-un*), *n.* [L. *intro-*+*mitto*, I send.]

**in-tro-spect' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to look within; to inspect. **in-tro-spec'-tion,** *n.* self-examination. **in-tro-spec'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* [L. *intro-*+*spĕcio*, I see.]

**in-tro-vert' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to turn inward: *n.* anything introverted. **in-tro-ver'-sion,** *n.* [L. *intro-*+*verto*, I turn.]

**in-trude'** (*-trood'*), **(-tru'-ded, -tru'-ding),** *v.* to thrust oneself in; to enter or bring in uninvited or unwelcome. **in-tru'-der,** *n.* one who —. **in-tru'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* the act of intruding; an encroaching; a pushing-in (*esp.* when one has neither right nor claim). **in-tru'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* entering without right or welcome; forward. **intrusive rocks** (in geology), rocks which have been forced up from below (in a state of

fusion) into other rocks or series of beds. [L. *in-*+*trūdo*, I thrust.]

**in-trust'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* Same as **entrust**, *q.v.*

**in-tu-i'-tion** (*-ish'-un*), *n.* the power of knowing without being taught; insight; immediate perception or understanding without the process of reasoning. **in-tu'-i-tive** (*-ĭ-tiv*), *adj.* (knowledge) not derived from being taught; having an immediate knowledge or perception of. **in-tu'-i-tive-ly**, *adv.* **in-tu'-i-tive-ness**, *n.* insight. [F.<L. *in-*+**tuition.**]

**in-tu-mesce'** (*-mĕs'*), (**-mesced', -mes'-cing**), *v.* to begin to swell out. **in-tu-mes'-cence**, *n.* **in-tu-mes'-cent**, *adj.* [F.<L. *in-*+*tumesco*<*tŭmeo*, I swell.]

**in-tus-sus-cep'-tion** (*-sep'-shŭn*), *n.* the partial displacement of the bowels, in which one part is drawn into another. [L. *intus*, within+*suscipio*, I take up.]

**in-twine'.** Same as **entwine**, *q.v.*

**in'-un-date** (**-da-ted, -da-ting**), *v.* to flow over; to cover (land) with a flood; to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; to overwhelm. **in-un-da'-tion**, *n.* an overflowing flood; an overflowing; a deluge. [F.<L. *in-*+*unda*, a wave.]

**in-ure'** (**-ured', -u'-ring**), *v.* to accustom (to); to practise habitually; to harden. **in-ure'-ment**, *n.* persistent practice. [F.<L. *in-*+O.F. *ovre*<L. *opĕra*, a work.]

**in-urn'** (**-urned', -urn'-ing**), *v.* to place in an urn; to bury (a corpse). [L. *in-*+**urn.**]

**inv.**, invented; inventor; invoice. Also abbreviation of [L.] *in-ven'-it*, he designed (it); *lit.* he found (it).

***in vac'-u-o*** (*văk'-*), [L.] in empty space (*i.e.*, space in which there is no air).

**in-vade'** (**-va'-ded, -va'-ding**), *v.* to enter (*esp.* a country) as an enemy, in arms; to attack; to encroach upon; (of a crowd of people) to rush into and spread about. **in-va'-der**, *n.* one who —. **in-va'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* **in-va'-sive** (*-sĭv*), *adj.* making invasion; aggressive; infringing on the rights of others. [F.<L. *in-*+*vādo*, I go.]

**in-val'-id**, *adj.* without power, force, or authority; weak; void; having no legal force. **in-val'-i-date** (**-da-ted, -da-ting**), *v.* to render useless or powerless; to make null and void. **in-val-i-da'-tion**, *n.* the act of invalidating. **in-va-lid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* want of legal force or efficacy; disablement; disqualification. [L. *in-*+**valid.**]

**in'-va-lid** (*-lĭd* or *-leed*), *n.* one who is in bad health, sick, or infirm; one disabled by sickness or injury (*esp.* a soldier or sailor): *v.* (**-lid-ed, -lid-ing**), to enter on the sick list; to report (a soldier or sailor) as unfit for active service; to remove or discharge from active service on account of sickness or injury (*see* previous word).

**in-val'-u-a-ble**, *adj.* of very great value; priceless; inestimable. [L. *in-*+**value.**]

**in'-var**, *n.* an alloy of steel and nickel which expands very slightly indeed with heat, and is, for this reason, largely used in the making of scientific instruments. [<**invariable.**]

**in-va'-ri-a-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* not variable; always remaining the same; occurring alike in every case. **in-va'-ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.* **in-va'-ri-a-bly**, *adv.* **in-va-ri-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *in-*+**variable.**]

**in-vec'-tive** (*-tiv*), *n.* an attack in angry and bitter words (spoken or written): *adj.* abusive; satirical. [<root of **inveigh.**]

**in-veigh'** (*-vā'*), (**-veighed', -veigh'-ing**), *v.* to speak violently (against); to rail at. [F.<L. *in-*+*vĕho*, I carry.]

**in-vei'-gle** (*-vē'-gl*), (**-gled, -gling**), *v.* to entice; to ensnare; to wheedle; to persuade to something wicked. **in-vei'-gle-ment**, *n.* enticement. [F.<L. *ab-*+*ocŭlus*, the eye.]

**in-vent'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to find out; to originate; to contrive; to devise; to frame in the mind. **in-ven'-tion**, *n.* that which is invented; fabrication; forgery. [NOTE:—An **invention** is a contrivance of something which did not exist before. It differs from **discovery**, which is a bringing to light of something which *did* exist before.] **in-ven'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* ready in contrivance. **in-ven'-tor** (not **-er**), *n.* (*f.* **-tress**), one who —, or who finds out something new. **Invention of the Cross**, a festival of the Anglican and R.C. Churches, kept on 3rd May, in commemoration of the discovery (*i.e.*, invention) of the Cross of Christ at Jerusalem in 326 A.D. by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. [F.<L. *invĕnĭo*, I discover.]

**in'-ven-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a descriptive list of

articles (in a house or other place); any catalogue of movables. [L. *in-*+*vĕnio*, I come.]

**In-ver-ness'** (**cape**), a kind of sleeveless overcoat or ulster (man's) with a movable cape. [<*Inverness*, in Scotland.]

**in-verse'**. *See* next word.

**in-vert'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to place upside down; to put in contrary order; to turn in, or about. **in-vert'-ed**, *adj.* turned upside down. **in-verse'**, *adj.* in contrary order. **in-verse'-ly**, *adv.* in an inverted order or manner. **in-ver'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* act of inverting, or state of being inverted; a change of place, order, or position. **invert sugar**, *see* **sugar**. [L. *in-*+*verto*, I turn.]

**in-ver'-te-brate**, or **in-ver'-te-bral**, *adj.* not having a back-bone; weak; irresolute: *n.* an animal having no vertebral column. **in-ver-te-bra'-ta**, *n. pl.* [L.] a general name for all animals except the vertebrata. [NOTE:—The *s.* **-tum** is not used in English.] [L. *in-*+**vertebrate.**]

**in-vest'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to clothe; to surround or besiege (a town or fortress); to put out (money) to obtain interest or profit; to make a purchase; to place in office or authority. **in-ves'-ti-ture**, *n.* the act or ceremony of placing any one in office. **in-vest'-ment**, *n.* a close siege; a blockade; putting out (of money); that in which anything is invested. **in-ves'-tor**, *n.* [F.<L. *in-*+*vestis*, a garment.]

**in-ves'-ti-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to search or enquire into carefully. **in-ves-ti-ga'-tion**, *n.* thorough enquiry into; research; study. [L. *in-*+*vestigĭum*, a footprint, track.]

**in-vet'-er-ate**, *adj.* firmly established (by long time); deep-rooted; confirmed in a habit; habitual; obstinate. **in-vet'-er-a-cy** (*-ă-sĭ*), *n.* deep-rooted prejudice; hostility or hatred. [L. *in-*+*vĕtus*, old.]

**in-vid'-i-ous** (*-ĭ-us*), *adj.* likely to cause ill-will, hatred, or envy. **in-vid'-i-ous-ness**, *n.* **making invidious distinctions**, acting towards some persons by selection and with special treatment or attention, so that offence is caused to others. [L. *invidia*, envy, ill-will.]

**in-vig'-o-rate** (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to make vigorous or strong; to animate; to put life and energy into. **in-vig-o-ra'-tion**, *n.* **in-vig'-o-ra-tor**, *n.* [L. *in-*+*vĭgor*, vigour, force.]

**in-vin'-ci-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* unable to be conquered or overcome. **in-vin-ci-bil'-i-ty** (*-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **in-vin'-ci-bly**, *adv.* [F.<L. *in-*+*vinco*, I conquer]

**in-vi'-o-la-ble** (*-lă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be profaned, polluted, or violated; sacred; not to be broken. **in-vi'-o-la-bly**, *adv.* **in-vi-o-la-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **in-vi'-o-late**, *adj.* not violated; intact; uninjured. **in-vi'-o-late-ly**, *adv.* [L. *in-*+*viŏlo*. I injure, violate.]

**in-vis'-i-ble** (*-viz'-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* not visible; not capable of being seen. **in-vis-i-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **in-vis'-i-bly**, *adv.* **invisible green**, a shade of green so dark that it is nearly black. **invisible ink**, *see* **ink**. [L. *in-*+**visible.**]

**in-vite'** (**-vi'-ted, -vi'-ting**), *v.* to ask; to call; to ask to come; to attract; to encourage (as criticism); to induce. **in'-vite**, *n.* †an invitation. **in-vi-ta'-tion** (*-vĭ-*), *n.* the act of inviting; the spoken or written form by which a person is invited; the exhortation in the Communion Service of the Anglican Church preceding the Confession. **invitation dinner, concert**, etc., one attended only by those specially invited. **in-vi'-ter**, *n.* **in-vi'-ting-ly**, *adv.* in an inviting or alluring manner. **in-vi'-ting-ness**, *n.* attractiveness. [F.<L. *invīto*, I invite.]

**in'-vo-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to call upon; to summon; to address in prayer. **in-vo-ca'-tion**, *n.* the act of addressing, *esp.* in prayer; a judicial call; a summons, demand, or order; an incantation, charm, or spell. **in-vo-ca'-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* **invocation of Saints**, asking the prayers of the Saints of God on behalf of oneself or others. [F.<L. *in-*+*vŏco*, I call.]

**in'-voice** (*-vois*), *n.* a detailed list (with prices) of goods supplied (sometimes called a "bill"): *v.* (**-voiced, -voicing**), to enter in an —; to make a bill of. [F. *envois*, things sent<*envoyer*, to send.]

**in-voke'** (**-voked', -vo'-king**), *v.* to call upon (*esp.* the Deity) solemnly or earnestly in prayer, or as a witness; to beg for aid or protection; to summon. [*See* **invocate.**]

**in'-vo-lu-cre** (*-loo-kĕr*), *n.* (in botany) a whorl, or set of bracts, around a flower, umbel, or head. [L. *involūcrum*, a

covering.]

**i-vol'-un-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), *adj* not willing; without intention; not having the power or will to choose. **in-vol'-un-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* without exercise of the will; unintentionally. [L. *in-*+**voluntary.**]

**i'-vo-lute** (or **-lu-ted**), *adj.* twisted; rolled spirally inward; mingled in a confused manner; (of shells) turned inwards: *n.* a curve formed by a point in a string which is being unrolled from another curve. **in-vo-lu'-tion,** *n.* complication; entanglement. [F.<L. *in-*+*volvo*, I roll.]

**i-volve'** (**-volved', -vol'-ving**), *v.* to roll or wrap up or round; to include; to comprise; to implicate (a person); to complicate (a thing). **in-vo-lu'-tion,** *n.* the act of —; (in mathematics) the raising of a number to a given power. [F.<L. *in-*+*volvo*, I roll.]

**i-vul'-ner-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be wounded. **in-vul-ner-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*) *n.* [L. *in-*+**vulnerable.**]

**i'-ward,** *adv.*: *adj* relating to the inside. **in'-wards,** *n.pl.* the entrails or bowels (of an animal): *adv.* **in'-ward-ly,** *adv.* **in'-ward-ness,** *n.* the inner nature, essence, or meaning. [A.S. *innan-weard.*]

**i-wrought'** (*-rawt'*), *adj.* worked in, *esp.* with a graving tool; adorned (with engraved figures). [A.S. *in-*+**wrought.**]

**.O.,** India Office.

**-o** (*ī'-ō*), *n.* an exclamation of joy or triumph. [L.<Gr.]

**-o-dine** (*-dĭn* or *-dīn*), *n.* one of the non-metallic chemical elements, so called from the violet colour of its vapour. **i'-o-date,** *n.* any salt of iodic acid. **i-od'-ic,** *adj.* containing iodine. **i'-o-dide,** *n.* a compound of iodine with a metal or other substance. **i'-o-dism** (*-dĭzm*), *n.* a sickly state of the body caused by the long-continued use of iodates as medicines. [F.<Gr. *iōdēs*, violet-coloured < *iŏn*, a violet + *eidos*, form, appearance.]

**-od'-o-form,** *n.* a lemon-yellow crystalline compound of iodine, used as a medicine and as an anti-septic in surgical dressings. [**iodine**+**form.**]

**.O.F.,** Independent Order of Foresters.

**.O.G.T.,** Independent Order of Good Templars.

**'-o-lite,** *n.* a transparent, precious stone emitting a violet-coloured light. [Gr. *iŏn*, a violet + *lĭthos*, a stone.]

**I.O.M.,** Isle of Man.

**i'-on,** *n.* (in *elec.*) one of the parts into which a substance is broken up by electrolysis, *i.e.*, electrical decomposition. **i'-on-ize** (**-ized, -iz-ing**), *v.* to reduce to ions; to evolve ions in decomposition by electrolysis. **i-on-i-za'-tion** (*-shŭn*), *n.* the evolution of ions. [Gr. *iŏn*<*iĕnai*, to go.]

**I-on'-ic** (*-ĭk*) or **I-o'-ni-an,** *adj.* pertaining to Ionia, a district on the western coast of Asia Minor, colonized (11th cent. B.C.) by Greeks; denoting an order in architecture distinguished by the ram's-horn (or spiral) volute on its capital. **Ionic dialect,** the most important of the three main branches of the ancient Greek language, the others being the Doric and the Æolic: the Attic, a form of the Ionic, was the purest form of Greek speech; the Doric, the broadest; the Ionic, the smoothest.

**I.O.O.F.,** Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

**I.O.R.,** Independent Order of Rechabites.

**i-o'-ta** (*-tă*), *n.* a jot; a very small particle. [<the Greek letter "ι", the smallest in the Greek alphabet.]

**I.O.U.,** I owe you: a form of acknowledging a debt.

**ip-e-cac-u-an'-ha** (*-kak-ū-an'-ă*), *n.* the bitter root of a South American plant; the medicine (tonic or emetic) obtained from it. [Brazilian.]

***ip'-se dix'-it,*** *n.* (*pl.* ***-its***), [L.] *lit.* he himself has said (it); a confident assertion.

***ip-sis'-si-ma ver'-ba,*** [L.] the exact or very words.

***ip'-so fac'-to,*** [L.] by the fact itself; thereby.

***ip'-so ju'-re,*** [L.] by the law itself.

***i.q.*** (abbreviation of *i'-dem quod*), [L.] the same as.

**I.R.,** Inland Revenue.

**i-ra'-de** (*ĭ-rä'-dā*), *n.* a written decree of the Sultan of Turkey. [T.<Ar. *irādah*, will, desire.]

**I-ra'-ni-an,** *adj.* relating to Iran or Persia: *n.* a Persian, or one of a kindred race. [P. *Irān*, Persia.]

**i-ras'-ci-ble** (*ī-ras'-sĭ-bl* or *ĭr-ras'-*). *adj.* of angry nature; irritable; hot-tempered; passionate; easily provoked. **i-ras-ci-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *ira*, anger.]

**ire** (*īr*), *n.* anger; wrath. **i-rate'** (*ī-rāt'*

or *ī'-răt*), *adj.* angry; incensed; enraged. **ire'-ful,** *adj.* full of ire; resentful; angry; furious. [L. *ira*, anger.]

**i-re'-ni-con.** *See* **eirenicon.**

**i'-ri-dal** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* of or belonging to the iris, or to the rainbow. [*See* **iris.**]

**i-ri-des'-cence** (*-sens*), *n.* showing or shining with colours like those of the rainbow, soap-bubbles, etc. **i-ri-des'-cent,** *adj.* showing colours like those of the rainbow; full of life and colour. [*See* **iris.**]

**i-rid'-i-um** (*ī-rĭd'-ĭ-* or *ĭr-ĭd'-ĭ-*), *n.* a very hard, whitish metal found in the ores of platinum, not much affected by acids, and fusing with difficulty: used for the tips of gold pen-nibs, etc. [*See* **iris.**]

**i'-ris,** *n.* (*pl.* **i'-ris-es,** rarely **i'-ri-des** (*-dēz*)), the rainbow; the coloured ring of the eye; the name of a bulbous plant and its flower, also called the fleur-de-lis (*q.v.*). **i-ri'-tis** or **ir-i-di'-tis,** *n.* inflammation of the iris of the eye. [L. < Gr. *iris*, the rainbow.]

**I'-rish,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Ireland or its people: *n.* a native or inhabitant of Ireland; the language of the people. **I'-rish-ism,** *n.* an Irish peculiarity (*esp.* of speech). **I'-rish-ry,** *n.* the native people of Ireland. **Irish Guards,** a regiment of Irishmen formed in 1900 by order of Queen Victoria, in recognition of the bravery of the Irish soldiers in the Boer War (1899—1902). **Irish moss,** carrageen, an edible sea-weed. **Irish stew,** a hash of meat (*esp.* mutton) and vegetables.

**irk,** *v.* (now used only in present tense in the phrase **it irks me**), to weary; to trouble. **irk'-some,** *adj.* causing weariness and distaste; tiresome; unpleasant. **irk'-some-ness,** *n.* [M.E. *irken*, to be weary, disgusted.]

**i'-ron** (*ī'-ŭrn*, not *ī'-rŏn*), *n.* the most common of metals; a golf club with an iron head; an instrument for smoothing linen; strength; (in *pl.*) fetters: *adj.* formed of iron; resembling iron; robust: *v.* (**i'-roned, i'-ron-ing**), to smooth out with a hot iron; to fetter. **i'-ron-er,** *n.* **i'-ron-mon-ger** (*-mun-*), *n.* a dealer in articles made of iron. **i'-ron-mon-ger-y,** *n.* a general name for articles made of iron. **iron-bound,** *adj.* bound with iron; rugged and rocky (as a coast); hard and fast. **iron-founder,** *n.* one who founds or casts iron. **iron-foundry,** *n.* a place where iron is melted out of the ore, or cast. **iron-grey,** *n.* a dark-grey colour like that of freshly broken iron: *adj.* **iron horse,** a locomotive. **iron-master,** *n.* one who owns a foundry or ironworks, *esp.* a large one. **iron-mould,** *n.* a brownish-yellow spot or stain on linen, etc., caused by contact with iron when damp. **iron pyrites** (*pī-rī'-tēz*), an ore composed of iron and sulphur. **i'-ron-side,** *n.* a man of firm, strong resolution; (in *pl.*) a name first given to Cromwell's troopers (cavalry, 1644—5), and afterwards applied to his whole army. **i'-ron-stone,** *n.* any ore of iron. **i'-ron-ware,** *n.* smaller articles made of iron. **i'-ron-wood,** *n.* the name given to several trees which produce heavy, hard, strong wood; the wood itself. **i'-ron-work,** *n.* anything made of iron; the parts of a building, etc., made of iron; in *pl.* a place where iron is manufactured. **The Iron Age,** a term used to indicate the period when people began first to use iron for weapons and cutting tools; a period of cruel oppression. **The Iron Duke,** a name sometimes given to the famous Duke of Wellington, on account of his great steadfastness of purpose and quiet determination. **Bessemer iron,** pig-iron for manufacturing into Bessemer steel. **cast iron,** iron melted and run into moulds (it is very brittle). **Italian iron** (or **tally-iron**), *n.* an instrument for fluting and frilling linen, lace, etc. **malleable iron,** cast iron cleared of its impurities and capable of being hammered. **pig iron,** the form in which cast iron is made at the blast-furnace, the melted iron being run into moulds called "pigs." **wrought iron,** the purest form of iron, suitable for forging. **in irons,** with fetters on. **to have too many irons in the fire,** to be trying to do too many things at once. **the — entered into his soul,** a phrase indicating that great grief, sorrow, or trouble had come upon a person. **to rule with a rod of —,** to govern with great severity. **to strike while the — is hot,** to act with promptness at a favourable opportunity [A.S. *īren.*]

**i'-ron-clad,** *adj.* clothed or covered with iron: *n.* a ship-of-war plated with, or cased in, sheets of iron. [**iron** + **clad.**]

**i'-ron-y** (*-rŭn-ĭ*), *n.* saying the contrary of what is intended to be understood; satire; sarcasm. **i-ron'-ic,** or **i-ron'-i-cal,** *adj.* meaning the opposite of what is said; satirical. **i-ron'-ics,** *n. pl.* the use or art of —. [F. < L. < Gr. *eirōneia,* dissimulation.]

**ir-ra'-di-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to brighten with rays of light; to illuminate; to shine upon; to enlighten intellectually. **ir-ra'-di-ance,** or **ir-ra'-di-an-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* **ir-ra'-di-ant,** *adj.* shedding beams of light. **ir-ra-di-a'-tion,** *n.* illumination; brightness; intellectual enlightenment. [L. *in-* + *rādius,* a ray (of light).]

**ir-ra'-tion-al** (*-rash'-ŭn-*), *adj.* not rational or according to reason; void of reason; absurd; foolish. **ir-ra'-tion-al-ly,** *adv.* [L. *in-* + **rational.**]

**ir-rec-on-ci'-la-ble,** *adj.* not able to be reconciled, or made to agree. [L. *in-* + **reconcile.**]

**ir-re-deem'-a-ble,** *adj.* not able to be redeemed; hopelessly lost; (of paper money) not convertible into cash, or without guarantee that the issuing authority ever undertakes to pay coin for it. [L. *in-* + **redeem.**]

**Ir-re-dent'-ist,** *n.* one of a political party in Italy, since 1878, which advocates that all Italian-speaking districts in other countries should be joined with the mother-country to form a United Italy. [I. *irredenta Italia,* Italy unredeemed.]

**ir-re-du'-ci-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be reduced or lessened. **irreducible minimum,** said of anything which cannot be further reduced, lessened, or curtailed. [L. *in-* + **reduce.**]

**ir-ref'-ra-ga-ble** (*-rĕ-gă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be broken; (of argument or statement) not able to be refuted or shown to be wrong; unanswerable. [F. < L. *in-* + *re-* + *frango,* I break.]

**ir-re-fu'-ta-ble** (or *ir-ref'-*), *adj.* that cannot be refuted, disproved, or denied. [L. *in-* + **refute.**]

**ir-reg'-u-lar,** *adj.* not regular; (of conduct) not strictly moral, honourable, or orderly. **ir-reg-u-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* deviation from rule; wrong conduct; vice. **ir-reg'-u-lars,** *n. pl.* (of troops) not belonging to the regular army; not in regular service. [L. *in-* + **regular.**]

**ir-rel'-e-vant,** *adj.* not to the purpose; that does not apply; not relating to, or bearing on, the subject. **ir-rel'-e-vance,** *n.* [L. *in-* + **relevant.**]

**ir-re-li'-gious** (*-lij'-us*), *adj.* destitute of religion; ungodly. **ir-re-li'-gion** (*-lij'-ŭn*), *n.* [L. *in-* + **religion.**]

**ir-re-me'-di-a-ble,** *adj.* not able to be remedied; hopelessly bad; incurable. [L. *in-* + **remedy.**]

**ir-re-mo'-va-ble** (*-moo'-*), *adj.* not able to be removed. [L. *in-* + **move.**]

**ir-rep'-ar-a-ble** (not *ir-re-păr'-*, nor *ir-re-pā'-*), *adj.* not able to be repaired, recovered, set right, or made good. [L. *in-* + **repair.**]

**ir-re-pres'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be repressed or restrained. [L. *in-* + **repress.**]

**ir-re-proach'-a-ble,** *adj.* not able to be reproached or blamed; blameless; faultless. [L. *in-* + **reproach.**]

**ir-re-sist'-i-ble** (*-zist'-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* not able to be resisted or withstood; overpowering; too strong, weighty, or fascinating to be resisted. [L. *in-* + **resist.**]

**ir-res'-o-lute** (*-rez'-*), *adj.* not resolute; weak in purpose; wavering. **ir-res-o-lu'-tion,** *n.* indecision of character; undecided opinion; doubt. [L. *in-* + **resolute.**]

**ir-re-spec'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* (*usu.* followed by *of*) without regard to; exclusive of. [L. *in-* + **respect.**]

**ir-re-spon'-si-ble,** *adj.* not liable to be called to account; not answerable for conduct or actions; of no weight, importance, standing, or authority. **ir-re-spon-si-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* [F. < L. *in-* + **respond.**]

**ir-re-triev'-a-ble** (*-trēv'-ă-bl*), *adj.* not able to be retrieved or set right. [L. *in-* + **retrieve.**]

**ir-rev'-er-ence,** *n.* want or absence of reverence; disrespect (*esp.* in matters of religion). **ir-rev'-er-ent,** *adj.* [L. *in-* + **reverence.**]

**ir-rev'-o-ca-ble** (*-kă-*) (not *-re-vō'-ka-*, nor *-re-vŏk'-*), *adj.* not able to be called back or undone; beyond recovery; unalterable. [L. *in-* + **revoke.**]

**ir'-ri-gate** (*-rĭ-*), (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to cause water to flow over or through (land); to supply land with water (*esp.* by means of artificial channels or streams); (in medicine) to apply lotion to a wound continuously. **ir-ri-ga'-tion,** *n.* **ir'-ri-ga-ble,** *adj.* capable of

being irrigated. [L. *in-*+*rĭgo*, I wet, I water.]

**ir'-ri-tant,** *adj.* (*esp.* in Scotland) rendering null and void (at law). **ir'-ri-tancy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *irrĭto*, I make void.]

**ir'-ri-tate** (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to make angry; to annoy; to provoke; to cause heat and redness to (a wound). **ir'-ri-ta-ble,** *adj.* easily angered; inflamed; fiery (of temper). **ir-ri-ta-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* irritable nature. **ir'-ri-tancy,** *n.* state of being irritant. **ir'-ri-tant,** *n.* that which — or causes irritation; (in medicine) anything that incites a sluggish organ (of the body) to do its work: *adj.* **ir-ri-ta'-tion,** *n.* provocation; vexation; excitement; annoyance; the act of inflaming, or the inflammation itself. [L. *irrĭto*, I irritate.]

**ir-rup'-tion,** *n.* a bursting-in; a sudden inroad (as of hostile forces); an invasion. **ir-rup'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* [L. *in-*+*rumpo*, I burst.]

**Ir'-ving-ite,** *n.* a popular name for a member of the Catholic Apostolic Church, founded in 1835, on the teachings of *Ed. Irving* (1792–1834), a former minister of the Church of Scotland. **Ir'-ving-ism,** *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Irvingites.

**Is.,** *Isaiah* (a book of the Bible).

**is.,** islands.

**is'-a-bel** (*iz'-*), or **is-a-bel'-la,** *n.* a light greyish-yellow or drab colour: *adj.* [<*Isabella*, a proper name.]

**I.S.(B.),** Imperial Service (Badge) for Territorials who are willing to serve abroad.

**Ish'-ma-el-ite,** *n.* a descendant of Ishmael; an outcast; one at war with society and its usages. [*See Genesis* xvi., 12.]

**i'-sin-glass** (*-zin-*), *n.* a kind of gelatine, originally prepared from the air-bladder of the sturgeon and some other freshwater fishes. [NOTE:—Much of the isinglass now sold is refined glue.] [D. *huizen*, a kind of sturgeon+*blas*, a bladder.]

**Is'-lam** (*-iz'-*), or **Is'-lam-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the Mohammedan religion; the whole Mohammedan world. **Is'-lam-ite,** *n.* a Mohammedan: *adj.* pertaining to Mohammedanism. **Pan-is'-lam-ism,** *n.* a movement in favour of uniting all Mohammedan nations, particularly for ends hostile to non-Mohammedans. **Pan-is-lam'-ic,** *adj.* [Ar. *islām*, resignation, obedience to God.]

**is'-land** (*ī'-*), or **isle** (*īl*), *n.* land surrounded by water; a large, floating mass. **is'-land-er** (*ī'-*), *n.* one who inhabits an island. **isles'-man,** *n.* an inhabitant or native of any group of islands (*esp.* of the Hebrides, Orkneys, or Shetlands, off the coast of Scotland). **is'-let** (*ī'-*), *n.* a very small island. [F.<L. *insŭla*, an island.]

**I.S.(M.),** Imperial Service (Medal).

**isn't,** contraction of **is not.**

**I.S.O.,** Imperial Service Order.

**i'-so-bar,** *n.* a line (drawn or imaginary) on a globe, map, or chart, through the positions of places at which the mean (average) height of the barometer (at sea level) is the same. **i-so-bar'-ic** or **i-so-bar-o-met'-ric,** *adj.* showing equal weight or pressure (of the air). [Gr. *isos*, equal+*băros*, weight.]

**i-soch'-ro-nous** (*-sŏk'-ro-nus*), or **-nal,** *adj.* of equal times (as of the swinging of two or more pendulums); performed or taking place in equal times, or at the same time. [Gr. *isos*, equal+*chrŏnos*, time.]

**i'-so-late** (*ī'-sō-* or *ĭss'-ō-*), (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to place by itself; to place in a lonely position; to separate from others; to detach; (in *chem.*) to separate from all foreign substances or impurities. **i-so-la'-tion,** *n.* separation from others; the separation (from others) of patients suffering from infectious diseases; solitariness. [I. *isolāre*<L. *insŭla*, an island.]

**i-so-met'-ric** (or **-ric-al**), *adj.* relating to equality of measure. **isometric projection,** a method of perspective drawing in which the lines are all accurately drawn to scale, but do not converge to a vanishing point, as in ordinary perspective. [Gr. *isos*, equal+*mĕtron*, a measure]

**i-sos'-ce-les** (*-se-lēz*), *adj.* having two equal sides (as a triangle). [Gr. *isos*, equal+*skĕlos*, a leg.]

**i-so-ther'-mal,** *adj.* relating to equal degrees of heat (temperature). **isothermal line,** or **i'-so-therm,** *n.* a line drawn (on a map or globe) through places having the same mean annual temperature. [Gr. *isos*, equal+*thermŏs*, heat.]

**i-so-trop'-ic,** *adj.* showing the same peculiar physical properties or actions

in every part (*e.g.*, elasticity; conduction of heat and electricity). [L.< Gr. *isos*, equal + *trópos*, a turn, way, manner.]

**Is'-ra-el-ite** (*ĭz'-*), *n.* one of the people of Israel; a Jew. **Is-ra-el-i'-tish,** *adj.* Jewish; Hebrew. [<*Israel*, see *Gen.* xxxii., 28.]

**is'-sue** (*ish'-ū*, or *iss'-sū*), **(-sued, -su-ing),** *v.* to go or come out; to spring; to proceed; to send out (a book, newspaper, etc); to proclaim or set forth with authority: *n.* that which —; offspring; the end or result; a flow of blood or matter from the body; an artificial ulcer made to promote discharge; (in law) the specific point in a suit between two parties needing to be settled or determined; the subject-matter of a debate or controversy. **is'-su-er,** *n.* **at issue,** at variance. **to join issue,** to take opposite views on a point in debate. [F <L. *exeo*, I go out.]

**Isth'-mi-an** (*ist'-* or *iss'-*), *adj.* belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: *esp.* in **Isthmian games,** one of the national festivals of ancient Greece, at which many athletic contests took place.

**isth'-mus** (*ist'-* or *iss'-*), *n.* a narrow neck of land connecting two larger portions. [Gr. *isthmŏs*, a neck, narrow passage.]

**I-tal'-i-an,** *adj.* belonging to Italy: *n.* a native of Italy; the language of Italy. **I-tal'-i-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to the Italian language. **Italian cloth,** a cotton fabric (often with a fine twill) highly calendered on the face side. **Italian warehouseman,** a dealer in the finer kinds of groceries, as vermicelli, macaroni, dried fruits, salad-oil, etc.

**i-tal'-ics** (*ĭ-*), *n. pl. a style of printing (first used in Italy) in which the letters slope to the right, as in these three lines.* **i-tal'-i-cize** (*-sīz*), **(-cized, -ci-zing),** *v.* to print in —. [<L. *Italĭcus*, Italian.]

**itch** (*ich*), *n.* a skin disease; an irritating feeling in the skin: *v.* **(itched, itch'-ing),** to have an irritating sensation in the skin; to have a constant, restless desire; to long for. **itch'-y,** *adj.* [O. E. *giccan*, to itch.]

**I'-tem,** *adv.* also: *n.* a separate particular (in an account, description, catalogue, etc.). [L. *ītem*, also.]

**It'-er-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to repeat; to do or say over again. **it-er-a'-tion,** *n.* repeating. **it'-er-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* [L. *ītero*, I repeat <*ĭterum*, again.]

**i-tin'-er-ant** (*ī-*), *adj.* travelling about a country; wandering; not settled. **i-tin'-er-an-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* **i-tin'-er-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *n.* the route followed on a journey; a guide-book for travellers; a record of a journey. **i-tin'-er-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to travel about; to wander. **itinerant minister,** a clergyman or preacher who travels about from one church or chapel to another. **itinerant trader,** one who hawks goods about for sale (like a costermonger). **itinerant justices,** judges who travel from one circuit to another. [L. *ĭter*, *ĭtĭn-eris*, a journey.]

**its,** poss. case of **it.** [Note:—No apostrophe.]

**it's,** contraction of **it is.**

**I've,** contraction of **I have.**

**i'-vo-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a hard, white, bony substance, composing the tusks of the elephant, sea-horse, etc.: † in *pl.* the teeth: *adj.* of —. **i'-vor-ine,** *n.* a general name for imitations of ivory, or for dentifrices, face-powders, etc., that give a surface-appearance of ivory. **ivory-black** or **bone-black,** *n.* a fine, black pigment made by calcining ivory (or bone) dust in a closed vessel. **ivory-nut,** *n.* the seed of the **ivory-palm** tree, common in South America: from 4 to 9 seeds, each about the size of a hen's egg, grow together in a hard case: when dry, they resemble ivory in texture and colour, and are called **vegetable ivory:** they are used for making buttons, etc. **ivory-paper,** *n.* a thick paper or thin cardboard, with a highly glazed and smooth surface. [F.<L. *ĕbur*, ivory.]

**i'-vy** (*-vĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **i'-vies**), a common, evergreen climbing plant. **i'-vied** (*-vĭd*), (not **i'-vyed,** which is obsolete), *adj.* covered or overgrown with —, (also **ivy-marked**). [A.S. *ifig.*]

**I.W.,** Isle of Wight.

**i-wis'** (*ĭ-wĭs'*) or **y-wys',** *adv.* certainly; indeed; true; sometimes wrongly written "I wis," as if meaning "I know." [A.S. *gewis*, certain.]

**I.Y.,** Imperial Yeomanry.

**iz'-ar,** *n.* the outer garment of Moslem women, a kind of long, cotton mantle. [Ar.]

**iz'-ard,** *n.* the old name for the letter "Z."

## J

**j**, the tenth letter of the alphabet. In Latin, the Romans used "i" to represent the two sounds of "i" and "j"; "j" is a comparatively modern letter in English, and came into general use about 1630 to represent a consonantal sound, *i.e.*, the sound of "y" in "yet." Its exact original sound is found in "hallelujah."

**jab (jabbed, jab'-bing)**, *v.* to thrust or poke (as with the end of a stick, etc.); to stab. [?]

**jab'-ber (-bered, -ber-ing)**, *v.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly; to gabble; to chatter (as monkeys): *n.* chatter. **jab'-ber-er**, *n.* one who —. [<root of **gabble**.]

**jab-o-ran'-di**, *n.* the dried leaves of a Brazilian plant, used in medicine. [Brazilian.]

**ja-bot'** (*zhă-bō'*), *n.* an ornamental frill (*usu.* of lace) on a man's shirt front, or a woman's bodice; a lady's neck-tie made of lace, or of lawn trimmed with lace, ending down the front of the bodice in a frill. [F. *jabot*, a frill.]

**ja'-cinth** (*-sinth*), *n.* a precious stone of an orange-reddish colour; the hyacinth (a flowering plant). [<**hyacinth**.]

**Jack**, *n.* a familiar term or nickname for *John*; a sailor; a playing-card (the knave) marked with the figure of a servant; any instrument or contrivance for taking the place of a youth as helper; the male of some animals; the flag displayed from the bow-sprit of a ship; a measure (¼ pint); the ball bowled-at in bowls; a machine for turning a spit; a screw for raising heavy weights; (in telephoning) a contrivance for connecting an instrument with the circuit. **Jack-a-dandy**, *n.* a dandy or fop; a conceited fellow. **jack'-ass**, *n.* a male ass; a stupid fellow. **Jack-a-lantern** (or **Jack-o'-**), *n.* a pale light appearing in damp lands; a "Will-o'-the wisp." **jack'-boot**, *n.* a boot reaching above the knee. **jack'-daw**, *n.* a kind of crow. **jack-frost**, *n.* a hard frost personified as a mischievous fellow. **jack-in-office**, *n.* one holding a petty office with pride and arrogance. **Jack-in-the-box**, *n.* a toy consisting of a box with a figure in it, which springs up when the lid is lifted. **jack-in-the-green**, *n.* a May-day chimney-sweep decorated with green leaves, etc. **Jack Ketch**, *n.* the public hangman (so called from the name of a former holder of the office who died in 1686). **jack'-knife**, *n.* a large, strong, pocket clasp-knife. **jack-of-all-trades**, *n.* one who can put his hand to almost everything; a dabbler in many kinds of work. **jack-plane**, *n.* a strong, heavy plane used by joiners for coarse work. **jack-pudding**, *n.* a clown, mountebank, or buffoon. **Jack Sprat**, a little man. **jack-staff**, *n.* a short staff at the end of the bow-sprit of a ship from which the **jack-flag** is flown. **jack-stay**, *n.* a rope, rod or batten placed along a yard to bend the sail to. **jack-straw**, *n.* a low, servile fellow; a man of no resources, worth, or importance. **Jack-tar**, *n.* a sailor. **jack-towel**, *n.* a rough, coarse towel. **cheap-jack**, *n.* a tradesman wandering from place to place, who sells goods at a cheap rate. **yellow-jack**, *n.* yellow fever. † **every man Jack**, every one. **before you can say Jack Robinson**, immediately; at once. [F. *Jacques*, James; in English the name is transferred to *John*.]

**jack'-al** (*-ăl*), *n.* a beast of prey of the dog kind; sometimes called *the lion's provider*, from a mistaken notion that he guided the lion to his prey; a tool; a parasite. [F. *chacal*<P. *shaghāl*.]

**jack'-a-napes**, *n.* a monkey; an ape; an impertinent fellow. [<**Jack-o'-apes** (o' =of), a man who exhibited monkeys.]

**jack'-et**, *n.* a short, outer garment for males; a short coat for men or women; an outer coat or covering of any kind used as a protection; the skin of a potato: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to clothe, cover, or surround with a jacket; to give a beating to. **Norfolk jacket**, a man's loose-fitting jacket held in at the waist by a belt. **shooting jacket**, a man's loose-fitting jacket with big pockets. [O.F. *jaquette*<root of *Jack*.]

**Jac-o-be'-an**, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the time of James I. of England (1603-25). **Jac'-o-bin**, *n.* one of the order of Preaching, Dominican, or Black friars; one of a society of revolutionists in France (1789) who met in the hall of the convent of the Jacobin Friars in Paris. **Jac'-o-bite**, *n.* a supporter of James II. of England and his descend-

ants (against the Orange and Hanoverian dynasties). [L. *Jacōbus*, James.]

**Jacob's-ladder,** *n.* a ladder of ropes with wooden steps; a small, garden plant with blue or white flowers. [*See Genesis* xxviii. 12.]

**jac'-o-net** (less correctly **jac'-co**), *n.* a light, cotton fabric (rather stouter than muslin) used for dresses, etc. (Sometimes erroneously spelt **jac-que-nette'** (*-net'*), as though it were a French word). [<*Jagannāth*, in India, where first manufactured.]

**jac-quard'** (*zhăk-ârd'*) **loom,** a loom for weaving figured goods. [<Joseph M. *Jacquard* (1752-1834), a French mechanic, who invented it in 1801.]

**jacqu'-er-ie** (*zhak'-ĕr-ĭ*), *n.* the revolt of the peasants of northern France against the nobles (1357-8); any revolt of the peasantry. [<*Jacques*, James; an old name in France for a peasant.]

**Jacques Bon-homme'** (*zhăk bŏn-hŏm'*), a popular name for a French peasant.

**jac-ti-ta'-tion,** *n.* boasting language or gestures; a twitching or convulsive movement of a limb or muscle. **jactitation of marriage,** a false, boastful statement of being married to some person. [L. *jacto*, I toss, vaunt, boast.]

**jac'-u-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to dart or throw out. **jac-u-la'-tion,** *n.* [L. *jacŭlum*, a dart.]

**jade,** *n.* a worn-out horse; a hussy: *v.* (**ja'-ded, ja'-ding**), to tire out. **ja'-ded,** *adj.* tired out. [?]

**jade,** *n.* a hard stone of a dark-green colour used for ornamental purposes. [F. < Sp. *ijada* < L. *ilia*, the loins. The stone was believed to cure pain in the side.]

**ja-doo'** (*yâ-doo'*), *n.* a fibre (called artificial silk) spun from wood-pulp, and very largely used in the manufacture of various (so-called) silk fabrics. [?]

**jag,** *n.* a notch; a rough, pointed protuberance: *v.* (**jagged, jag'-ging**), to notch at the edges; to make ragged or uneven. **jag'-ged,** or **jag'-gy** (*-gĭ*), *adj.* notched; rough-edged or uneven. **jag'-ger,** *n.* one who —; a wheel with a notched edge for making ornamental jags (in cakes, etc.). [C. *gag*, a notch, a cleft.]

**jag'-ger-y,** *n.* a coarse, brown sugar (*esp.* East Indian) made from the juice of several kinds of palm. [Hind. *jagri.*]

**jag'-uar** (*jag'-wâr* or *jag'-ū-ăr*), *n.* a fierce, wild animal of the leopard kind, found in S. America. [Brazilian *jaguara.*]

**Jah** (*jâ*), *n.* Jehovah. [H.]

**Jah'-veh,** *n.* **Je-ho'-vah,** the Lord. **Jah'-vist,** *n.* one of a Jewish sect, worshippers of God under the name of **Jahveh.** [H.]

**jail** (*jāl*), *n.* a gaol; a prison. **jail'-er,** *n.* (*f.* **-er-ess**), keeper of a prison. [Note:—The spelling **jailor** is now rare.] **jail-bird,** *n.* a prisoner in jail; one who has been in jail. **jail-delivery,** *n.* the clearing of a jail, by bringing all untried prisoners to trial. **jail-fever,** *n.* a bad kind of typhus fever, caused, in former times, by overcrowding in jails, and by their insanitary condition. **to break jail,** to escape out of prison. [Note:—The old spelling **gaol** is still used, but is dying out, and **jail** is preferable.] [F. < L.L. *gabiŏla*, a cage < L. *căvĕa*, a hollow, a cavity, a cage.]

**Jain'-ism** (*jīn'-izm*), *n.* a religious system of the Hindoos, practised by the **Jains,** closely resembling Buddhism. [Hind.]

**jal'-ap,** *n.* a drug, obtained from the tuberous root of a plant first brought from *Jalapa* (in Mexico), used in the preparation of purgative medicines.

**jal-ou-sie'** (*zhal-oo-zē'*), *n.* an outside wooden window-blind for shading a room from the sun (*esp.* in hot countries); a Venetian blind. [<root of **jealous.**]

**jam,** *n.* a conserve formed by boiling fruit in sugar to a thick syrup. [? <**jam,** in the sense of "to squeeze together."]

**jam** (**jammed, jam'-ming**), *v.* to press or squeeze in (or together) tightly; to wedge in: *n.* a mass (of people &c.) crowded together; pressure from a crowd. [? <**jamb.**]

**Jam,** *n.* a title given to certain native chiefs in parts of W. Hindostan. [?]

**jamb** (*jăm*), *n.* the side-post of a door, window, fireplace, etc. [<root of F. *jambe*, a leg.]

**jam'-bok,** *n.* a whip with a very long lash made of hippopotamus hide. [S. Af.]

**jam-da'-ni** (*-dâ'-*), *n.* a kind of muslin woven with designs of flowers. [E. Indian.]

**jam'-pan,** *n.* a kind of sedan-chair carried by four men, used in the hill-country of India. [E. Indian.]

***jam sat'-is est,*** [L.] now there is

enough ; no more is wanted.

**jane,** incorrect for **jean,** *q.v.*

**jan'-gle** (*-gl*), **(-gled, -gling),** *v.* to sound harshly or discordantly (*usu.* of bells) ; to quarrel or wrangle : *n.* discordant sound ; idle chatter ; quarrelling. **jan'-gler,** *n.* [O.F. *jangler.* Imit.]

**jan'-i-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **-tress, -tor-ess** or **-trix**), a door-keeper ; a house-porter. [L. *janua,* a door, a gate.]

**jan'-i-za-ry** (*-i-zā-rĭ*), *n.* one of the old Turkish foot-guard soldiers (from 1330 to 1826 : originally they were Christian slaves). [Note :—The forms **jan'-is-sa-ry** and **jan'-i-zar** are not now used.] [T. *yeñi,* new + *cheri,* soldiery.]

**Jan'-sen-ist,** one of a Christian sect, which held peculiar doctrines (called **Jan'-sen-ism**) with respect to divine grace and free-will. [< *Jansen* (died 1638), a R.C. Bishop of Ypres, in Flanders.]

**Jan'-u-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *n.* the first month of the year. [L. *Jānuārius,* of *Jānus,* the sun-god, "door-keeper of heaven," to whom the month was dedicated.]

† **Jap** (no full stop), *n.* (*pl.* **Japs**), Japanese : *adj.* of, or belonging to, Japan. [Note :—The Japanese strongly resent the use of this abbreviation, and consider it insulting.]

**Ja-pan',** *n.* an empire lying to the east of Asia. **ja-pan',** *n.* a kind of very hard varnish, made originally by the **Japanese :** *v.* **(-panned', -pan'-ning),** to varnish after the manner of the Japanese ; to make black and glossy. **Jap-an-ese',** *n.* the people and the language of Japan : *adj.* of or pertaining to Japan. **ja-pan'-ner,** *n.* **ja-pon'-i-ce** (*-sē*), *adv.* in the Japanese manner. **Japanese paper,** a hand-made paper of fine quality (made in Japan) and used for printing proofs of engravings and etchings. **japanned leather,** patent leather, *q.v.* **Jap silk** or **ja-pon',** *n.* a thin, strong kind of washing silk. **black japan** or **japan lacquer,** a hard jet-black varnish used for coating metal.

**jape (japed, ja'-ping),** *v.* to jest ; to jeer at or make sport of : *n.* a jest, joke, or trick. [? O.F.]

**ja-pon'-i-ca** (*-ĭ-kă*), *n.* a garden shrub, the *Japanese* camellia ; a kind of pear or quince from Japan.

**jar (jarred, jar'-ring),** *v.* to make a harsh, discordant noise ; to quarrel ; to be inconsistent with : *n.* a harsh, inharmonious sound ; a discord ; a thrill of the nerves or the feelings, caused by a shock. [? Imit.]

**jar,** *n.* an earthenware or glass vessel or water-pot. [F. *jarre* < Ar. *jarra,* a jar.]

**Jardin des Plantes** (*zhar-dañ dā plañt*), [F.] a botanical garden (*esp.* at Paris).

**jar-di-niere'** (*zhar-dĭ-nyār'*), *n.* an ornamental flower-stand for displaying flowers in a room. [F. *jardin,* garden.]

**jar'-gah,** *see* **jirgah.**

**jar'-gon,** *n.* confused talk ; gabble ; slang. [F. < ? L. *garrio,* I prate ; *see* **jar.**]

**jar-go-nelle'** (not **-nel'**) (*-nel'*), *n.* a kind of pear. [F. < ? P.]

**jarl** (*yärl*), *n.* an old Danish earl, noble, or chief. [Scand.]

**jar'-rah** (*-rä*), the mahogany gum-tree of West Australia : the timber of this tree is exceedingly durable, and is largely used for wood-paving. [Australian.]

† **jar'-vey** (*-vĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* *-veys*) (not **jar'-vy** nor **jar'-vie**), the driver of a cab or other public vehicle. [? < *Jarvis,* a man's name.]

**ja'-sey** (*-zĭ*), *n.* a wig made of worsted. [< *Jersey* yarn, of which made.]

**jas'-mine** (*-mĭn*) or **jes'-sa-mine,** *n.* a garden plant bearing fragrant flowers. [F. < P. *yāsmīn.*]

**jas'-per,** *n.* a hard, precious stone, a kind of quartz, used, when polished, for making vases, ink-stands, rings, etc. : *adj.* **jas'-per-y,** *adj.* [F. < L. < Gr. *iaspis* (a word of Eastern origin).]

**ja'-ta-ka** (*jä'-*), *n.* one of a series of Buddha legends ; a birth-story (*esp.* of Buddha [B.C. 562—482], founder of the Buddhist religion). [Sa.]

**jaun'-dice** (*-dis*), *n.* a disease accompanied by yellowness of the eyes, skin, etc., caused by bile in the blood. **jaun'-diced,** *adj.* affected with —; prejudiced ; biased. [F. *jaunisse* < L. *galbănus,* greenish-yellow.]

**jaunt,** *n.* an excursion ; a ramble : *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to go from place to place. **jaun'-ti-ly,** *adv.* **jaun'-ti-ness,** *n.* airiness ; showiness ; sprightliness. **jaun'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* gay ; sprightly. **jaunting-car,** *n.* a two-wheeled open vehicle with side seats placed back to back. [O.F. *jancer,* to stir.]

**jave'-lin** (*jav'-*), *n.* a light spear for throwing. [F. *javeline* < ? C.]

**jaw,** *n.* the bones (upper and lower) of

the mouth, containing the teeth; in *pl.* the mouth. **jaw'-bone,** *n.* the bone of the jaw containing the teeth. † **jaw-breaker,** *n.* a word hard to pronounce. **jaw-tooth,** *n.* one of the double or grinding teeth; a molar. [<root of chew.]

**jay** (*jā*), *n.* a gay-coloured bird of the crow kind. [F. *geai*<root of *gay*.]

**J.C.,** Jesus Christ.

**jeal'-ous** (*jel'-us*), *adj.* feeling envy or suspicion; eager and anxious for, or watchful over, one's rights or claims; watchful or solicitous for the name or character of others. **jeal'-ous-y,** *n.* suspicious fear of rivalry; envy; grudging. **jeal'-ous-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L.<Gr. *zēlos*, zeal.]

**jean** (*jān*), *n.* a strong twilled cotton cloth. **jean-nette'** (*jā-nēt'*), *n.* a coarse jean used for linings. **satin-jean,** *n.* a stout cotton cloth with smooth glossy surface. [? <*Genoa*, in Italy, where first made.]

**jeer (jeered, jeer'-ing),** *v.* to scoff; to mock at; to make sport of: *n.* mocking. **jeer'-er,** *n.* [? D.]

**je'-had,** *n.* more correctly **jī'-had,** *q.v.*

**Je-ho'-vah,** *n.* the chief Hebrew name of the Deity; the Lord; a name of God. **Je-ho-vis'-tic,** *adj.* relating to Jehovah, or to those passages in the Bible in which this name is used. [Note:—In the A.V. of the Bible this word is nearly always translated "the Lord."] [H.]

**Je'-hu,** *n.* a driver of horses (*esp.* one who drives rashly or daringly); a coachman. [<*Jehu*, a king of Israel (B.C. 843—816), who "driveth furiously," II. *Kings*, ix. 20.]

**je-june',** *adj.* empty; bare; barren; without interest; dry. **je-ju'-num,** *n.* a part of the small intestines. [L. *jējūnus*, fasting hungry.]

**jel'-ly,** *n.* the juice of fruit or meat thickened by boiling, so as to solidify on cooling; anything of a similar appearance and character; a food consisting of jelly sweetened or flavoured. **jel'-li-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to convert into, or to become, jelly. **jelly-bag,** *n.* a woollen bag through which liquid jelly is strained to clear it. **jelly-fish,** *n.* the name given to a number of marine creatures resembling jelly in appearance and touch. **jelly-mould,** *n.* an ornamental mould in which jellies are prepared for the table. [F. *gelée*<L. *gĕlo*, I freeze.]

**jem'-a-dar** (less correctly **jem'-mah-dar** or **jam'-a-dar**), *n.* a native officer in the Anglo-Indian army, ranking with a lieutenant; an officer of police, customs, etc. [Hind. *jamādār*.]

**jem'-my,** *n.* a short, strong lever or crowbar used by burglars; a greatcoat. [? <*Jemmy*, a familiar form of *James*.]

***je ne sais quoi*** (*zhuh nuh sā kwaw*), [F.] I know not what; some quality so subtle as not to admit of description.

**jen'-net,** *n.* *See* **genet.**

**jen'-ny,** *n.* a machine for spinning; often called a **spinning-jenny;** a female bird (*esp.* a wren). **jenny-spinner,** *n.* a popular name for the crane-fly or daddy-long-legs. [? <*Jenny*, a familiar form of *Jane*.]

**jeop'-ar-dy** (*jep'-*), *n.* danger; peril; hazard; risk. **jeop'-ar-dize (-dized, -di-zing),** *v.* to place in, or expose to, danger. **jeop'-ar-dous** (*-dŭs*), *n.* exposed to danger or loss. [F. *jeu parti*, a divided or uncertain game<L. *jocus partītus*.]

**jer-bo'-a,** *n.* a small rodent quadruped noted for its very long hind legs and long tail, and power of jumping. [Ar. *yerbôa*.]

**jer-e-mi'-ad,** *n.* a lamentation (*esp.* a useless, or unnecessary one); a tale of grief; a sad, doleful story. [<the "Lamentations of *Jeremiah*," one of the prophetical books of the Old Testament.]

**jerk,** *n.* a sharp sudden push, pull, throw or twist; a spasmodic movement of the muscles: *v.* **(jerked, jerk'-ing),** to throw with a quick, sharp motion; to give a sudden movement; to utter (speech) abruptly. **jerk'-y,** *adj.* **jerk'-i-ly,** *adv.* [Sc. *yerk*, a quick, smart blow.]

**jerk (jerked, jerk'-ing),** *v.* to cut (beef) into thin slices and dry in the sun. [Chilian *charqui*, beef thus treated.]

**jer'-kin,** *n.* a short, close-fitting coat or jacket; a close waistcoat for men. **jer-kin-et',** *n.* a woman's tight-fitting jersey-blouse. [*Dim.* of D. *jurk*, a frock.]

**jer'-quer** (*jer'-kĕr*), *n.* a custom-house officer, who searches vessels, examines ships' papers, etc. **jerque** (*jerk*), **(jerqued, jerqu'-ing),** *v.* to search vessels for contraband goods. [?]

**jer'-ry-build'-er,** *n.* one who builds

houses, etc., of poor materials, and in a slight, unsubstantial, dishonest manner (a house so constructed is said to be **jerry-built**); a speculative builder who builds houses on the chance of selling them. [?]

**jer'-ry-man-der.** *See* **gerrymander.**

**jer'-sey** (*-zĭ*), *n.* a close-fitting knitted woollen jacket (originally knitted from Jersey wool); the name of a breed of cows (**jerseys**). [<*Jersey*, one of the Channel Is.]

**Jerusalem-artichoke,** *n.* *See* **artichoke.** [*Jerusalem* is a corruption of I. *girasole*, turning to the sun.]

**jess,** *n.* (*pl* **jes'-ses**) a small leather strap fastened round the leg of a hawk or falcon to hold it till the time when it is sent to fly (*i.e.*, is "cast" or "thrown off") in pursuit of the game. [O.F.< L. *jăcio*, I throw.]

**jes'-sa-mine** (*-min*), *n.* *See* **jasmine.**

**jes'-se,** *n.* a large, branched candlestick, formerly used in churches, each of the various branches bearing the name of some of the descendants of Jesse, the father of King David, and so showing the descent of Christ (I. *Samuel* xvi. 12; *Isaiah* xi. 1); such a genealogy shown in a wall painting; a stained glass window showing such a genealogy is called a **Jesse window.**

**jest,** *n.* a merry saying, or a joke in words; a saying intended to cause laughter: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to make a —. **jes'-ter,** *n.* one who jests; a buffoon. **jest-book,** *n.* a collection of funny stories. [F. *geste*<L. *gestum*, a deed.]

**Jes'-u-it** (*jez'-*), *n.* a member of the R.C. religious society called the *Order of Jesus*, founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1533; a crafty, deceitful person; an intriguer. **jes-u-it'-i-cal,** *adj.* belonging to the Jesuits; crafty; politic. **jes'-u-it-ism,** *n.* the principles and practices of the Jesuits. **jes'-u-it-ry,** *n.* jesuitism; the teaching that the end justifies the means. **Jesuits' bark,** *n.* the bark of a Peruvian tree (from which quinine is made), used as a medicine, and introduced into Europe from S. America by the Jesuits.

**jet,** *n.* a very hard, brittle, black, and shining mineral (a kind of coal) used (when cut) for ornaments **jet'-ty,** *n.* like jet. **jet-black,** *adj.* very black; like jet. [O.F.<Gr. *Gagai*, a town in Lydia (Asia Minor) where it was found.]

**jet,** *n.* a cast or throw; a shooting or spouting stream of water or other fluid; a little spout at the end of a gas-pipe at which the gas is ignited. ***jet d'eau*** (*zhā dō'*) (*pl.* ***jets d'eau***), *n.* a jet of water; a fountain spouting up the water in a single stream. [F. *jeter*, to cast< L. *jăcio*, I throw.]

**jet'-sam** or **jet'-son,** *n.* goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship in great peril (from shipwreck, fire, etc.). **flotsam and —,** *see* **flotsam.** [*See* **jettison.**]

**jet'-ti-son** (**-soned, -son-ing**), *v.* to throw cargo, etc., overboard to lighten a ship in a storm or other great peril; (in Parliament) to abandon a bill or measure which it is found difficult or impossible to pass into law: *n.* the action of throwing overboard cargo, etc., or the goods thrown overboard; the abandonment of a bill by Parliament. [O.F.<L. *jăcio*, I throw.]

**jet'-ton,** *n.* a piece of metal or other material used as a medal, token, or counter in card-playing; a large kind of sequin used for ornamenting ladies' dresses. [F.<L. *jăcio*, I throw.]

**jet'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* a small, projecting pier, used as a landing-place for small vessels or boats; a projection. [O.F.<L. *jăcio*, I throw.]

***jeu d'es-prit*** (*zhuh des-prē'*), (*pl.* ***jeux d'esprit***), [F.] a smart, witty saying or speech.

***jeu-nesse' do-rée'*** (*zhuh-nes' dō-rā'*), [F.] gilded youth; wealthy young spendthrifts (*esp.* men).

**Jew** (*joo*), *n.* (*f.* **-ess**), a descendant of Jacob; an Israelite; a Hebrew. **jew** (**jewed, jew'-ing**), *v.* to cheat or defraud; to over-reach in a bargain; to use dishonest tricks in trade. **Jew-baiting,** *n.* cruel persecution of Jews. **Jew'-ish,** *adj.* belonging to the Jews; like the Jews. **Jew'-ry,** *n.* the land of the Jews; Judea; a part of a town inhabited by Jews; the Ghetto, *q.v.* **jews-ear,** *n.* a kind of fungus. **Jew's harp,** *n.* a small, musical instrument played in the mouth between the teeth, by striking a metal spring which forms part of it. [<*Judah*, one of the sons of Jacob.]

**jew'-el** (*joo'-*), *n.* a precious stone; a valuable ornament (*esp.* of dress); any person or object very highly valued;

(in a watch) a garnet or ruby used as a pivot-hole on account of its hardness and resistance to wear. **jewel–box** or **jewel–case,** *n.* a casket for holding articles of jewellery. **Jewel House** (in the Tower of London) the room where the Crown jewels (the crown, orb, sceptre, etc.) are kept. **jew'-el-ler,** *n.* a maker of, or dealer in, jewellery. **jew'-el-ler-y** (less correctly **jew'-el-ry**), *n.* a collection of jewels. [O.F.< ? L. *gaudium*, joy.]

**Jez'-e-bel,** *n.* a wicked, impudent woman. [<Ahab's wicked wife, I. *Kings*, xvi., xix., xxi.]

**jib,** *n.* the foremost, triangular-shaped stay-sail borne in front of the foremast of a ship, also called a **jib–sail**; † the face. **jib–boom** (in a ship), an extension of the bow-sprit, on which the jib is stretched. [Dan. *gibbe*.]

**jib (jibbed, jib'-bing),** *v.* to shift or start aside suddenly and restlessly (said *esp.* of a horse); to refuse to go on (of a horse); to swing or shift round from one side of a vessel to the other (of a sail). [O.F. *giber*.]

**jif'-fy** (*-fĭ*), *n.* a very small space of time; an instant. [?]

**jig,** *n.* a quick, lively tune (*esp.* for a dance); the dance to such a tune; a sport; a trick: *v.* **(jigged, jig'-ging),** to dance a jig; to move in a jerky manner. [O.F. *gigue*, a violin.]

**jig'-ger,** *n.* same as **chigoe,** *q.v.*; a miner who cleans ore by passing it through a sieve; a kind of potter's wheel. [NOTE:—There are many mechanical devices called "jiggers."] [<**jig.**]

**jigger–mast,** *n.* the hindmost mast of a four-masted ship, bearing the **jigger–sail.** [<**jig.**]

**ji-had'** (*jē-hăd'*), *n.* a religious war of Mohammedans against those who do not believe in their religion; any war or crusade against opinions or principles. [Ar. *jehād*, a struggle.]

**jilt,** *n.* a woman who encourages and then discards a lover; a flirt: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to encourage and then discard (a lover); to throw over and discard for another. [<*Jill*, a woman's name.]

† **jim'-my,** *n.* a sovereign (£1).

**jin'-gle,** *n.* a tinkling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal; correspondence of sounds in rhyme: *v.* **(-gled, -gling),** to emit such a sound.

**jingle–jangle,** a jingling sound. [Imit.]

† **jin'-go,** *n.* as in the phrase **by jingo,** an oath; a phrase expressing a defiant, warlike policy; (*pl.* **-goes**), a person who expresses threatening, warlike sentiments. **jin'-go-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the spirit which delights in defiant and warlike demonstrations of so-called patriotism. [Origin doubtful, but, in its political sense, due to a music-hall song popular in 1878.]

**jink,** *n.* a sharp, metallic sound, as of a coin striking something hard. **high jinks,** merry mood; boisterous merry-making. [<root of **chink.**]

**jinn,** *n. pl.* *See* **jinnee.**

**jin'-nee** (*jĭn'-nē*), *n.* (*pl.* **jinn,** but sometimes this form is used in the *s.*), (among the Mohammedans) a kind of spirit (sometimes, but wrongly, called "genii") taking various forms and having supernatural powers. *See* **djinn.** [Ar.]

**jin-rick'-sha** (*zhĭn-* or *jĭn-*), (less correctly **jin-rick'-i-sha**); often **rick'-sha** (*-shă-*, or *-shä-*), *n.* a light, two-wheeled, Japanese hooded-carriage with springs, drawn by one or two men, now common in the East (introduced into Japan by Mr. Goble, an American missionary, about 1870). [Japanese *jin*, man + *riki*, power + *sha*, vehicle.]

**jir'-gah,** *n.* a deputation (among the Afridis and other Asiatic tribes); a conference. [Indian.]

**jiu'-jit-su** (*joo'-jit-soo*) (less correctly **ju jit'-su,** and frequently **jit'-su** alone), *n.* a system of wrestling and boxing exercises among the Japanese for the purpose of strengthening and developing the body, and enabling a person to defend himself against attack without weapons: it has lately been introduced into England. [Japanese *ju-jut-su* = the art of making the body supple.]

**job,** *n.* a piece of work; a piece of work done at a certain price; a mean, underhand piece of work (*esp.* when some public service is used to further private ends); a situation: *v.* **(jobbed, job'-bing),** to work at jobs; to let out work to be done by others; to let out (horses or carriages); to buy or sell as a broker. **job'-ber,** *n.* one who does jobbing-work; a dealer on the Stock Exchange. **job'-ber-y,** *n.* mean, underhand dealing; making money by unfair means. **job'-master,** *n.* one who lets out horses and carriages

for hire; a livery-stable proprietor. **a job lot,** a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. **a job-price,** a cheap price. **a bad** (or **good**) **job,** an unfortunate (or fortunate) affair, occurrence, state of things, or business. **odd jobs,** occasional pieces of work of various kinds. **to job off,** to sell at less than ordinary value. **to make a good** (or **bad**) **job of,** to do, manage, execute, or transact a piece of work or business well or otherwise. [M.E. ? *gob*, a lump.]

**job** (**jobbed, job'-bing**), *v.* to strike or stab (with a pointed instrument): *n.* [C. *gob*, mouth, beak.]

**Job** (*jōb*), *n.* the patriarch Job in the Bible, a type of patience under trying circumstances and great afflictions. † **jo-ba'-tion,** *n.* a lengthy rebuke, lecture, or speech (*esp.* one of reproof), like the long addresses given to Job by his friends. **Job's comforters,** those who, like Job's friends, while professing to comfort and console, only increase the distress.

**jock'-ey** (*-ĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-eys**) a horse-rider (at races); a cheater (in trade): *v.* **(-eyed, -ey-ing),** to jostle by riding against (in a race); to cheat; to deceive. **Jockey Club,** an association of gentlemen for the promotion and regulation of horse-racing (founded 1750). [<*Jock*, a familiar provincial term for *Jack*.]

**jo-cose'**, *adj.* joking; full of jokes; waggish; merry. **jo-cose'-ness,** *n.* merriment; mirthfulness. **jo-cos'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* merriment; waggishness. [L. *jŏcus*, a jest, a joke.]

**joc'-u-lar,** *adj.* droll; humorous; comic. **joc-u-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* jesting; mirth; fun; readiness to jest. [*See* **jocose.**]

**joc'-und,** *adj.* joyful; merry; cheerful. **jo-cun'-di-ty** (*-dĭ-tĭ*), *n.* gaiety. [*See* **jocose.**]

**jo'-del** or **jo'-dle** (*yō'-dl*) (often written **yo'-del**), *n.* a song or chorus in which there are frequent changes from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again, as sung by the Swiss and Tyrolese peasants: *v.* **(-delled, -del-ling),** to sing a jodel, or in the style of a jodel. **jo'-deller** (*yō'-dler*), *n.* one who sings jodels. [G. *jodeln*.]

**Joe Miller,** an old joke; a jest-book. [< *Joe Miller* (1684—1738), a comedian.]

† **Jo'-ey** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a fourpenny-piece. [< *Joseph Hume*, M.P., who brought about the issue of these silver coins in 1836. Not now in general use.]

**jog** (**jogged, jog'-ging**), *v.* to shake; to push slightly (*esp.* with the hand or elbow); to move up and down, or to and fro, unsteadily; to arouse attention or memory; to walk or tread heavily or slowly; to pass life easily: *n.* **jog'-gle (-gled, -gling),** *v.* to jog continuously; to shake to and fro; to cause to move irregularly; to join or match by jogs or notches: *n.* a jolt; a jog; a joint made by means of jogs or notches so as to prevent one piece sliding upon (or past) another; a joint (*esp.* between two stones) held in place by pieces of metal: such a joint is called a **joggle-joint. jog'-trot,** *n.* a slow, regular trot; a regular, easy-going, monotonous course of daily work. [?<**shock.**]

**Jo-han'-nis-ber-ger** (properly *yō-*, but generally Englished as *jō-*), *n.* a white wine made from grapes grown on the slopes of the Johannisberg (St. John's Mountain) overlooking the Rhine, and near Wiesbaden.

**John,** *n.* a well-known Christian name, often applied generally and familiarly to persons and things. **John Bull,** a name humorously applied to a typical Englishman, whose speech, actions, manners, and modes of thought are termed **John Bullisms. John Chinaman,** a general name for the native Chinese. **John Company,** an old name for the Honourable East India Company (incorporated in 1601 for trade with India) [? a native corruption of *Hon.*]. **John'-i-an,** *n.* a member of St. John's College, Cambridge. **John'-ny,** *n.* a simpleton. **johnny-cake,** *n.* cake made of Indian meal. **johnny-raw,** *n.* a nickname for a new hand at a trade; a novice; an inexperienced person. **John Thomas,** a servant in livery (*esp.* a footman). [H.]

**John Do'-ry** (*dō'-rĭ*) (or **dory** alone), *n.* an edible fish, often of a golden yellow colour, found in the Mediterranean and parts of the western Atlantic. [? F. *jaune dorée*, yellow gilded.]

**John'-ny Cra-paud'** (*zhon'-nĭ kră-pō'*), *n.* a nickname for a Frenchman. [F. *crapaud*, a toad.]

**John-so'-ni-an,** *adj.* in the style of the

writings of Dr Samuel Johnson (1709-1784) **John'-son-ism,** *n.* **John-son-ese',** *n.* the style of Dr. Johnson, or an imitation of it: *adj.* ponderous; heavy; full of long words of classical origin.

**join (joined, join'-ing),** *v.* to make come together; to unite; to connect; to unite oneself with. **join'-er,** *n.* one who joins or unites; a worker in wood (*esp.* for houses); a carpenter. **join'-er-y,** *n.* the work of a joiner. **to join battle,** to oppose actively. **to join issue,** *see* **issue.** **to join the majority,** to die. [F. < L. *jungo*, I join.]

**joint,** *n.* a joining; a place where two or more parts are joined or fitted together; a large piece of meat; a crack in a mass of rock: *adj.* joined; united: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to unite by joints; to fit closely; to cut meat into pieces. **joint'-ed,** *adj.* having joints. **joint'-ly,** *adv.* acting together; in combination. **joint-heir,** *n.* an heir having an interest along with another. **joint'-er,** *n.* a long kind of plane used by joiners; a pointing-tool used by masons. **joint-stock,** *n.* stock or capital contributed and owned by persons jointly; a common fund. **joint-stock company,** a company (of not fewer than 7 members) carrying on some undertaking, of which each member can part with his shares without the consent of the others. **joint-tenant,** *n.* one who holds an estate jointly (in **joint-tenancy**) with someone else. **joint and several** (also **jointly and severally**), bound in obligation, etc., both jointly and independently. **second joint,** the middle piece of a fly-fishing rod; the thigh of a fowl (as opposed to the drumstick). **out of joint,** dislocated (of a bone); disorganized. **to put one's nose out of —,** to take another's place in someone's confidence or affections. **universal joint,** a ball-and-socket joint. [< root of **join.**]

**join'-ture,** *n.* a widow's portion (of property settled on her by her husband). **joint'-u-ress,** or **joint'-ress,** *n.* the widow entitled to a —. [F. < L. *junctūra*, a joining < *jungo*, I join.]

**joist,** *n.* a beam or timber supporting a floor or a ceiling. [O.F. *giste* < L. *jăceo*, I lie.]

**joke,** *n.* a jest; a funny saying; something said or done in sport: *v.* **(joked, jo'-king).** **jo'-ker,** *n.* one who jokes. **jo'-king-ly,** *adv.* **a practical joke,** a trick played on some one in a spirit of fun. **to crack a —,** to make a witty or laughable remark. [L. *jŏcus*, a joke, jest.]

**jol'-ly,** *adj.* merry; in a very mirthful state. **jol-li-fi-ca'-tion,** *n.* a merry-making; festivity; noisy fun. **jol'-li-ly,** *adv.* **jol'-li-ty** (*-lĭ-tĭ*), *n.* noisy mirth; gaiety. [F. *joli*, pretty < Ic. *jōl*, a feast. *cf. yule*, Christmas.]

**jol'-ly-boat,** *n.* a ship's small boat. [? Dan. *jolle*, and cognate with E. **yawl.**]

**jolt,** *n.* a sudden shake; a jerk: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to shake with sudden jerks. [?]

**Jon'-a-than,** or **Brother Jonathan,** *n.* a humorous title for people of the U.S.A. generally (as "John Bull" is of Englishmen). [< *Jonathan Trumbull* (1710—1785) the statesman, a friend of Washington.]

**jong,** *n.* a fortified camp (in Tibet).

**jon'-gleur** (*zhong'-gler*), *n.* a minstrel (in the Middle Ages); a mountebank. [O.F. *jogleor* < L. *joculātor*, a jester.]

**jon'-quil** (or as French, **-quille**), *n.* a kind of narcissus, having rush-like leaves, and sweet-smelling flowers. [F. *jonquille* < Sp. < L. *juncus*, a rush, a bulrush.]

**jo'-rum,** *n.* a bowl or large drinking-vessel; the liquor (punch, wine, etc.) it contains. [? < the R. Jordan.]

† **jos'-kin,** *n.* a clown; a simpleton; a clumsy fellow. [? thieves' slang.]

**joss,** *n.* a Chinese idol. **joss'-house,** *n.* a temple in which a joss is worshipped. **joss'-stick,** *n.* a stick on the end of which fragrant gum or other substance is burnt as incense before the joss. [Chinese *joss*, a god.]

**jos'-tle** (*-'l*), **(-tled, -tling),** *v.* to push or crowd rudely against; to push one against another: *n.* a push or thrust. **jos'-tler,** *n.* one who jostles. [< root of **joust.**]

**jot,** *n.* the least possible quantity (of anything); a very small point: *v.* **(-ted, -ting),** *usu.* in the phrase **to jot down,** to make a short (written) note or memorandum of. **jot'-ter,** *n.* one who —; a memorandum-book. [< *iota*, *q.v.*]

**jougs** (*jŏŏgs*), *n.* an iron collar placed (as a punishment) round a culprit's neck (in Scotland) and attached by a chain to a wall, post, tree, etc. [O.F. *joug*, a yoke < L. *jŭgum*, a yoke.]

**joule** (*jool*), *n.* a unit of work (in *elec.*). [<Dr. *Joule* (1818-1889), an English scientist.]

***jour de l'an*** (*zhoor duh lâń*), [F.] New Year's Day (in France).

**jour'-nal** (*jur'-*), *n.* a newspaper or other periodical publication containing news; a daily register of business transactions; a diary; that part of an axle or spindle that rests on the bearings. **jour-nal-ese'** (*-ēz'*), *n.* the style of language used in journals, *esp.* newspapers. **jour'-nal-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the work of gathering, writing, and preparing the contents of newspapers and other journals. **jour'-nal-ist,** *n.* one who conducts a newspaper; one engaged in the preparation of news and other matter for a newspaper or journal. **jour-nal-is'-tic,** *adj.* pertaining to journals, journalism, or journalists. **jour'-nal-ize (-ized, -iz-ing),** *v.* to enter accounts into a journal; to write for newspapers, etc. [F.<L. *diurnālis*, daily<*dies*, a day.]

**jour'-ney** (*jur'-nĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-neys**) distance travelled; a day's work or travel: *v.* **(-neyed, -ney-ing),** to travel from one place to another. **journey-work,** *n.* work done for hire. [F. *journée*, a day's duration<L. *diurnus*, of a day. A "journey" signifies *lit.* the distance travelled *in a day*.]

**jour'-ney-man** (*jur'-nĭ-*), *n.* a workman (*esp.* one hired by the day); one who is not a "master" in his trade. [<journey+man.]

**joust,** *n.* a combat for sport, in which two knights or men-at-arms (on horseback) encountered each other with lances at a tournament; a tilting-match: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to tilt; to encounter on horseback. [O.F.<L. *juxta*, near, nigh.]

**Jove,** *n.* Jupiter, king of the (Greek and Roman) gods. **jo'-vi-al,** *adj.* merry; gay; in good spirits (*lit.* influenced by the planet Jupiter, which, when overruling one's birth, was supposed to secure happiness). **jo-vi-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* mirth. [L. *Jupiter*, *Jovis*, the king of the gods.]

**jowl** (*jōl*), or **jole,** *n.* the cheek; the jaw. **cheek by jowl,** close together. [A.S. *ceaft*, jaw.]

**joy,** *n.* the state of being very glad; great pleasure or happiness; the cause of —. **joy'-ful, joy'-ous** (*-us*), *adjs.* full of joy; very glad; happy and merry. **joy'-ful-ly,** *adv.* **joy'-ful-ness,** *n.* **joy'-less,** *adj.* without joy; sad. **joy'-ous-ly,** *adv.* **joy'-ous-ness,** *n.* **joy-bells,** *n.* peals rung on festive occasions. [F. *joie*<L. *gaudium*, joy.]

**J.P.,** Justice of the Peace.

**jr.,** junior.

**ju'-be,** *n.* the rood-loft or gallery over the entrance to the choir of a church and dividing it from the nave. [L.]

**ju'-bi-lant,** *adj.* rejoicing greatly; shouting with joy or for triumph. **ju-bi-la'-tion,** *n.* great joy; gladness; public rejoicing. [L. *jūbilo*, I shout for joy.]

**ju-bi-la'-te** (*-lā'-*), *n.* a call to rejoice; an outburst of joyous triumph. ***ju-bi-la'-te De'-o,*** [L.] "O be joyful in the Lord," the first words, in Latin, of the 100th Psalm, used as the second Canticle at morning service in the Anglican Church. [*See* **jubilee.**]

**ju'-bi-lee,** *n.* the chief festival of the Jews, occurring once in 50 years; the 50th anniversary of any event; any season of great joy and festivity. **diamond jubilee,** the 60th anniversary. [F.<L. *jūbilæus*<H. *yōbēl*, the sound of a trumpet (of ram's horn), by which the commencement of the festival was announced.]

**Ju-da'-ic,** or **-ic-al,** *adj.* relating to the Jews. **Ju'-da-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the Jewish system of religion, customs, etc. **Ju'-da-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to hold and teach Jewish opinions; to convert to Judaism. **Ju'-da-i-zer,** *n.* one who teaches or who practises Judaism. [< root of **Jew.**]

**judge** (*juj*), **(judged, judg'-ing),** *v.* to hear a cause and decide; to try; to preside at a trial; to pass sentence on; to form an opinion; to condemn as guilty; to compare facts, statements, reasons, etc.; to infer: *n.* one who —; a public officer appointed to administer the law; an umpire; an arbitrator; one skilled in estimating the value, or worth, or quality of things; a connoisseur. **Judge-Advocate,** *n.* (at a court-martial) a person appointed to prosecute on behalf of the Crown. **Judge-Advocate-General,** *n.* the lawyer appointed to advise the British Government on matters of military law. **judge'-ment** [less correctly, **judg-ment:** this spelling has been in use only since the 18th cent., but there is no reason for it], *n.*

the decision of a judge; an opinion; power of judging; sentence; doom; discernment; good sense. **judgement-day,** *n.* the last day (when all shall be judged). **judgement debt,** a debt which a court of law finds to be due and orders to be paid: the one who receives this payment is the **judgement creditor,** the one who pays it is the **judgement debtor.** **judgement-hall,** *n.* a public building where courts of law are held; a tribunal. **judgement reserved,** a case in which the judge does not give his decision as soon as the trial is concluded. **judgement respited,** the decision or sentence of the judge not at once carried into effect, its execution being suspended. **judgement seat,** the chair, or seat, on which the judge sits to try a cause and pronounce judgement; a court; a tribunal. **judgement summons,** a summons issued by a County Court to a judgement debtor who has not paid his debt as ordered. **judge'-ship,** *n.* the office of a judge. **judges' chambers,** a name given to a place where a judge meets lawyers and others to consider certain matters of law, or to decide certain urgent cases. **judgement of God,** trials by arms, single combat, ordeal, etc., in which it was thought that God would protect the innocent. **County Court Judge,** a judge who presides over a County Court. **Puis'-ne** (*pū'-nī*) **Judge,** a junior —; (formerly) a judge other than the chief judge of a court of law. **to sit in judgement (upon),** to criticize or judge, *esp.* in an adverse sense. [F. *juge* < L. *jūdex*, a judge.]

**ju'-di-ca-ture** (chief accent on first syl., not *joo-dī-kā'-*), *n.* the administration of justice by trial; the authority of a court of justice or of a judge; a judge's term of office. **ju'-di-ca-tive** (*-kā-*), *adj.* having power to judge. **ju'-di-ca-tor,** *n.* one who judges. **ju'-di-ca-to-ry,** *n.* a tribunal: *adj.* judging. **judicature acts,** Acts of Parliament defining the powers and duties of the various Courts of Law, passed between 1873 and 1891. [L. *jūdex*, a judge.]

**ju-di'-cial** (*-dish'-al*), *adj.* pertaining to a judge or courts of justice; established by statute. **judicial committee,** a branch of the Privy Council forming a Court of Appeal. **judicial factor,** (in Scot.) an administrator appointed by a Court of Law to manage an estate, etc. **judicial separation,** the separation of two married persons by an order of the Divorce Court, or a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. **judicial trustee,** a trustee appointed by a Court of Law. [L. *jūdiciālis* < *jūdex*, a judge.]

**ju-di'-ci-a-ry** (*-dish'-i-ă-rĭ*), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice; passing judgement: *n.* the judges (as one body). [L. *jūdiciārius* < *jūdex*, a judge.]

**ju-di'-cious** (*-dish'-us*), *adj.* showing good judgement; prudent; forming correct opinions or notions; discreet; wise. **ju-di'-cious-ness,** *n.* [L. *jūdicĭum*, judgement.]

**jug,** *n.* a large vessel for liquids, with handle: *v.* (**jugged, jug'-ging**), to cook (in a jug-like vessel) by stewing (as **jugged hare**). † **the stone jug,** prison. [? < *Joan* or *Jenny*, a familiar term applied to the vessel.]

**jug,** *n.* the sound uttered by certain birds, as the nightingale, etc.: *v.* (**jugged, jug'-ging**). [*Imit.*]

**ju'-gate,** or **ju'-ga-ted,** *adj.* coupled together, two-and-two (as leaves, in botany); (on coins or medals) (heads) shown side by side. [L. *jŭgum*, a yoke.]

**Jug'-ger-naut** (*-nawt*), *n.* the chief idol of the Hindu god Vishnu; an image of this god annually dragged on a car in procession, under which car fanatics (formerly) flung themselves and were killed; anything to which persons recklessly devote themselves to their own injury. [Sa.]

**jug'-gle** (*-gl*), (**-gled, -gling**), *v.* to play tricks; to conjure. **jug'-gler,** *n.* one who does juggling tricks; a cheat. [NOTE:—A *juggler* actually does the things you see him do, a *conjurer* makes you think he is doing something he does not do.] **jug'-gler-y,** *n.* the art of juggling; deceit; trickery. [F. *jongleur* < L. *jocŭlus*, a little joke; *cf.* **joke.**]

**ju'-gu-lar** (*joo'-gū-lĕr* or *jug'-ū-lĕr*), *adj.* relating to the throat, or to the collar-bone. **jugular vein,** one of the large veins (two at each side) of the neck. [L. *jugŭlum*, the collar-bone < *jungo*, I join.]

**juice** (*joos*), *n.* the fluid part of fruit, vegetables, or meat. **jui'-cy** (*joo'-sĭ*), *adj.* full of juice. **jui'-ci-ness** (*joo'-sĭ-*), *n.* [F. *jus* < L. *jūs*, broth, gravy.]

**ju'-ju** (*joo'-joo*), *n.* an object of any kind

superstitiously venerated by West-African natives, and used as a charm, etc.; a fetish; a taboo, ban, or prohibition. [? F. *joujou*, a toy<a native word.]

**ju'-jube** (*joo'-joob* or *joo'-jūb*), *n.* the dried fruit of various shrubs growing in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean; a kind of lozenge made of gelatine or gum, sweetened, and flavoured with fruit juice, or containing some drug useful for curing or soothing a sore throat. [F.<L.<P. *zayzafūn*, the jujube tree.]

**ju'-lep** (not **-lap**) (*joo'-lĕp*), *n.* a pleasant-tasting liquid in which disagreeable medicines are taken; a drink made of brandy or other spirits sweetened and flavoured. [F.<P. *gul-āb*, rose-water.]

**Ju'-li-an,** *adj.* of *Julius Cæsar* (born 100 B.C., assassinated 44 B.C.), the famous Roman general and statesman. **Julian Calendar,** the calendar as arranged by Julius Cæsar in 46 B.C. **Julian Year,** the year (of 365 days, 6 hours) as arranged in the Julian Calendar.

**ju-li-enne'** (*zhoo-lĭ-ĕn'*), *n.* a clear soup containing small pieces of vegetables and herbs; a garnish consisting of strips of vegetables (as carrots, turnips, etc.). [<F. Jean *Julien*, a French cook, who first made it about 1875.]

**Ju'-ly,** *n.* the 7th month of the year. [< *Caius Julius Cæsar*, who was born in it.]

**jum'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to mix together confusedly; to throw or put together without order: *n.* a confused or disorderly mixture; a muddle. **jumble sale,** one in which all kinds of miscellaneous articles are sold (often for charitable purposes, and by auction). [<root of **jump.**]

**jum'-bo,** *n.* a big, clumsy person, animal, or thing; anything very large of its kind or class: *adj.* huge; colossal. [<*Jumbo*, the name of a huge elephant, sold (1882) from the London Zoological Gardens to P. T. Barnum, the showman.]

**jump (jumped, jump'-ing),** *v.* to spring or leap upwards or forwards (*esp.* from the ground); to start nervously; to cause to start (as game): *n.* the act of —; the height or distance reached in jumping; (in business) a sudden rise in price; sudden change from one thing to another. **jump'-er,** *n.* one who —; a short circuit shunt in electricity. † **counter-jumper,** *n.* a draper's assistant. **to jump a claim,** (in mining) to seize upon a mining claim by force. **to jump a patent,** to have an article patented hurriedly to prevent someone else patenting something similar. **to — at,** to seize (an opportunity); to accept (an offer) eagerly. **to — at a conclusion,** to form an opinion hurriedly and without full consideration. **to — with,** to meet (someone) unexpectedly. [Scand., as in Swedish *gumpa*, to spring.]

**jump'-er** (or **jump**), *n.* a long, loose jacket with sleeves, worn by labourers, seamen, etc. (probably so called from its flapping or *jumping* about in the wind); a kind of (woman's) short under-bodice; a pointed instrument used in quarrying, ploughing, etc. (so called from its motion up and down). **jumper costume,** a full-skirted, sleeveless (woman's) dress, worn with a front and sleeves of some contrasting material such as lace, net, or silk. [*See* **jump.**]

**jun., jnr.,** or **jr.,** junior.

**junc'-tion** (*-shŭn*), *n.* a joining; a union; (on railway) the place where two lines meet. **junc'-ture** (*junk'-tyŭr* or *junk'-tchŭr*), *n.* a critical or important time. [L. *jungo*, I join.]

**June,** *n.* the 6th month of the year. [L. *Jūnius*, the name of a Roman gens, or clan.]

**jun'-gle** (*-gl*), *n.* a region covered thickly with coarse grass, brushwood, and trees. **jun'-gly,** *adj.* **jungle-fever,** *n.* an intermittent fever prevalent in the rough woody regions of tropical countries (as the E. Indies). **jungle-fowl,** *n.* a wild species of fowl, the origin of our domestic fowls. [Hind. *jangal*, waste land.]

**ju'-ni-or,** *adj.* younger; lower in rank: *n.* one younger or less advanced; a young student at college. **ju-ni-or'-i-ty,** *n.* **ju'-ni-or-ship,** *n.* **junior op'-ti-me,** a third-class honours man at Cambridge University. **Junior Soph.** (*i.e.*, **sophister**), an undergraduate of the second year at Cambridge University. [L. *jūnior*<*juvĕnis*, young.]

**ju'-ni-per,** *n.* an evergreen shrub, the berries of which are used as a medicine, and were formerly (but now rarely) used to flavour gin. [L. *jūnipĕrus.*]

**junk,** *n.* a flat-bottomed Chinese ship.

[Po. *junco* < Malay *jōng* < Chinese *chw'an*, a ship.]

**junk,** *n.* a thick piece or *chunk* of anything; pieces of old cable, rope, etc.; a wad (for an old-fashioned cannon) placed between the ball and the charge; salt meat used on board ship on long voyages. [? **chunk.**]

**jun'-ket,** *n.* a sweet-meat made of curds mixed with cream and other ingredients; any dainty sweetmeat, cake, or confection; a feast: *v.* (**-ed, -ing,** one "*t*" only), to feast; to join in a picnic. **jun'-ket-er,** *n.* [F. < I. *giuncata* < L. *juncus*, a rush. Junkets were formerly carried in *rush baskets.*]

**Ju'-no,** *n.* (in Roman mythology) the wife of Jupiter, *q.v.*; a queenly woman.

**jun'-ta,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tas**), an assembly or meeting; *esp.* the Spanish Council of State; a meeting or council. [*See* **junto.**]

**jun'-to,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tos**), a secret assembly (met for intrigue or political plotting); a faction. [Sp. < L. *jungo*, I join.]

**jupe** or **ju'-pon,** *n.* a close-fitting tunic or doublet worn by knights under their armour; a sleeveless jacket worn outside the armour; a woman's petticoat or dress-skirt. [F. < *jupe*, a petticoat.]

**Ju'-pi-ter,** *n.* (in Roman mythology) the chief of the gods, called by the Greeks Zeus (*zūs*); the largest, and, next to Venus, the brightest of the planets.

**Ju-ras'-sic,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the Jura Mts. in France; (in geology) one of the three divisions of limestone rocks, including the Lias and Oolites, which are found so fully-developed in the Juras.

**ju'-rat,** or **ju'-rate,** *n.* a person sworn by oath; a memorandum as to when, where, and before whom an affidavit is sworn. **ju'-ra-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to an oath. [L. *jūrātus*, sworn < *jūro*, I swear.]

**ju-rid'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* relating to a judge or the administration of justice. **ju-rid'-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [L *juridĭcus* < *jus*, *jūris*, law + *dĭco*, I speak.]

**ju-ris-con'-sult,** *n.* one learned in the law; one who is consulted on matters of law; a consulting lawyer. [L. *jus*, *jūris*, law + *consŭlo*, I consult.]

**ju-ris-dic'-tion,** *n.* legal authority; the extent of power or authority (*esp.* of a court of justice); the district or territory over which legal or official authority is exercised; power or authority in general; rule. **Court of Summary Jurisdiction,** one which has the power of deciding cases with as little delay as possible. [L. *jus*, *jūris*, law + *dĭco*, I speak.]

**ju-ris-pru'-dence,** *n.* the science or knowledge of law. **ju-ris-pru'-dent,** *adj.* learned in the law. **medical jurisprudence,** forensic (*q.v*) medicine. [L. *jurisprudentia* < *jus*, *jūris* law + *prudentia*, knowledge (of anything), foresight.]

**ju'-rist,** *n.* one learned in (or a student of) law; a writer on law. [L. *jus*, *jūris*, law.]

**ju'-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a number of men selected according to law, and sworn to enquire into some question submitted to them, and declare the truth on the evidence put before them; a committee selected to award prizes, etc., at a competition. **jur'-or,** or **ju'-ry-man,** *n.* a member of a jury. **jury-process,** *n.* the writ for summoning a jury. [NOTE:—The whole jury is called a *panel.*] **Grand Jury,** a body of not more than 23 jurors, who enquire into certain charges to see if there is sufficient ground for a trial. **petty jury,** or **common jury,** a jury before which a case is tried and which gives a verdict. **special jury,** one selected from a special list of persons. [F. < L. *jūro*, I swear.]

**jury,** *n.* something serving temporarily. **jury-mast,** *n.* a temporary mast, erected to take the place (for a time) of one lost or broken. **to rig a jury-mast,** to set it up. Words of similar formation are **jury-boom** (*see* **boom**), **jury-rudder, jury-rigged,** etc. [?, but not an abbreviation of **injury.**]

***jus gen'-ti-um*** (*jĕn'-shĭ-ŭm*), [L.] the **just,** same as **joust,** *q.v.*

**jus-tice,** *n.* [law of nations.]

**just,** *adj.* rightful; upright (in act); true; fair; regular; correct; exact; accurate. **jus'-tice** (*-tiss*), *n.* what is just or true; fairness; (with capital letter) the title of a judge, as "Mr. Justice X——." **jus'-tice-ship** (*-tiss-*), *n.* the office or dignity of a justice or judge. **Justice of the Peace,** a **J.P.**; a magistrate. **jus-ti'-ci-a-ry** (*-tish'-ĭ-*), *n.* one who administers justice; a chief justice. **High Court of Justiciary,** the supreme criminal court of justice in Scotland. **just'-ly,** *adv.* **just'-ness,** *n.* **justices' justice,** an

ironical expression for justice administered by J.P.'s, *esp.*, if wanting in common sense as sometimes happens. **Lord Chief Justice,** the chief judge of the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. **Lord Justice-General** and **Lord Justice-Clerk,** the President and Vice-President, respectively, of the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland. **to do justice to,** to give (one) what is his due; to treat (one) fairly; to enjoy thoroughly (as a good meal, etc.). **to do oneself justice,** to do something worthy of one's abilities. [F.<L. *justus*, according to law (*jus*), just.]

***juste mi-lieu'*** (*jŭst mē-lyuh'*), [F.] the middle course; the happy medium; the golden mean.

**jus'-ti-fy** (*-tĭ-*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to prove to be just or right, or in the right; to absolve. **jus'-ti-fi-a-ble,** *adj.* that can be shown to be just, right, proper, or reasonable. **jus-ti-fi-ca'-tion** (*-tĭ-fĭ-*), *n.* a showing or proving to be just, right, or proper; a defence; a vindication. **jus'-ti-fi-er** (*-tĭ-fī-*), *n.* one who defends or vindicates. **justification by faith,** the gracious or merciful act of God, by which a sinner who has faith in God's mercy is freed from the penalty of his sins, and restored to God's favour. **justifiable homicide,** the killing of someone in self-defence, or for the prevention of an atrocious crime. [F.<L. *justifico*<*justus*, just.]

**jut** (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to stand or shoot out; to project. **jut'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* a jetty. [<root of **jet.**]

**jute,** *n.* the coarse fibre (like hemp) of an Indian plant from which canvas, paper, cordage, mats, etc., are made. [Hind. *jūt.*]

**ju-ve-nes'-cent** (*-nĕs'-sent*), *adj.* becoming young. **ju-ve-nes'-cence** (*-sens*), *n.* the state of being or becoming young or youthful. [<root of **juvenile.**]

**ju'-ve-nile,** *adj.* youthful; young: *n.* a young person. **ju-ve-nil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being juvenile or like a juvenile. [F.<L. *juvĕnis*, young.]

**jux'-ta-,** *pref.* [L.] near.

**jux-ta-pose'** (*-pōz'*), (**-posed', -po'-sing**), *v.* to place near to each other. **jux-ta-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* the act of placing, or state of being placed, near to each other. [L. *juxta-* + **pose.**]

## K

**K,** the eleventh letter of the alphabet. Its sound is invariable, but it is often silent before "n."

**K.,** King; Knight; potassium (in L. *kālium*); capacity (in *elec.*).

**K.A.,** Knight of St. Andrew (Russian).

**Ka'-a-ba** or **Ca'-a-ba** (*kā'-ă-bă* or *kâ'-bă*), *n.* a stone building at Mecca containing the holy black stone said to have been presented by the angel Gabriel to Abraham. [Ar.]

**ka-byle'** (*kă-beel'* or *-bīl'*), *n.* a branch of the Berber race of Algiers and Tunis; the language spoken by the Berbers. [F.<Ar. *qabīla*, a tribe.]

**kad'-dish,** *n.* a Jewish form of thanksgiving and prayer used in the daily ritual of the synagogue. [H.]

**Ka'-di,** *n.* Same as **Cadi,** *q.v.*

**Kaf'-ir** (less correctly, **Kaf'-fir,** not **Kaf'-fre** nor **Caf'-fre**), *n.* one of a native race in S. Africa, and their language: *adj.* **Kaf'-irs,** *n. pl.* South African mine shares. **kafir-bread,** *n.* the pith of a kind of palm-tree, used as bread by some Kafirs. **kafir-corn,** *n.* Indian millet. [Ar. *kāfir*, unbeliever.]

**kaf'-tan** (or **caf'-tan**), *n.* a large, loose garment with girdle and long sleeves, worn in Egypt, Turkey, etc. [P.]

**ka'-go** (*kâ'-go*, or, in Japanese pronunciation, *kang'-go*), *n.* a Japanese palanquin slung on a pole and carried on the shoulders of two men. [Jap.]

**Kaid** (or **Caid**) (*kīd*), *n.* a Turkish magistrate [formerly written **al-cayde**]. [Sp.<Ar.]

**kail,** also **kale,** *n.* a kind of cabbage with open, curled leaves. One variety is called **curly kale. kail-broth,** *n.* cabbage-broth. **kail-yard,** *n.* a kitchen-garden. **kail-yard novelist,** one dealing with humble village and farm life in Scotland. [<root of **cole.**]

**Kai'-ser** (*kī'-zĕr.* [NOTE.—Any other pronunciation is incorrect, though *kā'-zĕr* is sometimes heard]), *n.* (*f.* **Kai'-ser-in**), the German form of *Cæsar*, and the title of the German emperor. **kai'-ser-ship,** *n.*

**kak-e-mo'-no,** *n.* a Japanese wall-picture or decoration painted on silk or paper, and mounted on rollers (like a map). [Jap.]

**ka'-ki** (*kâ'-kē*), *n.* the Chinese date-plum; also the persimmon of Japan. [Jap.]

**ka-lei'-do-scope** (*kă-lī'-*), *n.* an optical toy, which, by means of reflecting glasses placed at an angle, shows (on being turned) an immense variety of beautiful forms and colours. **ka-lei-do-scop'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *kālos*, beautiful + *eidos*, form + *skŏpeō*, I see.]

**Kal'-en-dar,** *see* **Calendar.**

**Kal'-ends,** *see* **Calends.**

**ka'-li** (*kâ'-lī* or *kăl'-ĭ*), *n.* the prickly salt-wort or glass-wort, the ashes of which (also called **kali**) were formerly used in the making of glass; soda-ash. [Ar. *qalī*.]

**Ka'-lif,** *n.* Same as **Ca'-lif,** *q.v.*

**Ka'-ma,** *n.* a god of love among the Hindus. [Sa.]

**ka'-mi** (*kâ'-mĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-mis**), (in Japan) a god; a lord; a deified hero or one of his descendants, as the Mikados and the imperial family. [Jap.]

**kamp-tu'-li-con** (*-tū'-lĭ-*), *n.* a flexible floorcloth formed from cork, india-rubber, etc. [Gr. *kamptos*, flexible + *oulos*, thick, woollen.]

**kam'-sin,** *n.* Same as **kham'-sin,** *q.v.*

**Ka-muck',** *n.* a Canadian, a term used in the U.S.A.

**Kan.,** Kansas (U.S.A.).

**ka-na'-ka** (*ka-nâ'-kă*), *n.* a native of the Sandwich Islands; one of the class of labourers introduced into the sugar-plantations of Queensland, etc., from the South Sea Islands. [Native.]

**kan-ga-roo',** *n.* a quadruped of Australia with long hind-legs (for leaping) and a pouch in which it carries its young. **kangaroo-grass,** *n.* a rich grass of Australia, much used for fodder. [Australian.]

**Kan'-ti-an,** *adj.* relating to the philosophy of Immanuel *Kant* (1724—1804): he taught that the mind can know nothing of things in themselves, but only their attributes, which are the modes in which the mind apprehends them.

**ka'-o-lin,** *n.* fine, white clay used in making porcelain. [F. < Chinese.]

**ka-pell-meis'-ter** (*kă-pĕl-mīs'-tĕr*), *n.* the leader or conductor of an orchestra or choir. [G. *Kapelle*, chapel + *Meister*, master.]

**kar'-ma,** *n.* the life and actions of a Buddhist in one of his successive states of existence. [Sa.]

**kar'-ob,** *n.* the twenty-fourth part of a grain (weight), used by goldsmiths. [? Ar.]

**ka-roo'** or **kar-roo',** *n.* a dry table-land of S. Africa. [S. African.]

**kat,** or **ket,** *n.* the chief Egyptian unit of weight, about ⅓ oz. Avoirdupois.

**ka-tab'-ol-izm,** *n.* (the opposite of *anabolism*) the breaking-up of used-up tissues of the body into simpler substances in order to get rid of them. **kat-a-bol'-ic,** *adj.* breaking-down (into waste products). [Gr. *kata* + *bolē*, a throwing.]

**kath'-ode,** *n.* *See* **cathode.**

**kat'-sup,** incorrect for **ket'-chup,** *q.v.*

**ka'-ty-did** (*kā'-*), *n.* an American pale-green insect (like a grass-hopper) named from its cry. [Imit.]

**kau'-ri** (*kow'-rĭ*), *n.* a pine tree forming immense forests in New Zealand, and yielding a valuable timber, and also a gum resin, called **kauri-gum,** used in making varnish. [Maori.]

**ka-vass'** or **ca-vass',** *n.* a Turkish armed constable or attendant. [T.]

**ka'-yak** or **kay'-ack** (*kā'-yak* or *kī'-ak*), *n.* a light fishing-boat of Greenland, formed of skins stretched on a frame [Esquimaux.]

**K.B.,** Knight Bachelor; Knight of the (Order of the) Bath; King's Bench.

**K.C.,** King's Counsel; King's College (London). [of the) Bath.

**K.C.B.,** Knight Commander of the (Order

**K.C.I.E.,** Knight Commander of the (Order of the) Indian Empire.

**K.C.M.G.,** Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George.

**K.C.S.I.,** Knight Commander of the (Order of the) Star of India.

**K.C.V.O.,** Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

**ke'-a** (*kē'-ă*), *n.* the native name of the sheep-killing parrot of New Zealand. [Maori, from its cry.]

**Keb. Col.,** Keble College, Oxford.

**keb'-lah,** *n.* Same as **kib'-lah,** *q.v.*

**keck'-sy,** *n.* the hollow, dried stem of a plant. [?]

**kedge** (*kej*) (less commonly, **ked'-ger**), *n.* a small anchor, used for steadying a ship (*esp.* in harbour), or for warping. [Ic. *kaggi*, a cask (used as a float to an anchor).]

**ked'-ger-ee** (*-jĕr-ē*) (not **kedj'-, keg'-,** nor **-gar-ee**), *n.* an Indian dish, a stew of rice, eggs, butter, etc.; in Europe, fish

often forms a part of the stew. [Hindu.]

**keel,** *n.* a long beam forming the foundation of a ship; a low, flat-bottomed boat (*esp.* a coal-barge on the Tyne); the two lower petals of a flower of the pea-family; the ridge on the breast-bone of a bird: *v.* (**keeled, keel'-ing**), to haul (a ship). **keel'-age,** *n.* toll or dues payable for a ship entering into a harbour. **keel'-son,** *n.* an interior keel of a ship laid over, and fastened to, the outer one. **false keel,** a second keel under the main keel to protect it from injury. **keel-blocks,** *n.* blocks of wood upon which the keel of a ship rests when being built or repaired. **to keel over,** to capsize. [? A.S. *cēol*, a ship.]

**keel'-haul (-hauled, -haul-ing),** *v.* to drag a person with ropes through the water and under the keel of a ship, from one side to the other, as a punishment; to reprove (someone) severely. [< **keel.**]

**keen,** *adj.* sharp; eager; penetrating; shrewd; severe (of weather). **keen'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *cēne*, bold.]

**keep (kept, keep'-ing),** *v.* to hold; not to let go; to guard; to take care of; to maintain; to celebrate or commemorate: *n.* the chief tower (and dungeon) of a castle; an underground prison; food. **keep'-er,** *n.* one who keeps or guards (a flock, game, prison, etc.); an attendant; a ring that keeps another (*esp.* the wedding-ring) from injury. **keep'-sake,** *n.* a present given to be kept as a remembrance of the giver. **to — an eye on,** to watch closely. **to — company with,** to associate with; to pay (or receive) attention with a view to marriage. **to — good** (or **bad**) **hours,** to come home, or retire to rest, early (or late). **to — one's counsel,** not to talk about one's affairs, or about matters that should be kept private. **to — one's hand in,** to keep in practice. **to — one's word,** to do as one has promised. **to — term,** (at school, college, etc.) to reside during a term. **to — under,** to hold in subjection; to oppress. **to — up,** to maintain; to prevent from falling; to continue. **Keeper of the Great Seal,** a high officer of the English Constitution, now always the Lord Chancellor, who is also the Speaker of the House of Lords. **in keeping with,** to be fitting or suitable to. [A.S. *cēpan*, to keep, to observe.]

**keeve** (*kēv*), *n.* a large tub or vat used in brewing and other processes. [A.S. *cȳf*, a tub, vessel.]

**keg,** *n.* a small cask. [Ic. *kaggi*.]

**kelp,** *n.* the ashes of sea-weed, used in making glass and in other processes. [?]

**kel'-pie** (*-pĭ*), *n.* a water-sprite in Scottish folk-lore. [?]

**kel'-son,** *n.* Same as **keel'-son,** *q.v.*

**kelt,** *n.* a salmon that has just spawned. [?]

**ken (kenned, ken'-ning),** *v.* to know; to see and recognize at a distance: *n.* knowledge; range of sight or vision. [Ic. *kenna*; *cf.* A.S. *cunnan*, to know.]

**Kendal-green,** *n.* coarse, dark-green cloth for the clothes of foresters, originally made at Kendal, in Westmorland.

**ken'-nel,** *n.* a dog's house; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox; a small, mean dwelling (*esp.* a dirty one): *v.* (**-nelled, -nel-ling**), to keep in (or live in) a —; to retreat into — (as a fox, etc.). **kennel-man,** *n.* a man who looks after hounds. **kennel-maid,** *n.* a female servant appointed to look after (feed, wash, exercise, etc.) pet dogs. [F. < L. *cănis*, a dog.]

**ken'-nel,** *n.* a water-course or channel in a street; a gutter. [< root of **channel.**]

**kennel-coal,** *n.* *See* **cannel-coal.**

**kent,** *n.* a long staff or pole for leaping over ditches, etc.; a punting-pole. [? < **cant.**]

**Kent'-ish,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the county of Kent or its inhabitants. **Kentish-rag,** *n.* a hard, compact, dark-coloured limestone used for paving. **Kentish fire,** *see* **fire.**

**kent'-ledge** (or **kint'-ledge**), *n.* pigs (*q.v.*) of iron used as permanent ballast (in a ship) laid over the keelson-plates. [?]

**kep'-i** (*kep'-ē*, or, as in French, *kā-pē'*), *n.* a flat-topped French military cap with a straight peak. [F. *képi* < G. *Kappe*, a cap.] [*q.v.*

**ke-ram'-ic,** *adj.* Same as **ce-ram'-ic,**

**ker'-a-sine** (*-sin*), *adj.* resembling horn; horny. [NOTE:—Do not confuse with **kerosene,** *q.v.*] [Gr. *kĕras*, horn.]

**ker'-a-tin,** *n.* the chief constituent of hair, feathers, nails, hoofs, claws, horn, etc. [Gr. *kĕras*, horn.] [**stone.**

**kerb,** or **kerb'-stone.** Same as **curb-**

**ker'-chief,** *n.* (*orig.* any loose cloth worn in dress); a cloth worn round the neck, or to cover the head. [O.F. *covrechef*,

head-covering < roots of **cover** + **chief.**]

**kerf**, *n.* the act of cutting; a piece or quantity cut off; the groove (slit or breadth of slit) made by a saw or other cutting instrument; the cut end or surface of a pruned tree. [A.S. *cyrf* < *ceorfan*, to cut, carve.]

**ker'-mes** (*-mēz*), *n.* a red dye-stuff got from the dried bodies of certain insects (in S. Europe and N. Africa). [F. < Ar. *qirmiz*.]

**ker'-mis** (*-mĭs*) (less correctly, **ker'-mess** or **ker'-miss**), *n.* a fair, *esp.* in the Low Countries. [D.]

**kern**, *n.* (formerly) a light-armed foot-soldier of Ireland or of the Highlands of Scotland. **kern'-ish**, *adj.* clownish. [Ga. *cearn*, a man.]

**kern**, *n.* the last sheaf of harvest; a harvest-home. **kern-baby**, *n.* an image decorated with stalks of corn, and carried before the reapers at the harvest-home. [< root of **corn.**]

**ker'-nel**, *n.* the contents of a shell (*esp.* of a nut); the edible substance in a nut or fruit-stone; the central or most important part of anything. [A.S. *cyrnel*, kernel, seed; cognate with *corn*, grain.]

**ker'-o-sene** (*-seen*), *n.* refined petroleum (a liquid hydrocarbon obtained by distilling petroleum, coal, shale, etc.) used as a lamp-oil, etc. [Gr. *kēros*, wax.]

**ker'-rie.** *See* **knob-kerrie.**

**ker'-sey** (*-zĭ*), *n.* a kind of coarse, woollen cloth, woven from long wool, *usu.* ribbed. [? < *Kersey*, in Suffolk.]

**ker-sey-mere'** (*-zĭ-meer'*), *n.* a fine, woollen, twilled cloth. [< *Cassimere*, a form of *Cashmere*.]

**kes'-trel**, *n.* a small kind of (British) falcon or hawk. [O.F. *cresserelle* < ?]

**ket**, *n.* carrion; filth. [Ic. *kjot*.]

**ketch** (*kech*), *n.* a small, two-masted ship, now used chiefly for coasting purposes. [M.E. *cache* < root of **catch.**]

**Ketch.** **Jack Ketch.** *See* **Jack.**

**ketch'-up** (*kech'-*) (less usual, **catch'-up**), *n.* the name given to various sauces made from mushrooms, green walnuts, tomatoes, etc., and used to flavour soups, and to eat with cold meat, fish, etc. [? Chinese.]

**ket'-tle**, *n.* a metal vessel for boiling water or other liquids in. **kettle-drum**, *n.* a drum made of a hollow, metal hemisphere (brass or copper) with a parchment head; a tea-party. **a pretty — of fish**, a bungled affair; an awkward affair. [A.S. *cetel*.]

**key** (*kē*), *n.* an instrument for closing or opening a lock; an instrument by which something is screwed round and turned; an explanation; something which serves to overcome a difficulty or leads to its solution; one of the pieces (of ivory or bone) in a piano, organ, or harmonium on which the fingers are placed to produce the sounds required; the arm of a telegraph sounder. **key'-board**, *n.* (on a piano) the series of keys arranged on a flat surface. **Keys**, *n.* the 24 members forming the House of Keys (Isle of Man), *q.v.* **keyed**, *adj.* furnished with keys; set to a particular key (as a tune); prepared and ready for working (of machinery), as in the phrase **all keyed up.** **key-note**, *n.* a musical note sounded to decide the pitch in which music is to be performed; the fundamental note of a scale or a piece of music; the leading idea in connection with anything. **key'-stone**, *n.* (of an arch) the stone at the apex, which wedges and keeps the whole together; the central principle upon which anything depends. **false key**, a key that may be used to pick a lock. **power of the keys**, the supreme ecclesiastical authority claimed by the Pope, as the successor of St. Peter, upon whom Christ conferred special authority (*St. Matthew's Gospel*, xvi., 19). [A.S. *cǣg*.]

**K.G.**, Knight of the (Order of the) Garter; kinder-garten. **kg.**, kilogram.

**K.G.C.B.**, Knight of the Grand Cross of the (Order of the) Bath.

**kha'-ki** (*kâ'-kĭ*), *adj.* dust-coloured: *n.* a light, drab cloth used for the uniforms of soldiers. **kha'-kied** (*-kĭd*), *adj.* clad in khaki. [P. *khākī*, dusty.]

**Kha-lī'-fa** (*kă-lē'-*), *n.* a lengthened form of **Calif**, *q.v.*

**kham'-sin** (less correctly, **kam'-sin**), *n.* an oppressive hot wind in Egypt, which blows from the S. or S.E. for about 50 days from the middle of March. [Ar. *khamsūn*, fifty.]

**khan** (*kăn* or *kân*), *n.* an inn (or caravanserai) in the East. [Ar. *khān*, inn.]

**Khan** (*kân*), *n.* a Persian prince or governor. **khan'-ate**, *n.* the dominion or rule of a Khan. [T.]

**Khe-dive'** (*kē-deev'*, less correctly, *ked'-ĭv*, not *kee'-dīv* or *-dīv*), *n.* (*f.* **Khe-**

**di'-va**) (*-dē'-vă*), the title (since 1867) of the Viceroy or ruler of Egypt. **Khe-di'-vate,** *n.* the office, authority, or government of a Khedive. [F.<P.]

**khid'-mut-gar** (*kĭd'-*) (or **khit'-**), *n.* a table-servant or under-butler (in India). [P.]

**khor,** *n.* a dry water-course. [Ar.]

**khut'-ba** (*kŭt'-*) (or **khot'-**), *n.* a Mohammedan prayer and sermon in the mosques on Fridays. [Ar.]

**kib'-ble,** *n.* a large basket (*usu.* of iron) used in mining to bring the ore to the surface. [G. *Kübel*, a tub, vat.]

**kibe,** *n.* a chilblain (*esp.* on the foot). [W. *cibwst.*]

**ki-bit'-ka** (*kĭ-*), *n.* a Tartar tent; a Russian waggon or sledge with a rounded cover or hood. [Rus.]

**kib'-lah** (*kib'-lă*), (or **keb'-**), *n.* the point (the temple at Mecca) towards which Mohammedans turn in prayer. [Ar.]

**kick** (**kicked, kick'-ing**), *v.* to strike with the foot; to thrust out the foot violently: *n.* a blow with the foot or feet; the turn of kicking the ball at football; the recoil of a gun when fired. **kick-off,** or **kick-out,** *n.* (at football) the first kick, starting the game. **drop kick,** *n.* (in football) a kick made as the ball (dropped from the hands) rebounds from the ground. **free kick** or **penalty kick,** *n.* a privilege granted to a football player to kick the ball as he pleases. **place kick,** *n.* a kick made by a football player when the ball is placed on the ground. **to kick against,** to resent strongly; to rebel. **to — against the pricks,** to be rebellious to one's own disadvantage; to resist something that cannot be overcome, and so to bring hurt to oneself. **more kicks than halfpence,** more harsh treatment than kindness; more of sorrow and trouble than of joy and happiness. **to — over the traces,** to throw off restraint; to get beyond control. † **to — the bucket,** to die. [? W.]

**kick'-shaw** (or **-shaws**), *n.* (in cookery) a light, fancy dish; a toy or trifle; something uncommon and fantastical. [<F. *quelque chose*, something.]

**kid,** *n.* a young goat; † a child (*esp.* a boy); leather made from the skin of the kid. **kid'-ling,** *n.* a very young kid. **glacé** (*glă'-ā*, not *-ē*) **kid,** kid leather made smooth and shiny. [Scand.]

**kid,** *n.* a faggot, or bundle of sticks. [?]

**Kid'-der-min-ster,** *n.* a carpet (*esp.* of the kind formerly made at *Kidderminster*, in Worcestershire), in which the colours of the pattern on one side are reversed on the other side.

**kid'-nap** (**-napped, -nap-ping**), *v.* to steal (and carry off) a human being (*esp.* a child). **kid'-nap-per,** *n.* one who —. [<**kid**+**nap** (=*nab*, to steal).]

**kid'-ney** (*-nĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-neys**), a gland (one on each side of the loins) which separates water and waste matter from the blood; temperament; nature; kind; class. **kidney-bean,** *n.* a bean (vegetable) shaped like a —. **kidney-potato,** *n.* a variety of potato shaped somewhat like a —. [M.E. *kidnere*, of doubtful origin.]

**kie'-sel-guhr** (*kē'-zl-goor*), *n.* a kind of earth (of which beds are found in many parts of the world), chiefly the remains of diatoms, *q.v.*, and used as an absorbent of nitro-glycerine in the manufacture of dynamite. [G. *Kiesel*, gravel.]

**kik'-u-mon** (*kĭk'-oo-*), *n.* a badge or crest (a chrysanthemum flower) of the imperial family of Japan. [Jap.]

**kil.,** kilometre.

**kil'-der-kin,** *n.* a liquid measure of 18 gallons; a small barrel. [O.D. *kindeken*.]

**kill** (**killed, kil'-ling**), *v.* to deprive of life (animal or vegetable); to put to death; to put an end to; to weaken or dilute; to render inactive. **kil'-ler,** *n.* **kil'-ling,** *adj.* irresistible; crushing; † exceedingly funny. **kill'-joy,** *n.* one who would take away, or keep, all pleasure from others. **to — a bill,** (in Parliament) so to act as to prevent its passing. **to — or cure,** to take such measures as will either make matters worse or be completely successful. **to — time,** to busy oneself with something merely to pass the time away; to waste time; to occupy usefully time that would otherwise be wasted. [M.E. *killen*, of doubtful origin.]

**kiln** (*kil*, more rarely, *kiln*), *n.* a large oven for drying, burning, or hardening bricks, etc., placed in it for burning. [A.S. *cylen*, kiln, oven.]

**kil'-o-** (*kil'-ō-*), *pref.* (in the Metric System) a thousand. [F.<Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand]

**ki'-lo** (*kē'-lō*, when used in this sense, less correctly *kil'-ō*), *n.* a kilogram.

**kil'-o-gram** [NOTE:—Not **-gramme** in England. **-gram** is the official spelling in Acts of Parliament and by the Board of Trade], *n.* (in the Metric System) a measure of weight, about 2¼lb. Avoirdupois. [F. *kilogramme* < Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand + **gramme.**]

**kil'-o-li-tre** (*-lee-tr*), *n.* (in the Metric System) a measure of capacity, 1,000 litres, or about 220 gallons. [F. < Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand + **litre.**]

**kil'-o-me-tre** (*-tr*), *n.* (in the Metric System) a measure of length, 1,000 metres, or about ⅝ of a mile. [F. < Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand + **metre.**]

**kil'-o-watt,** *n.* a thousand watts (a measure of electrical power, about 1⅓ horse-power). [Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand + **watt.**]

**kilt,** *n.* a short skirt or plaited (pleated) petticoat worn by a Scottish Highlander: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to tuck up (like a kilt); to pleat (a fabric). **kilt'-ed,** *adj.* dressed in a kilt; (a fabric) gathered in a series of vertical pleats. [Scand.]

**ki-mo'-no** (*kĭ-mō'-*), *n.* a long, loose Japanese outer garment with wide sleeves (somewhat like a dressing-gown), worn by both sexes: it folds across the breast, leaving the neck exposed, and is held in place by a broad sash; a trimming on the bodice of a lady's dress to imitate the sleeves of a kimono. [Jap.]

**kin,** *n.* persons of the same family; relationship by birth. **kin'-dred,** *n.* relationship by birth: *adj.* related; of like nature; congenial. **kins'-folk,** *n.* all one's relatives by birth. **kin'-ship,** *n.* state or condition of being so related. **kins'-man,** *n.* a relative. **next of kin,** the nearest relatives of a person, among whom his property will be divided if he dies without making a will. [A.S. *cyn*, race, species.]

**kind,** *n.* race; sort; nature; style: *adj.* of friendly or loving nature; sympathetic; disposed to do good to others. **kind'-li-er,** *adj.* **kind'-li-est,** *adj.* **kind'-li-ness,** *n.* the quality of being kind. **kind'-ly,** *adj.* and *adv.* **kind'-ness,** *n.* kind feeling or action. **in kind,** (payment) in goods instead of money. [A.S. *cynd*, kind, race, species.]

**kin-der-gar'-ten,** *n.* [G. = children's garden]; a school for young children, *esp.* one where much of the knowledge is imparted by means of play or games, according to the method of Friedrich Frœbel (1782—1852), the great German educationist. **kin-der-gar'-ten-er,** *n.* a teacher in a —.

**kin'-dle (-dled, -dling),** *v.* to set on fire; to excite the feelings of. **kin'-dler,** *n.* **kin'-dling,** *n.* wood, shavings, etc., for commencing a fire: *adj.* [Ic. *kynda*, to inflame.]

**kin'-dred,** *n.* *See* **kin.**

**kine,** *n. pl.* of **cow**; cows. [A double *pl.* formed by adding *-en* to A.S. *cȳ*, *pl.* of *cū*, cow.]

**ki-ne-mat'-ics** (*kī-* or *kĭn-*), *n. pl.* the science of motion (in mechanics). **ki-ne-mat'-ic-al,** *adj.* [Gr. *kinēma*, motion < *kīneō*, I move.]

**kin-e-mat'-o-graph,** *n.* Same as **cinematograph,** *q.v.*

**ki-net'-ic** (*kī-*), *adj.* causing or connected with motion. **ki-net'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science of mechanical forces in their relation to motion. [Gr. *kīneō*, I move.]

**ki-net'-o-scope** (*kī-*), *n.* an instrument or apparatus for exhibiting scenes in motion, which have been photographed, in every stage of progress, by an instrument called a **ki-net'-o-graph.** [Gr. *kīneō*, I move + *skŏpeō*, I see (+ *graphō*, I write or draw (a picture)).]

**king,** *n.* the title commonly given to the (male) chief ruler of a country; a sovereign; a monarch; a playing-card having the picture of a king on it; the most important piece in the game of chess; a crowned man at draughts; a chief amongst others of the same kind (*esp.* in business). **king–at–(or –of–) arms,** *n.* one of the chief heralds, who directs the others; a chief officer of the Heralds' Colleges (called, for England, Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy; for Scotland, Lyon; and for Ireland, Ulster). **King's Bench,** one of the highest of the English Courts of Justice. **King'-craft,** *n.* the art of ruling as a sovereign (often in a bad sense). **king'-cup,** *n.* a common kind of buttercup. **king'-dom,** *n.* a country ruled by a king or queen; one of the three great divisions (animal, vegetable, and mineral) of Natural History. **king'-fish-er,** *n.* a large, beautiful, British water-fowl. **king of beasts,** the lion. **king of terrors,** death. **king of the forest,** the oak. **King's Counsel** (abbreviated to **K.C.**), a barrister appointed

by the Lord-Chancellor to be counsel for the Crown. **King's** (or **Queen's**) **English,** the English language (*esp.* when properly spoken or written). **King's** (or **Queen's**) **evidence,** evidence given by a criminal against an accomplice. **king's evil,** a scrofulous disease, a kind of tuberculosis (*q.v.*), which was formerly supposed to be cured by the touch of a king (or queen). **king–orange,** *n.* one between a Mandarin and a Jamaica orange. **king–post,** *n.* the middle post of the framework of a roof reaching from the ridge to the beam going from side to side, thus △. **king'-ship,** *n.* the office, dignity, rule, or territory of a king. **King's speech,** the address delivered by the Sovereign on the opening or closing of the British parliament. [A.S. *cyning* < *cyn,* a race.]

**kink,** *n.* a twist or curl in a rope, thread, hair, etc.; the twist on the rails of a line of railway (caused by expansion); a peculiar bent of the mind, character, etc.; a sharp bend or twist in a tube or pipe. **kink'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* eccentric; queer; crotchety. [Sc. *kink.*]

**kink,** *n.* a convulsive cough or laugh, with a catching for breath: *v.* (**kinked, kink'-ing**). **kink'-cough** (wrongly **king'-cough**), *n.* whooping-cough. [?]

**kins'-folk,** *n.* *See* **kin.**

**ki-osk'** (*kĭ-*), *n.* a Turkish garden-pavilion or summer-house; a small covered and ornamented hut for the sale of newspapers, sweets, tobacco, etc.; a bandstand. [F. < T.]

**kip,** *n.* the hide of a young beast (calf, lamb, etc.). **kip'-skin,** or **kip–leather,** *n.* leather made of such hides. [?]

**kip'-per,** *n.* the male salmon during the spawning season; a fish (*esp.* salmon and herring) split open, salted, and dried for keeping: *v.* (**-pered, -per-ing**). [D. *kippen,* to hatch.]

**kip'-pur.** *See* **yom kippur.**

**ki'-ri-mon** (*kē'-rĭ-mon*), *n.* one of the two imperial crests of Japan (the other being the **kik'-u-mon,** *q.v.*), bearing three Panlownia leaves. [Jap.]

**kirk,** *n.* a church (*esp.* in Scotland). **kirk–session,** *n.* the lowest Presbyterian Court (in Scotland). [O.E. *circe* ? < Dan. *kirke.*]

**kirsch'-was-ser** (*keersh'-vas-sr*), *n.* an alcoholic drink distilled from the fermented juice of the black (or wild) cherry. [G. = cherry-water.]

**kir'-tle,** *n.* a kind of short gown or outer petticoat; a mantle. [A.S. *cyrtel,* a coat or cloak.]

**kis'-met,** *n.* fate; destiny. [T. < Ar.]

**kiss (kissed, kiss'-ing),** *v.* to salute with the lips (as a token of affection); (at billiards, bowls, etc.) to touch lightly, *esp.* after a previous touch, said of one ball touching another: *n.* a salute with the lips. **kiss'-curl,** *n.* a small tuft of hair curling over the side of the forehead. **kissing–crust,** *n.* that part of the crust of a loaf of bread which sometimes curls over the edge of the tin when baking. **kiss–in–the–ring,** *n.* a children's game. **kiss of peace,** (in the early Christian Church) a kiss exchanged as a greeting; a kiss in token of forgiveness. **to — hands,** to kiss the hand or hands of a sovereign (or other superior) as a greeting or leave-taking, or on appointment to an office of State; (formerly) to pay one's respects to. **to — the book,** to kiss a copy of the New Testament when taking an oath. **to — the dust,** to be slain, vanquished, overcome, or humiliated. **to — the ground,** to bend to the ground in token of homage or deep respect. **to — the rod,** to submit to punishment quietly. [A.S. *cyssan.*]

**kist'-va-en,** *n.* a burial-chamber built of stones. [< W. *cist,* chest + *maen,* stone.]

**kit,** *n.* a small tub or large bottle; clothing and other necessaries packed up for travelling; a soldier's or sailor's outfit; the necessary tools required by a workman. **kit'-bag,** *n.* a strong bag in which to carry the kit of a soldier, sailor, hunter, fisherman, etc. **kit'-box,** *n.* a box for holding a workman's tools, etc. [D. *kit,* a large bottle.]

**kit,** *n.* a small violin or fiddle. [?]

**kit,** *n.* a young cat. [< kitten.]

**Kit–cat,** *n.* the name of a famous London club (to which Addison, Steele, and other eminent men belonged, in the early part of the 18th century) which met at the house of a pastry-cook, *Christopher* [*Kit*] *Cat*: hence, the name. The portraits of 42 members were painted to show three-quarters of the person's length when seated, and including the hands, by Sir Godfrey Kneller (1646—1723); hence, such a portrait is called, generally, a **kit'-cat,** the usual

size being about 28-in. broad by 36-in. high.

**kitch'-en** (*kich'-*), *n.* the room of a house in which the cooking is performed. **kitch'-en-er,** *n.* a person employed in a kitchen (*esp.* in a monastery); a cooking apparatus (*esp.* a stove). **kitchen-garden,** *n.* one in which vegetables are grown for the table. **kitchen-knave,** *n.* a scullion. **kitchen-maid,** *n.* a female servant who assists the cook. **kitchen-physic,** *n.* food suitable for an invalid; good, substantial food generally. **kitchen-range,** *n.* a fire-grate with oven, hot-water boiler, etc., for cooking. [A.S. *cycene* < L. *cŏquo*, I cook]

**kite,** *n.* a large, ravenous bird of prey; a light frame covered with paper or thin cloth for flying in the air; an accommodation bill or note (money), that is, a bill given as security for money advanced. **kite-flying,** *n.* the dealing in fictitious accommodation bills; the act or practice of raising money on such bills. **box-kite,** *n.* a light, rectangular frame-work or cell covered with cloth on two or four sides: such kites form the basis of nearly all heavier-than-air flying machines, aeroplanes, or airships. [A.S. *cȳta.*]

**kith,** *n.* friends and acquaintances; *usu.* in the phrase **kith and kin,** friends and relations. [A.S. *cyth.*]

**kit'-ten,** *n.* a young cat. **kit'-ten-ish,** *adj.* playful, like a kitten; giddy and frivolous (*esp.* of a girl). [< root of **cat.**]

**kit'-ti wake** (*-wāk*), *n.* a small British gull, with long wings and black markings on the feathers. [Imit. from its cry.]

**kit'-tle,** *adj.* ticklish; hazardous; perilous: *v.* **(-tled, -tling)** to tickle. **kit'-tly,** *adj.* easily tickled; sensitive. [Scand.]

**ki'-wi** (*kē'-wī*), *n.* the apteryx, a New Zealand bird about the size of a hen, with short legs, rudimentary wings, and a long bill. [Imit., from its cry.]

**klep'-to-graph** (*-grăf*), or **clep'-to-graph,** *n.* a burglar-alarm which also photographs the burglar. [Gr. *kleptēs*, a thief + *graphō*, I write.]

**klep-to ma'-ni-a** (*-nī-ă*), *n.* an irresistible, or even insane, desire for stealing, *esp.* without cause or necessity. **klep-to-ma'-ni-ac,** *n.* one possessed of such a desire. [Gr. *kleptēs*, a thief + *mănia*, madness.]

**K.L.H.,** Knight of the Legion of Honour (France). [Dutch.]

**kloof,** *n.* a glen or ravine. [S. African

**K.M.,** Knight of Malta.

**knack** (*nak*), *n.* a trick; a contrivance; readiness in performing; aptness in doing something. [D. *knak*, a crack; imit.]

**knack'-er** (*nak'-*), *n.* one who kills (or deals in) old or diseased horses. [Ic. *knakkr*, a saddle.]

**knag** (*nag*), *n.* a knot in wood; a knot in a stag's horn. **knag'-gy** (*-gĭ*), *adj.* knotty. [Dan. *knag*, a peg.]

**knap'-sack** (*nap'-*), *n.* a case or bag of canvas or leather carried on the back, and containing necessaries (*esp.* clothing) for soldiers or travellers. [D. *knappen*, to crack, to eat + **sack.**]

**knar** (*nâr*), or **knarl** (*nârl*), *n.* a knot in wood. **knarred** (*nârd*) or **knarled** (*nârld*), *adj.* knotted (wood). [< root of **gnarl.**]

**knave** (*nāv*), *n.* a rogue; a playing-card bearing the picture of a servant or a soldier: also called a "jack." **knav'-er-y,** *n.* roguery; cheating; dishonesty. **knav'-ish,** *adj.* fraudulent; crafty; mischievous; roguish; unprincipled. [A.S. *cnapa*, a boy, youth. "Knave" formerly meant *boy.*]

**knead** (*need*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to mix into a thick, pasty mass; to form by kneading; to operate upon in massage. **kneading-trough** (*-trof*), *n.* a trough in which flour is kneaded into dough. [A.S. *cnedan.*]

**knee** (*nē*), *n.* the middle joint of the leg; a piece of timber or metal bent like a knee. **knee-breeches,** *n.* breeches (for men) reaching just below the knee, and fastened between the knee-joint and the calf by a broad band. **knee'-cap,** *n.* the patella, *i.e.*, the broad, movable bone covering the knee in front; also called the **knee'-pan;** a leather cap or padded covering to protect the knees of horses in case of a fall. **knee-tribute,** *n.* the homage of kneeling. **on the knees of the gods,** depending on circumstances beyond human control, or on other circumstances turning out favourably. **to bring one to his knees,** to reduce to submission; to humiliate. **weak-kneed,** *adj.* of weak or feeble nature or character. [A.S. *cnēo*, knee; *cnēowlian*, to kneel.]

**kneel** (*neel*), (**kneeled** or **knelt, kneel'-ing**), *v.* to bend the knees; to fall or rest on the knees. **kneel'-er,** *n.* [< root of **knee.**]

**knell** (*nĕl*), *n.* the stroke of a bell (*esp.* a death-bell): *v.* (**knelled, knell'-ing**), to sound a funeral-bell or as a funeral-bell; to summon by such a bell. [A.S. *cnyllan*, the sound of a bell.]

**knick'-er-bock-ers** (*nik'-*), or **knick'-ers,** *n. pl.* a kind of very loose breeches gathered in at, and fastened just below, the knee by a narrow band. [< Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, the pretended author of Washington Irving's humorous *History of New York* (1809), as a type of New York Dutchmen who wore similar wide breeches.]

**knick'-knack** (*nik'-nak*), *n.* a toy, or trifling article; an ornamental or dainty trifle. [< **knack.**]

**knife** (*nīf*), *n.* (*pl.* **knives** (*nīvz*)), a common cutting instrument: *v.* (**knifed, knif'-ing**), to stab with a knife. **knife'-board,** *n.* a board on which knives are cleaned and polished; a long seat on the top of an old-fashioned omnibus, running the full length, and upon which the passengers sat back to back. **knife-edge,** *n.* a sharp piece of steel like a knife edge, serving as the axis of a delicate balance. **knife-guard,** *n.* a small piece of steel hinged to the back of a carving-fork to protect the hand against the slipping of a carving-knife. **knife-rest,** *n.* a small stand of metal or glass upon which to rest a knife or fork (*esp.* for carving) to prevent soiling the table-cloth. **war to the knife,** fierce and relentless war; determined war; a conflict in which no mercy is shown. [A.S. *cnīf.*]

**knight** (*nīt*), *n.* a man-at-arms; a male servant; a champion; a rank, with the title "Sir," next below a baronet and not hereditary; a piece used in the game of chess: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to create a knight. **knight'-age,** *n.* the whole body of knights. **knight-errant,** *n.* (*pl.* **knights-errant**), (*see* **err, errant**), a wandering knight, one who went about seeking for adventures, to succour females in distress, or to redress grievances generally. **knight-errantry,** *n.* the practice of knights-errant. **knight'-hood,** *n.* the rank or privilege of a —. **knight'-ly,** *adj.* belonging to, or suitable to, a —. **knight'-li-ness,** *n.* the quality of being knightly; knightly action. **knight bachelor,** one who has been knighted, but not joined to any particular Order. **knight banneret,** a knight who carried a banner, and who was superior in rank to a knight bachelor. † **knight of industry,** a swindler. **knight of the carpet,** a civil knight, as opposed to a military one. **knight of the pen,** a journalist, *esp.* one not attached to the staff of any particular newspaper. **knight of the road,** a highwayman. **knight of the shire,** a county member of the British House of Commons. **knight of the wheel,** a cyclist. **knight's fee,** (under the Feudal system) the amount of land which was granted to a knight on his creation, on condition of paying homage to the sovereign and giving 40 days' military service in a year. [A.S. *cniht*, a boy, a servant.]

**knit** (*nĭt*), (**knit'-ted** or **knit, knit'-ting**), *v.* to tie with a knot; to weave into net-work with needles; to join closely. **knit'-ter,** *n.* **knitting-needle,** *n.* a long needle used for knitting by hand: when long and thick, with a knob at one end, sometimes called a **knitting-pin. to knit one's brows,** to frown. [A.S. *cnyttan* < root of **knot.**]

**knob** (*nob*), *n.* a ball-like bunch (of wood, metal, etc.); a boss or stud; a rounded handle of a door, drawer, etc. **knobbed** (*nŏbd*), *adj.* having knobs. **knob'-by,** *adj.* **knob-kerrie,** *n.* a thick stick with a knobby, rounded end, used as a weapon in S. Africa and other countries. † **knob'-stick,** *n.* a workman who refuses to join a trade-union, or continues working during a strike; a "blackleg." [M.E. *knop*, a rose-bud.]

**knock** (*nok*), (**knocked, knock'-ing**), *v.* to strike (with stick, or other hard or heavy object); to drive, or be driven, against; to strike against something: *n.* a sudden stroke or rap. **knock'-a-bouts,** *n. pl.* (on the stage) men who tumble and knock one another about in fun. **knock'-er,** *n.* one who —; a hammer fastened to a door by which persons *knock* (from outside) when they want it opened. **knock-down,** *adj.* overwhelming; powerful. **knock-**

**kneed,** *adj.* having knees bent inwards so that they knock against each other in walking. **a knock-out auction,** an auction sale where the buyers are in league with one another to obtain things by unfair competition. **to — about,** to treat roughly; to roam about. **to — down,** to fell with a blow; (at an auction) to signify the sale of a thing by a knock with the auctioneer's hammer. **to — off,** to cease work; to accomplish readily. **to — on,** (in football) to push the ball towards the opponents' goal with the hand or arm; to make good progress with any matter in hand. **to — out,** (in a contest) to beat; to overcome generally; (of hounds) to lose the scent. **to — over,** to overthrow; to prostrate. **to — together,** to put (something) together roughly or quickly. **to — under,** to submit; to acknowledge oneself beaten. **to — up,** to awaken; to overcome or make ill with fatigue, exertion, overwork, worry, etc. [A.S. *cnucian.*]

**knoll** (*nōl*), *n.* a small, round-topped hill. [A.S. *cnoll,* a hill-top.]

**knoll** (*nōl*), *n.* same as **knell,** the sound of a bell: *v.* **(knolled, knoll'-ing).** [*See* **knell.**]

**knop** (*nop*), *n.* a knob (*q.v.*).

**knot** (*not*), *n.* the fastening together by interlacing of cords, ropes, threads, etc.; a loop; anything like a knot in form; a cluster; the part of a tree (and its wood) where a branch shoots out; a nautical measure of length and distance, 6,080 feet or a nautical mile (1¼ mile); a difficulty: *v.* **(-ted, -ting),** to make into a —. **knot'-ted,** *adj.* having knots; having swollen joints (as a stem). **knot'-ti-ness,** *n.* **knot'-grass,** *n.* a common weed or grass, so called from the knots, knobs, or stem-joints on the creeping ground-stem. **knot'-ty,** *adj.* having knots; difficult; rugged. **to cut the —,** to overcome a difficulty by bold action. **to cut the Gordian —,** *see* **Gordian. a porter's —,** a pad for supporting burdens on the head or on the shoulders. [A.S. *cnotta.*]

**knout** (*nout*), *n.* a kind of whip with a flat leathern thong (formerly) used in Russia as a terrible instrument of punishment: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to punish with the —. [Rus. *knute.*]

**know** (*nō*), **(knew, known, know'-ing),** *v.* to be sure (that); to have information or knowledge; to be acquainted with; to recognize or distinguish. **know'-a-ble** (*nō'-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be known. **know'-all,** *n.* a pretentious person who thinks that he knows everything. **know'-ing,** *adj.* professing or affecting to know; clever; cunning. **know'-ledge** (*nŏl'-ĕj;* not *nō'-lĕj* nor *now'-lĕj*), *n.* what is known; learning; acquaintance. **know-nothing,** *n.* one who is quite ignorant, or who pretends ignorance. **to — the ropes,** to understand all about any matter (as a sailor knows the ropes of his ship). † **to — what's what,** to have a thorough understanding of things; to be shrewd and sagacious. [A.S. *cnāwan,* to know.]

**Knt.,** or **Kt.,** Knight.

**knuck'-le** (*nŭk'-l*), *n.* the middle joint of the finger; (in cookery) the knee joint of a calf or a pig: *v.* **(-led, -ling),** to bend the fingers; to yield or submit (*usu.* in the phrase **to knuckle down** or **under). knuckle-duster,** *n.* a metal shield for the knuckles to aid in giving a blow. [M.E. *knokil.* Not found in A.S.]

**knur** (*nur*), or **knurr,** *n.* a knot of wood; a wooden ball; a swelling on the bark of a tree. **knur and spell,** a game in which a wooden ball (the knur) is struck with a club as it springs from a trap (the spell). [< root of **gnarl.**]

**K.O.B.,** King's Own Borderers.

**ko'-bold** (or *kob'-ŏld*), *n.* (in German folklore) a kind of goblin or house-spirit corresponding to the English Robin Goodfellow, and the Scotch Brownie; a spirit of the mines. [*See* **goblin.**]

**ko'-dak,** *n.* a small hand-camera for taking photographs; a photograph taken by it: *v.* **(-daked, -dak-ing),** to take photographs with a kodak. **ko'-dak-er,** *n.* one who uses a kodak. [A trade term (without meaning) applied in 1888 by the inventor, Geo. Eastman.]

**kohl** (*kōl*), *n.* a black substance (powdered antimony) used in the East as a cosmetic (*esp.* by women) for darkening the eyelids. [Ar.]

**kohl-ra'-bi** (*-rä'-bē*), *n.* (*pl.* **-bies**), the turnip-cabbage, used as a food for cattle in England, and in some countries for human food. [G. < L. *caulis,* a cabbage.]

**ko'-la,** *n.* a brownish kind of nut, the fruit of an African tree, eaten by the

natives as a stimulant, and to stave off hunger. Kola is used by Europeans to prevent fatigue, either in the form of drinks or in chocolates, etc., on account of the "caffeine" the nuts contain. [African.]

**ko-lin'-sky** (*-skĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-skies**) (*-skĭz*), the Siberian pole-cat or mink; the fur of this animal. [Rus.]

**koo'-doo** (less correctly **ku'-du**), *n.* a striped antelope of S. Africa: the male has long, twisted horns. [S. African.]

**koo-too'** (**-tooed'**, **-too'-ing**), *v.* to flatter (*esp.* at a "confab"); to hold a friendly meeting. [Chinese *ko*, knock + *tou*, the head: the Chinese expressing great respect by touching the ground with the forehead.]

**kop**, or **kop'-je** (not **-jee**, or **-jie**, or **-pie**, or **-pje**), (*kŏp'-pĭ*, less correctly *kŏp'-yĭ*), *n.* a small hill or hillock (in S. Africa). [D. *kop*, a head.]

**ko'-peck.** *See* **copeck.** [**alkoran**, *q.v.*

**Ko'-ran**, or **Ko-ran'**, *n.* Same as **K.O.S.B.**, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

**ko'-sher**, *adj.* pure; clean; good (of food, called **kosher meat**, prepared for the Jews according to their law): *n.* **kosher restaurant**, one at which such food is supplied. [H. *kāshēr*, right.]

**kos'-mos**, *n.* *See* **cosmos.**

**ko'-to**, *n.* a Japanese musical instrument (zither) consisting of an oblong box over which are strung thirteen silk strings. [Jap.]

**ko-tow'**, or **kow-tow'**, *n.* the method of saluting the Emperor of China by touching the ground with the forehead; any act of fawning respect: *v.* (**-towed'**, **-tow'-ing**). [Chinese; *see* **kootoo.**]

**kou'-miss** (or **ku'-**) (*koo'-*), *n.* a fermented drink made from mare's milk, and used by Tartar and other Asiatic tribes. [F. < Tartar *kumiz*.]

**K.P.**, Knight of (the Order of) St. Patrick.

**kr.**, kreutzer, *q.v.*

**kraal** (*krâl*), *n.* a fenced-in Hottentot village (in S. Africa); a negro hut; an enclosure into which wild elephants are driven to be tamed. [D.]

**kra'-ken** (*krâ'-kĕn*), *n.* an enormous fabulous sea-monster of Norway. [Scand.]

**Krem'-lin**, *n.* the imperial palace (with its surrounding citadel) at Moscow; a citadel. [Rus.]

**kreut'-zer** (*kroit'-zĕr*), *n.* a small German and Austrian coin, value about ½ penny. [G. < *Kreuz*, a cross; the coin was formerly marked with a cross.]

**krieg'-spiel** (*krēg'-spēl*), *n.* a game of war (in Germany) in which military movements (blocks being used to represent troops), are practised on maps by officers, for their professional education. [G. = war-game.]

**Krish'-na**, *n.* a deity of the Hindus. [Hind.]

**kro'-ne** (*krō'-nĕ*), *n.* (*pl.* G. **kro'-nen**; Da. **kro'-ner**), a silver coin of Scandinavian countries, value about 1/1½; (in Germany) a gold coin, value 10 marks (9/9½); (in Austria) a silver coin, value 10*d.* [Da.]

**Kroo** (less correctly **Krou**, or **Kru**), *n.* the name of a negro African race, who are clever seamen and are largely employed as sailors: also called (irrespective of age) **Kroo'-boys**, and **Kru'-men**: *adj.* [West African.]

**kryp'-ton** (*krĭp'-*), *n.* a curious gas present in the air, discovered by Sir W. Ramsey in 1898. [Gr. *krupton*, hidden.]

**K.T.**, Knight of the (Order of the) Thistle.

**Kt.**, Knight.

**Kt. Bach.**, Knight Bachelor. [*et cetera.* κ.τ.λ., Gr. *kai ta loipa*, and the others;

**ku'-dos**, *n.* glory; fame; credit; reputation; renown. [Gr.]

**Ku'-Klux** (or **Ku'-Klux-Klan**), a secret society in the Southern United States after the Civil War (1861—1865), having for its aim the keeping-down of the freed negroes. [Gr. *kuklos*, a circle.]

**küm'-mel** (nearly *kĭm'-ĕl*), *n.* a sweet liqueur of Germany and Russia, flavoured with caraway seeds. [G.]

**Kurd** (*koord*), *n.* an inhabitant of Kurdistan, a region on the east of the upper courses of the R. Tigris. [Ar.]

**Kur'-haus** (*koor'-hous*), *n.* a spa (in Germany) where patients are treated by the drinking of mineral waters. **kur'-saal** (*-zâl*), *n.* the large hall or room into which the patients come to drink the waters; a reception-room, or a room for concerts at a spa or other health-resort. [G. = *cure-house* and *cure-hall*.]

**kvass** (*kvas*), *n.* a Russian beer brewed from rye. [Rus.]

**kw.**, kilowatt (*elec.*).

**Ky.**, Kentucky, U.S.A.

**kyle**, *n.* a Scotch name for a strait; a narrow channel between two islands. [Ga. *caol*.]

**ky'-loe** (*kī'-lō*), *n.* a breed of small cattle of the Highlands and Hebrides of Scotland. [? Ga.]

**Ky'-ri-e el-e'-i-son** (*kī'-rĭ-ē ĕl-ē'-ĭ-son*, or *kī'-rĭ-ē ĕ-lī'-son*), [Gr.] = "Lord, have mercy," the name given to the words and also to the music of that part of the service which follows the introit in the Mass (R.C. Church); the name given to the response said after each of the Ten Commandments in the Service of Holy Communion in the Anglican Church. [NOTE:—Sometimes the word **kyrie** (*kī'-rē*), *n.* is used alone to denote both the words and the music.]

**Kyrle Society** (*kirl*), an association whose object is to brighten the lives of the poor, and to beautify the homes and lives of the people by means of art decorations, popular concerts, public gardens, etc. [<*John Kyrle* (1637—1724), a famous philanthropist, who lived at Ross (Herefordshire) and whom the poet Alexander Pope (1688-1744) immortalized as the "Man of Ross."]

## L

**L**, the 12th letter in the alphabet. It has only one sound. In words ending in *le* the *e* is silent, and the *l* forms a syllable in itself.

**L.**, lake; Latin; Liberal; Linnæus; Licentiate; 50.

**£** (a special form of **L** for *lī'-bra* [L.] = pound (money)). [NOTE:—The form £ is placed before the figures (as £50).]

**l.**, pounds, money (always placed after the sum, as 50*l.*); league; litre.

**£$.; £D.; £P.; £R.; £T.**, etc., etc. The initials in ordinary letters represent the moneys of various countries, *viz.*, $ = dollars (U.S.A.); **D.** = ducats (The Netherlands, Hungary, etc.); **P.** = piastres (Egypt, etc.); **R.** = rupees (India); **T.** = pounds Turkish, and the £ preceding the letter shows that the native currency is reduced to English money: thus, **£T.**500 means such a number of pounds Turkish as are equal to £500 English. But often **£T.** is used to represent, not English value, but actual pounds Turkish, and similarly **£E.** stands for Egyptian pounds. This is a very confusing use.

**L.A.** (*Lit-er-a'-tus Ar'-ti-um*), [L.] Literate in Arts, *i.e.*, one who has taken a degree in Arts; Law Agent; Legislative Assembly.

**La.**, Lousiana (U.S.A.).

**laa'-ger** (*lâ'-gĕr*), *n.* a camp (in S. Africa) protected by a ring of ox-waggons: *v.* (**laa'-gered, laa'-ger-ing**), to make, or to encamp in, a laager. [D. a camp.]

**Lab.**, Labrador; laboratory.

**lab'-a-rum**, *n.* (*pl.* **-ra**), the Standard of Constantine the Great having the monogram XP (the Greek letters for ChR. = Christ) on it; a similar banner borne in R.C. processions. [L. < Gr.]

**la'-bel**, *n.* a descriptive ticket attached to a parcel, object, etc., or furnishing an address; a moulding over a door, window, etc.: *v.* (**-belled, -bel-ling**). [O.F. *label*.]

**la'-bi-al** (*-bĭ-*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, the lips: *n.* a sound (vowel or consonant) or the letter representing the sound, produced chiefly by the lips, such as *p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*, *w*, and also the full vowels *o* and *u*. **la'-bi-ate,** *adj.* (in botany) having two unequal divisions. [L. *lăbium*, a lip.]

**lab'-or-a-to-ry** (or *la-bor'-*), *n.* a place where chemical work, or scientific experiments, are conducted; a place where arms and war-material are manufactured; a place where something is prepared for use. [L. *lăbor*, labour.]

***la'-bor om'-ni-a vin'-cit,*** [L.] labour conquers all things.

**la'-bour** (*-bur*), (**-boured, -bour-ing**), *v.* to work; to toil; to strive; to take pains; to pitch and roll (of ships): *n.* work; toil; exertion (*esp.* when fatiguing). **la'-boured,** *adj.* bearing marks of labour or effort; not easy, natural, or free. **la'-bour-er,** *n.* one who labours; one who does work requiring strength but little skill. **la-bo'-ri-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* full of, or needing much, labour; industrious; given to hard work; wearisome. **la-bo'-ri-ous-ly** (*-rĭ-*), *adv.* with labour or difficulty. **Labor Day** (in U.S.A.), a general holiday, *usu.* the first Monday in September. **labour-market,** *n.* the number of unemployed workmen in relation to the opportunities for employment. **labour-saving,** *adj.* calculated to diminish, or to do away with, hard labour. **labour in vain,** labour which produces no result. **a labour of love,** work willingly attempted, or done, for love of it, or without hope of reward, or

from regard for the one for whom it is done. **to labour a point (a question, etc.)**, to urge with persistence; to urge at length so as to be wearisome. **Labour Party** (formerly **The Labour Representation Committee**), an organization comprising persons of very various political views (*e.g.*, Socialists, Trade Unionists, and, in general, the members of the working-classes), whose main objects are the direct representation of Labour in Parliament and on other governing bodies, the vigilant supervision of the interests of the labouring classes in all matters which affect them, the control (in the interests of labour) of the conditions of manual workers, and ultimately (in the intention of the Socialistic members of this Party) the socialization of the means of production and distribution of the wealth of the country. **Independent Labour Party,** the Socialist branch of the Labour Party: its aims are the nationalization of the land, the State ownership of railways and minerals, the Municipal ownership of public works and great industries, the collective control and use of the means of production and distribution of wealth, and such regulation of hours, conditions and remuneration of labour, as will be most favourable to the labouring classes. **hard labour,** compulsory work imposed on certain criminals whilst in prison. [NOTE:—The American spelling **labor** is becoming somewhat common.] [F.<L. *lăbor*, labour.]

**la-bur'-num,** *n.* a tree of the pea family bearing long, yellow, hanging flowers. [L.]

**lab'-y-rinth** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a series of intricate passages along which it is difficult to find one's way; a maze; a perplexing or difficult set of circumstances. **lab-y-rinth'-ine** (*-īne* or *-ĭn*), *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *labur inthos.*]

**lac** (*lăk*), *n.* a dark-red gum or resin produced by the lac insect on the twigs of trees: the encrusted twigs are called **stick–lac:** the resin, broken up and deprived of its colour, is called **seed–lac:** seed-lac melted and formed into thin plates is called **shell–lac** or **shel'-lac. lac–dye,** *n.* a red dye made from lac. **lac–lake,** *n.* a pigment made from lac. [P. *lak.*]

**lac** (less correctly, **lack,** or **lakh**), *n.* (in India) 100,000 rupees (1/4 each), of the nominal value of about £6,600. [Hind.]

**lace** (*lās*), *n.* a string; a cord used to bind or to draw two edges together by being passed through holes, or round hooks, and then tightened; ornamental braid (of gold or silver) used for trimming uniforms, etc.; fine net-work of threads forming an ornamental, transparent fabric: *v.* (**laced, la'-cing**), to fasten (as boots, etc.) with a lace; to embellish, as with stripes; † to beat; to thrash. **lace–fern,** *n.* a small American fern having the under side of the frond covered with matted wool. **lace–paper,** *n.* paper stamped (or cut by hand) with a pattern like lace, used for many ornamental purposes. **lace–pillow,** *n.* a kind of cushion, upon the top of which a maker of **pillow–lace** works. **lace–wing,** *n.* a kind of fly having lace-like wings. **la'-cy,** *adj.* like lace. **bobbin–lace** or **pillow–lace,** *n.* lace of which the threads are twisted or plaited together without the use of a needle, the thread being on small bobbins and the work being done on a pillow. **point–lace,** *n.* or **needle–point lace,** lace worked entirely with a needle. [O.F. *las*<L. *lăqueus*, a noose.]

**lac'-er-ate** (*las'-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to tear (*esp.* flesh); to tear in pieces; to afflict or distress; to wound. **lac-er-a'-tion,** *n.* a rent made by tearing; a wounding. [L. *lăcero*, I tear.]

**la'-cet** (*lā'-set*, or *lâ-set'*, or *lăs'-et*), *n.* a fine kind of braid used in lace-making; a half-stitch in needlework; ornamental braid-work on a garment; the braid with which such work is done. [< root of **lace.**]

**lach'-es** (*lăch'-ĕz*, or *lăsh'-ĕz*), *n.* negligence; (in law) undue delay. [O.F. *lachesse*<L. *laxus*, lax.]

**lach'-ry-mal** (less correctly **lac'-ry-**) (*lak'-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to tears; generating or secreting tears. **lach'-ry-mose,** *adj.* tearful; doleful; mournful. [L. *lachrȳma*, a tear.]

**lack** (*lăk*), (**lacked, lack'-ing**), *v.* to want; to be in want of; to miss; to need: *n.* a want; need. [Ic. *lakr*, defective.]

**lack-a-dai'-si-cal** (*-dā'-zĭ-*), *adj* affectedly dejected; half-hearted; languid; without energy or interest. **lack–a–**

day, *int.* alas the day! an exclamation of grief. [<**alack**, alas!+**day**.]

**lack'-ey** (*-ĭ*), (do not use **lac'-quey**), *n.* (*pl.* **-eys**), a footman; a male servant: *v.* (**-eyed, -ey-ing**), to wait or attend on (anyone) in a servile manner; to attend diligently upon the little wants of a person. [F. *laquais*.]

**la-con'-ic** (*-kon'-*), *adj.* brief in words; concise. **la-con'-i-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* a short, pithy phrase; conciseness in speech. [L. <Gr. *lakonĭkos*, of *Laconia*, or Sparta, in Greece: the Spartans spoke and wrote in a short, concise manner.]

**lac'-quer** (*lak'-ĕr*), (not **lack'-er**), *n.* varnish (made of lac): *v.* (**-quered, -quer-ing**), to cover with varnish; to japan. **lac'-quer-er**, *n.* **lac'-quer-ing**, *n.* the action of coating with —; the coating itself. [Note:—*Lacquering* is done with a thin, transparent varnish; *japanning* with a thick, opaque varnish; but the terms are often used one for the other.] [<**lac**.]

**la-crosse'**, *n.* a game of Canadian origin (resembling hockey or football) played with a ball and a kind of racquet formed of a hooked stick with a net stretched across the hook. [F. = the cross.]

**lac'-te-al**, *adj.* of, or belonging to, milk. **lac-ta'-tion**, *n.* the action of suckling (babes or other young animals); the period of suckling. **lac'-ta-ry**, *adj.* of, or resembling, milk: *n.* a dairy. **lac'-tic**, *adj.* pertaining, or belonging, to milk. **lac'-tic acid**, an acid formed when milk turns sour. **lac'-tate**, *n.* a compound formed of lactic acid and another substance. **lac-tom'-e-ter**, *n.* an instrument for testing the qualities of milk (*esp.* the amount of cream in it). **lac'-tose**, *n.* sugar of milk, a sugary substance present in milk. [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.]

**la-cu'-na** (*-kū'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nas**, or **-næ**), a small, blank space; a hiatus; a gap; a small hollow; a missing portion. [L. *lacūna*, a hollow, a gap.]

**la-cus'-trine** (*-trīn*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, a lake. **lacustrine dwellings**, *see* lake. [L. *lăcus*, a pool, a lake.]

**lad'-der**, *n.* a portable frame, with steps (called *rungs* or *rounds*), for mounting a building, etc.; anything by which one ascends; a means of rising in the world. [A.S. *hlæder*.]

**lade** (**la'-ded, la'-ding**), *v.* to load; to draw out liquids (with a *ladle*). **la'-den**, *adj.* loaded; weighed down (as with grief, sorrow). **la'-ding**, *n.* a load; a cargo. **bill of lading**, *see under* **bill**. **la'-dle** (*-dl*), *n.* a spoon or other vessel with a long handle for conveying liquids: *v.* (**-dled, -dling**), to serve out with a ladle. **la'-dle-ful**, *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**). [A.S. *hladan*, to load, to draw (water).]

**la'-dy**, *n.* (*pl.* **-dies**; *possessive case*, *s.* **lady's**, *pl.* **ladies'**), a woman of rank, or of refined manners; the mistress of a house; the title of the wife of a knight or any superior to him in rank, or of the daughter of an earl, marquis, or duke; a courtesy title for any woman of good breeding, education, or position. **lady-bird**, or **lady-fly**, *n.* a small, winged, spotted kind of beetle. **Lady Day**, the 25th March (Quarter-Day), the day of the Annunciation (*q.v.*) of the Virgin Mary ("Our Lady"). **lady fern**, a species of graceful fern, common in this country. **lady-help**, *n.* a lady who helps in house-work, but is treated as a member of the family. **lady-in-waiting**, *n.* a lady attendant on the Queen. **la'-dy-ism**, *n.* the manners or behaviour of a lady. **lady-killer**, *n.* one who makes himself very agreeable to the ladies. **la'-dy-like**, *adj.* having the manners and behaviour of a lady; elegant; refined. **Lady Chapel**, a chapel (generally connected with a large church or cathedral) dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and often situated behind the high altar. **lady's companion**, a small case or bag to hold needles, pins, scissors, etc., for needlework, or toilet requisites. **Ladies' Gallery** (in the House of Commons) a gallery reserved for ladies where they can see and hear what is going on, but are screened from all observation. **lady's maid** (in *pl.* **ladies' maids**), a maid who attends on a lady (*esp.* in connection with her toilet). **lady's man**, a man who is excessively attentive to the wants of a lady. **la'-dy-ship**, *n.* the title or rank of a lady. [A.S. *hlæfdige*, *lit.* the loaf- (bread-) kneader, the mistress of a household.]

**lag**, *adj.* slow; slack; sluggish: *n.* he who, or that which, comes behind; (in *mach.*) the amount of retardation in the movements of certain parts; (in *elec.*) the retardation of the passage of a current, such being due to internally

induced currents (sometimes called **lag'-ging**); one of the parts forming the covering of a steam boiler or of certain cylindrical machinery: *v.* (**lagged, lag'-ging**), to hang behind; to be slow or sluggish. **lag'-gard,** *n.* one who is slow or sluggish; a loiterer; an idler: *adj.* slow; backward. [W. *llag*, loose; *cf.* L. *laxus*, loose.]

**la'-ger beer** (*lâ'-gĕr*), or **la'-ger,** *n.* a light, German beer, stored up for some time before being sold or used. [G. *Lager*, a storehouse + *Bier*, beer.]

**la-goon'** (less correctly **la-gune'**), *n.* a shallow lake, *usu.* one into which the sea flows. [I. *laguna* < L. *lacūna*, a hollow gap, a pool]

**Lag'-thing** (*lâg'-thĭng*), *n.* the upper house of the Norwegian Parliament. [Scand. *lag*, law + *thing*, parliament.]

**la'-ic,** or **la'-ic-al,** *adj.* belonging to the **laity,** *q.v.*

**la'-i-cize,** *v.* *See* **lay.**

**laid,** *see* **lay,** *v.*

**laid'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* offensive; repulsive. [< root of **loathe.**]

**lair** (*lâr*), *n.* a *lying* place; a den or retreat (of a wild beast). **lair'-age,** *n.* the placing (of cattle) in a resting-place; the resting-place itself. [A.S. *leger*, a lying, couch, bed.]

**laird** (*lârd*), *n.* a Scottish title for the owner of an estate. [A form of **lord.**]

***laissez-aller*** (*lā-sāz-ăl-lā'*), [F.] *lit.* let go; absence of restraint; perfect ease and freedom (of manners or action).

***laissez-faire*** (*lā-sā-fār'*) (less correctly ***laisser-faire***) (*lā-sā-fār'*), [F.] let alone; non-interference (*esp.* of government, in commercial or industrial matters); let people do as they think best. ***laissez-faireism,*** *n.* the principle or practice of letting things take their own course.

**la'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*). *See* **lay.**

**lake,** *n.* a body of water surrounded by land. **lake-basin,** *n.* the area drained by the rivers which flow into a lake; a depression which contains (or has contained) a lake. **lake-dwellings,** *n.* ancient (and also modern) habitations (occupied by **lake-dwellers**) found on platforms built on islands lying in, or on wooden platforms built in, lakes. **lake'-let,** *n.* a little lake. [F. *lac* < L. *lăcus*, a pool, lake.]

**lake,** *n.* a pigment or colour (of vegetable or animal origin), *usu.* of a deep-red, used by artists for colouring or other purposes. [*See* **lac.**]

**Lam.** "The *Lamentations* of Jeremiah," a book of the Old Testament.

**la'-ma** (*lâ'-mă*), *n.* a Buddhist priest in Tibet. **Dal'-ai La'-ma** (*dăl'-ī*), *n.* the **Grand Lama** or supreme pontiff in Tibet. **la'-ma-ism,** *n.* the religion professed in Tibet (Asia), a form of Buddhism. **la'-ma-ist,** *n.* one who practises lamaism. **la'-ma-se-ry** (*lâ'-mă-*), *n.* a Lama monastery. [Tibetan.]

**lamb** (*lam*), *n.* the young of the sheep. **lamb'-kin** or **lamb'-ling,** *n.* a small lamb. **lamb'-like,** *adj.* very gentle or meek. **lamb'-skin,** *n.* soft leather made from the skins of lambs; lambs' skins dressed with the wool on, and often coloured, used for mats, etc. **lamb's fry,** portions of the "inside meat" of a lamb, used for frying. **lamb's wool,** the fine wool of the lamb, spun for knitting, etc.; a drink made from ale and the pulp of roasted apples, mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and other spices. **Lamb of God,** a title of the Saviour, the type of the Paschal lamb. [A.S. *lamb.*]

**lam'-bent,** *adj.* moving lightly, quickly, and quietly over; gliding over and flickering (as a flame); (of the sky, or of the eyes) gleaming with a soft, clear light. **lam'-ben-cy** (*-si*), *n.* (*pl.* **-cies**). [L. *lambens*, licking.]

**lam'-bre-quin** (*-bĕr-kin* or *-brĕ-*), *n.* festooned drapery over a door, window, mantel-shelf, etc.; a valance; a covering for a helmet. [F.]

**lame,** *adj.* disabled in one or more of the limbs; crippled; unsatisfactory; imperfect. **lame'-ly,** *adv.* **lame'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *lama.*]

**la-mel'-la,** *n.* (*pl.* **-læ** (*-lē*)), a thin plate or scale (*esp.* of an animal); a thin layer. **la-mel'-lar,** *adj.* [L. *lămĭna*, a thin plate.]

**la-ment'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to mourn; to grieve (over): *n.* sorrow expressed in cries or complaints; a mournful ballad. **lam'-en-ta-ble** (*-tă-bl*, not *lă-ment'-*), *adj.* causing grief; sad; pitiable; paltry. **lam'-en-ta-bly,** *adv.* **lam-en-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of lamenting; expression of sorrow; a wail; an outcry: in *pl.* the name of one of the books of the Bible (by Jeremiah, the prophet).

[L. *lāmentor*, I wail, lament.]

**la'-me-ter**, or **la'-mi-ter** (*lā'-*), *n.* a lame person; a cripple. [<**lame.**]

**lam'-i-na**, *n.* (*pl.* **-næ** (*-nē*)), a thin plate, layer, or sheet (of metal, etc.). **lam'-i-nar**, *adj.* **lam'-i-nate**, *v.* **(-na-ted, -na-ting)**, to separate into laminæ: *adj.* [L. *lāmĭna*, a thin plate.]

**Lam'-mas**, *n.* the 1st of August, the day on which first-fruits used to be offered. **Lammas-tide**, *n.* the time of Lammas. [A.S. *hlāf-mæsse*, loaf-mass; the day was formerly kept as a kind of harvest festival (first-fruits).]

**lamp**, *n.* a vessel (containing oil, or other inflammable substance) for giving artificial light. **lamp-black**, *n.* the soot (almost pure carbon) formed by the burning of oils, pitch, resin, etc., used as a pigment. **lam'-pi-on** (*-pĭ-*), *n.* a small lamp (used in illuminations). **lamp'-light-er**, *n.* a man who lights the lamps in the public streets. **Al-ad'-din's lamp** (in *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*) one owned by Aladdin, by rubbing which he could call to his aid an exceedingly powerful spirit; hence, anything which brings supreme good fortune or happiness. **oxy-hydrogen lamp**, one in which streams of oxygen and hydrogen are burnt together to cause a piece of quick-lime to become incandescent and give a very powerful light (lime-light), used *esp.* in magic-lanterns. **spirit-lamp**, *n.* one in which either methylated spirit, or spirit of wine, is burned for heating purposes. **to smell of the lamp**, to show signs of labour and study (*esp.* of literary work, as though done at night-time). [F.<L.<Gr. *lampas*, a torch, lamp<*lampō*, I shine.]

**lam'-pas**, *n.* a disease (of horses) consisting in a swelling behind the front teeth. [F. *lampas*.]

**lam'-pas**, *n.* a kind of soft crape, or of flowered silk, originally sent from China. [?]

**lam-poon'**, *n.* a satire (in writing or drawing) on some person or persons: *v.* **(-pooned', -poon'-ing)**, to abuse in written satire. **lam-poon'-er**, *n.* **lam-poon'-ry** (or **-er-y**), *n.* personal abuse or satire. [F. *lampon*.]

**lam'-prey** (*-prĕ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-preys**), a kind of small fish resembling the eel. [F. *lamproie* (?)<L. *lambo*, I lick+*pĕtra*, a rock, stone. The lamprey attaches itself to rocks by its mouth.]

**Lan-cas-te'-ri-an**, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Joseph *Lancaster* (1778—1838), who established the system of teaching in schools by means of monitors.

**Lan-cas'-tri-an**, *adj.* pertaining to the dukes, or to the royal house, of *Lancaster*: *n.* a follower of the House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses (1455—1485).

**lance**, *n.* a spear with a long handle: *v.* **(lanced, lan'-cing)**, to pierce with a lance or a lancet. **lan'-cer**, *n.* a soldier bearing a —. **The Lancers**, a popular round dance. **lan'-cet**, *n.* a surgeon's lance-shaped cutting instrument. **lan'-ci-form**, *adj.* lance-shaped. **lance-corporal**, *n.* a private soldier, acting as a corporal, but receiving a private's pay. **lancet-window**, *n.* a window with one or more narrow, sharp-pointed arches. [F.<L. *lancĕa*, a lance.]

**lan'-ce-o-late**, or **-la-ted**, *adj.* having the form of a lance head; narrow and tapering. **lan'-ce-o-lar**, *adj.* [*See* **lance.**]

**Lancs** (no full stop), Lancashire.

**land**, *n.* the dry and solid portion of the surface of the earth (*usu.* opposed to *water*, or the sea); a country; a district; a nation: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to set on land or shore (from the water, either sea, lake, or river); to come on the land (from the water, either sea, lake, or river). **land-agent**, *n.* one employed by the owner of an estate to manage it; an estate agent. **land-breeze**, *n.* a breeze blowing *from* the land towards the sea. **land-crab**, *n.* a family of crabs living wholly or chiefly on land. **land'-ed**, *adj.* having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land. **landed interest**, *see under* **interest.** **landed proprietor**, one who holds large estate in land. **land'-fall**, *n.* an approach to, or sighting of, land (from the sea); the transfer of property in land by the death of the owner. **land-force**, *n.* a military force serving on land. **land-grabber**, *n.* one who acquires land by harsh and grasping means, or in an underhand manner. **land-holder**, *n.* one who holds or possesses land. **land-hunger**, *n.* keen desire for property in land. **land'-ing**, *n.* the act of coming on land (from a vessel); the place where people

land (from a vessel). **landing-net,** *n.* a kind of scoop-net for landing a fish when caught by a rod and line. **landing-place,** *n.* a place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel: when a platform, it is called a **landing-stage.** **landing-waiter** or **land-waiter,** *n.* (in the Customs) one who superintends the landing of goods and inspects them, *esp.* with reference to the payment of duties. **Land League** (in Ireland) an association of tenant-farmers, founded in 1879, to control the holding and disposal of the land, the aim being to substitute peasant-proprietors for large land-owners. **land-locked,** *adj.* (bay, harbour, etc.) closely surrounded by land. **land'-lord,** *n.* (*f.* **land'-la-dy**), the owner of land or houses (*esp.* as opposed to the tenant, or holder); the keeper of an inn or tavern. **land'-lord-ism,** *n.* the principles or practice of landlords (*esp.* the opinion that the interests of landed proprietors are of first importance). **land-lubber,** *n.* a person whose life and occupation are on land (a contemptuous term sometimes used by sailors). **land'-mark,** *n.* something which serves to mark the boundaries of land; an eminence (hill, building, etc.) conspicuous from the sea or from a distance, and so indicative of position. **Land of the Rising Sun,** Japan. **land-pilot,** *n.* a guide on land; a military scout. **land'-rail,** *n.* a bird, called also the *crake*, or *corn-crake*. **land-shark,** *n.* a sharper; a lawyer; a land-grabber; one who plunders sailors on shore. **land'-slip** or **land-slide,** *n.* the falling or slipping down of a portion of land from higher to lower level; the land that has so fallen. **land's-man** (or **land-man**), *n.* one who lives or serves on land; one not used to the sea. **land-steward,** *n.* one who has the care of an estate. **land-surveying,** *n.* the act of measuring and mapping-out land by a **land-surveyor.** **land-tax,** *n.* a tax on land. **redemption of land-tax,** an arrangement by which land-owners were formerly permitted to pay a lump sum in lieu of paying a yearly tax. **land-values,** *n.* the values of land regarded as subjects for taxation apart from the buildings, etc., on them. **taxation of land-values,** the levying or assessing of rates and taxes on unused or imperfectly used land (such as game-preserves, deer-forests, shooting-grounds, etc.), at the full value which such land would have, if put to more remunerative use, instead of at a merely nominal value, *i.e.*, the land-owner must pay taxes on the full value of his land, whether he uses it or not; also the taxation of sites in cities apart from the buildings on them, of vacant land in or near cities, and of agricultural land apart from the value of the crops, buildings, fixtures, and machinery upon it; also (in less exact meaning) the taxation of landed property in general, *esp.* at a higher assessment than is now customary, so that wealthy land-owners shall contribute more to the maintenance of the State. **land'-ward,** *adv.* towards the land: *adj.* **back to the land,** a social and political cry, professing to aim at the occupation and cultivation of the land by the people, as in olden times. **Land of the Leal** (*i.e.*, the loyal, the faithful), Heaven. **to make —,** or **to make the —,** (of a vessel) to approach the land from the sea. [A.S. *land.*]

**lan-dau',** *n.* (*pl.* **-daus'**), a kind of carriage which can be opened and shut at the top. **lan-dau-let',** or **lan-dau-lette',** *n.* a motor-car with a body like that of a landau. [< *Landau*, in Germany, where first made.]

**lande** (*lånd*), *n.* a large heathy or sandy plain (*esp.* in France, where the **Landes** cover a large area in the south-west of the country). [F.]

**land'-grave,** *n.* (*f.* **-gra-vine** (*-vēn*)), a German nobleman, corresponding to a count in France, or an earl in England. **land-gra'-vi-ate,** *n.* the territory owned or ruled by a —. [D. **land**+*graaf*, a count.]

**land'-scape** (or **-skip**), *n.* the land as seen from one point of view; a picture representing such a scene (as different from a sea-view, called a "sea-scape"). **landscape-gardening,** *n.* the art of laying-out grounds (by a **landscape-gardener**) so as to develop their natural beauties or produce artistic effects. [**land**+D. *schap.*]

**Lands'-thing** (*låns'-ting*), *n.* the upper house of the Danish parliament. [Dan. *land*+*thing*, parliament.]

**Land'-sturm** (*lånt'-stoorm*), *n.* (in Ger-

many and Switzerland) that part of the reserve force (soldiers) which is called out last in case of emergency. [G. *Land*+*Sturm*, storm, alarm.]

**Land'-tag** (*lânt'-tâch*), *n.* the legislative body or Diet of one of the States forming the modern German Empire (as in Saxony, Bavaria, etc.). [G. *Land*+*Tag*, Diet, day.]

**Land'-wehr** (*lânt'-vār*), *n.* a reserve military force in Germany and Austria, called out for annual training, and for active service when necessary. [G. *Land*+*Wehr*, defence.]

**lane**, *n.* a narrow road or way (*usu.* in the country and lying between hedges); a narrow street in towns (as *Chancery Lane*, in London). [A.S. *lane*.]

**lang**, *adj.* a Scotch form of **long.** **lang'-set-tle**, *n.* a long bench, *usu.* with arms and a high back. **lang-syne'** (*-sīn'*), *adv.* long since; *esp.* in the song by Burns (1759—1796), **Auld Lang Syne**, written on the theme of old acquaintance and friendship.

**lan'-guage** (*lang'-gwāj*), *n.* speech of human beings, or of a nation; style of expression. **bad language**, speech containing coarse, vulgar, or wicked expressions. **dead language**, one which is no longer spoken in common intercourse (as Ancient Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, Cornish, etc.). **strong —**, words of strong significance, and denoting anger, earnestness, etc. [F. *langage*< L. *lingua*, tongue.]

**lan'-guid** (*-gwĭd*), *adj.* weak; faint; flagging; without vitality. **lan'-guish** (**-guished, -guish-ing**), *v.* to lose strength; to become dull in spirits; to droop; to look tenderly or lovingly. **lan'-guish-ment**, *n.* state of languishing; softness or tenderness of look or mien. **lan'-guor** (*-gwŭr*), *n.* **lan'-guor-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* inclined to languor; listless. [F.<L. *languĭdus*< *langueo*, I am faint, weary.]

**lan'-iard**, *n.* *See* **lanyard.**

**lan-if'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* wool-bearing. [L. *lāna*, wool+*fĕro*, I bear.]

**lank**, *adj.* long and thin; weak. **lank'-y**, *adj.* **lank'-i-ness**, *n.* **lank'-ly**, *adv.* [A.S. *hlanc*.]

**lan'-o-lin** (or **-line**) (*-lĭn*), *n.* the fatty matter extracted from sheep's wool, and used as a basis for ointments, cosmetics, etc. [L. *lāna*, wool+*ŏleum*, oil.]

**lans'-que-net** (*-kĕ-*), *n.* a German foot-soldier of the 16th and 17th centuries; an old game at cards. [F.<G. *Landsknecht*<*Land*, country+*Knecht*, a servant.]

**lan'-tern** (obsolete spelling, **lant'-horn**), *n.* a portable case containing a light; a tower of open-work which allows a considerable view of the interior. **lantern—fly**, *n.* one of several species of insects which emit a light when flying at night. **lantern—jawed**, *adj.* having **lantern—jaws**, *i.e.*, long, thin jaws which give a hollow appearance to the cheek. **lantern—service**, *n.* a service in church or chapel in which magic-lantern slides are used to illustrate the teaching. **Chinese lantern**, a case made of decorated paper for holding a candle, and used for ornamental lighting. **dark lantern**, one which is so framed that the light can be concealed at pleasure by closing an opening (often behind a *bull's-eye* or lens of glass). **Feast of Lanterns**, a Chinese festival on the 1st day of each month. **magic lantern**, an instrument by means of which (with a bright light and lenses) pictures on glass are enlarged and shown on a white screen in a darkened room. [F.<L. *lanterna*<Gr. *lamptēr*<*lampō*, I give light, shine.]

**lan'-yard**, or **lan'-iard** (*-yard*), *n.* a short rope or line used for fastening purposes (*esp.* on board ship). [F. *lanière*, a thong.]

**La-od-i-ce'-an** (*-ĭ-sē'-*), *adj.* lukewarm or indifferent in matters of religion or morals, like the Christians of *La-od-i-ce'-a*. **La-od-i-ce'-an-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* [*See Rev.* iii., 14—16.]

**Lap.**, Lapland. **Lapp**, a native of Lapland.

**lap**, *n.* a loosely hanging part of a garment; that part of a woman's dress which hangs over the knees when she is sitting down; the part of the body thus covered. **lap'-dog**, *n.* a small pet dog, often nursed by a woman or girl. **lap'-ful**, *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**), as much as can be held in the lap. **lap—jointed**, *adj.* having joints formed by overlapping edges. **lap'-stone**, *n.* a stone held by shoemakers on the knee, and upon which they beat leather to make it more supple and firm. **in the — of the gods**, within their power or influence, and so beyond human control.

in the — of luxury, having every comfort and enjoyment that money can procure. [A.S. *læppa*, a skirt, end.]

**lap (lapped, lap'-ping)**, *v.* to wrap or fold (up or round); to be wrapped or folded: *n.* one journey round (*esp.* on a race-course or track); the distance of such a journey. **lap-winding**, *n.* (in *elec.*) a method of winding the wires carrying the current on electro-magnets and parts of dynamos. [< the root of wrap.]

**lap (lapped, lap'-ping)**, *v.* to lick up (with the tongue); to move with a rippling sound (as water over stones, the gentle waves on the shore, etc.): *n.* a lick (with the tongue). [A.S. *lapian*, to lick, lap up.]

**la-pel'** (less correctly **lap-pel'** or **la-pelle'**), *n.* that part of a coat which covers the breast, and which is folded back as a continuation of the collar. [< lap + *-el*, *dim.*]

**lap'-i-da-ry** (*-ĭ-dă-rĭ*), *n.* one who cuts, polishes, or engraves on gems and precious stones; an expert in precious stones. **lap-i-da'-ri-an**, *adj.* and *n.* **lapidary inscription**, an inscription cut on stone. [L. *lăpis*, *lăpĭdis*, a stone.]

**la'-pis laz'-u-li** (or *lap'-*), *n.* a mineral of a bright, blue colour used in the fine arts. [L. *lăpis*, a stone + L.L. *lazŭlus*, blue colour.]

**Lapp**, or **Lap'-land-er**, *n.* a native or inhabitant of *Lapland*.

**lap'-pet**, *n.* a loose fold or lap (*esp.* of a garment, head-dress, etc.); the loose skirts of a man's coat. **lap'-pet-ed**, *adj.* wearing or having lappets. [< lap, with *dim. term.*]

**lapse (lapsed, laps'-ing)**, *v.* to slip or glide; to become void; to fail in duty; to fall from virtue or uprightness; to pass from one to another through negligence or failure: *n.* a passing away (often used with respect to *time*); a slip, error, or fault; a failing in duty. **laps'-a-ble**, *adj.* [L. *lapsus* < *lābor*, I slip, glide.] [tongue.

***lap'-sus lin'-guæ***, [L.] a slip of the

***lap'-sus me-mo'-ri-æ*** (*-ē*), [L.] a slip of the memory.

**lap'-wing**, *n.* a bird of the plover family; a peewit. [A.S. *hlēape-wince* < *hlēapan*, to leap + (?) *wincian*, to blink.]

**lar'-board** (by sailors *la'-erd*), *n.* the left side of a ship looking *forward*, now always called "port," to prevent confusion with "starboard," *q.v.* [?]

**lar'-ce-ny** (*-sĕ-nĭ*), *n.* the legal name for robbery or theft. **lar'-ce-nous**, *adj.* **petty-larceny**, *n.* theft of something of small value (formerly not more than twelve pence). [F. < L. *latrōcĭnium*, theft.]

**larch**, *n.* a cone-bearing tree producing valuable timber; a kind of fir-tree. [L. < Gr. *lărix*, larch.]

**lard**, *n.* the clarified fat of swine: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to cover with —; to cover or mix with anything; (in cookery) to insert (with a needle, called a **larding-needle**) strips of fat bacon into poultry, etc., before cooking; to interpolate speech, writing, etc., with words, expressions, etc., for some particular effect. **lard'-er**, *n.* a room in which (cooked) meat and other provisions are kept before being brought to table. **game-keeper's larder**, the vermin (stoats, weasels, owls, hawks, etc.) killed by the keeper and hung on cords as scarecrows. [F. < L. *lar(i)dum*, the fat of bacon, lard.]

***la'-res et pe-na'-tes***, [L.] the household gods; household goods or furniture; the home.

**large**, *adj.* of great size; extensive; bulky; wide; abundant; pompous and pretentious. **large-hearted**, *adj.* having a large heart or kindly feeling; generous (*esp.* in giving). **large'-ly**, *adv.* **large-minded**, *adj.* noble; liberal (in views of things); ready to sympathize with the views of others. **at large**, not under constraint or control; roaming about at will. [F. < L. *largus*, abundant, plentiful, liberal.]

**lar-gess'** (or **-gesse'**) (*-jes'*), *n.* a gift or present; liberality. [F. *largesse* < L. *largītio*, bounty < *largus*, abundant.]

**lar'-go** ("*g*" hard), *adj.* (of music) slow in time: *n.* a piece of music to be performed in a slow, dignified style. **lar-ghet'-to**, *adj.* somewhat slow: *n.* [I. < L. *largus*, large.]

**lar'-i-at**, *n.* a rope with a noose for catching wild cattle (in America); a lasso; a rope used for picketing horses or mules. [Sp. *la reata*, the rope for tying animals one to another.]

**lark**, *n.* a well-known bird famous for its song; the best known species is the **sky'-lark**. **lark'-spur**, *n.* a wild plant with showy flowers. [A.S. *lāwerce*.]

**lark (larked, lark'-ing),** *v.* to sport; to make merry: *n.* a game. **lark'-y,** *adj.* frolicsome. [A.S. *lāc*, sport.]

**lar'-ri-kin** (*lăr'-rĭ-*), *n.* a young street rowdy; a hooligan. [?]

**lar'-va,** *n.* (*pl.* **-vas,** or **-væ**), the early form (like a grub, maggot, or caterpillar) of certain animals (*usu.* insects). **lar'-val,** *adj.* in the condition or stage of larva. **lar-vip'-a-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* producing larvæ. [L. *larva*, a mask.]

**lar'-ynx** (*-ingks*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ynx-es** or **-ynges**) (*-jēz*), the upper part of the windpipe; the throat. **la-ryn'-ge-al** (*-jĭ-*), *adj.* belonging to, pertaining to, or seated in, the larynx. **lar-yn-gi'-tis** (*-in-jī'-*), *n.* a disease (inflammation) of the membrane lining the larynx. **la-ryn'-go-scope** (*lă-rĭng'-gō-skōp*), *n.* a small mirror for examining the larynx and trachea. [L. < Gr. *larunx*.]

**las'-car,** *n.* a native East Indian or Malay sailor employed on a European vessel; a camp-follower. [P.]

**las-civ'-i-ous** (*-siv'-ĭ-us*), *adj.* given to lewdness or wicked desires. **las-civ'-i-ous-ness,** *n.* [L. *lascīvus*.]

**lash,** *n.* a thong or cord for whipping or flogging; the flexible part of a whip; a stroke of satire or sarcasm: *v.* **(lashed, lash'-ing),** to strike with a —; to whip; to beat or dash against (as the sea); to strike or kick out violently; to fasten or bind with a rope or cord; to satirize. **lash'-ing,** *n.* the act of whipping; the act of fastening with a cord; the cord used for fastening. [M.E. *lasshe*.]

**lash'-kar** (incorrectly **lash'-gar**), *n.* a troop, force, or body of Afridi (Afghan) soldiers. [Afghan.]

**las'-ket,** *n.* a loop of line at the bottom of a sail to which an extra sail may be fastened. [? F. *lacet*.]

**lass,** *n.* a girl; a young woman. **las'-sie** (*-sĭ*), *n.* a familiar or poetical term for lass. [M.E. *lasce*; origin obscure.]

**las'-si-tude** (*-sĭ-*), *n.* weariness; want of energy; faintness. [L. *lassitūdo* < *lassus*, weary.]

**las'-so,** *n.* (*pl.* **-sos,** less correctly **-soes**), a rope with a running noose for catching wild horses and cattle (*esp.* in S. America): *v.* **(-soed, -so-ing),** to catch with a —. [Sp. *lazo* < L. *laxus*, loose.]

**last,** *adj.* after all the others; hindmost. **at the —,** finally; when dying. **on one's — legs,** at the end of one's resources; on the point of utter failure or exhaustion. **the — cast,** the last chance, opportunity, or effort. **the — day,** the Day of Judgement. **at the — gasp,** at the last extremity; almost dying. [A contraction of **latest.**]

**last (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to continue in existence; to endure. **last'-ing,** *adj.* permanent; durable: *n.* a kind of stiff, durable woollen stuff, formerly used for women's shoes. [A.S. *lāstan*, to continue, last.]

**last,** *n.* a shaped wooden (or iron) block upon which shoes are made. [A.S. *lāst*.]

**Lat.,** Latin. **lat.,** latitude.

**lat-a-ki'-a** (*-ă-kē'-ă*), *n.* a superior kind of Turkish tobacco. [< *Latakia* (= Laodicea), in Syria, near which place it is grown.]

**latch** (*lach*), *n.* a wooden or iron catch of a door or gate: *v.* **(latched, latch'-ing),** to fasten with a —. **latch-key,** *n.* a key for opening a lock called a **latch-lock,** *i.e.*, one which latches itself by means of a spring. **on the —,** not locked, but fastened with a latch. [A.S. *læccan*, to seize.]

**latch'-et** (*lach'-*), *n.* a strap, buckle, or lace for fastening a shoe. [< lace + *-et*, a *dim.* suffix.]

**late,** *adj.* **(la'-ter,** *comparative*; **la'-test,** *superlative*), not in time; in the nighttime; long-delayed; recent (as "the *late* gales"); not long past; dead. **late'-ly,** *adv.* not long ago. **late'-ness,** *n.* **la'-tish,** *adj.* **keeping — hours,** staying out of house late at night; sitting up until very late. **of —,** recently. [A.S. *læt*.]

**la-teen'** (*lă-tēn'*), *n.* a triangular sail, frequently used in vessels in the Mediterranean. [L. < *Latīnus*, Latin, *lit.* a *Latin* sail.]

**la'-tent,** *adj.* lying hid; present but not seen or felt; concealed; dormant; undeveloped. **la'-tence** or **la'-ten-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the state of being —. **latent heat,** *see* **heat. latent life,** life and energy in a dormant condition; that state of a plant or animal in which its living activities are suspended (as in a seed), or dormant (as in a beetle, or hibernating animal in winter) until suitable conditions awaken the activities. **latent period** (of a disease), the time during which a disease is developing before it shows itself. [L. *lāteo*, I lie hid.]

**lat'-er-al,** *adj.* of, or relating to, the side; on the side. [L. *lătus*, the side.]

**Lat'-er-an,** *adj.* pertaining to the church dedicated to St. John Lateran, at Rome, built on ground formerly belonging to the Laterani family: it is the Pope's cathedral church, originally built by Constantine the Great. **Lateran Councils,** five general councils of the Church held in the Lateran (1123, 1139, 1179, 1215 and 1512—1517). [NOTE:—The Lateran Church is called by R.C.'s "the Mother and Head of all the churches of the City (of Rome) and the World."]

**lath,** *n.* (*pl.* **laths**), a thin, narrow slip of wood, used as a groundwork for slates and plaster, etc., and for making trellis-work, venetian blinds, etc. **lath'-en,** *adj.* **lath'-ing,** *n.* the act or process of covering with laths; a covering of laths. **lath and plaster,** a partition made by covering a framework of laths with plaster; something flimsy and unsubstantial. [A.S. *lætt.*]

**lathe** (*lāth*), *n.* a machine for "turning" or giving a round shape to articles of wood, metal, etc. [Scand.]

**lathe,** *n.* one of the 5 divisions of the county of Kent. [A.S. *lāthe*, a district.]

**lath'-er** (*lăth'-*), *n* a froth or foam made of soap and water; froth from sweat (as of a horse, etc.): *v.* (**-ered, -er-ing**), to spread over with lather; to become frothy. [A.S. *lēathor.*]

**Lat'-in,** *adj.* belonging to the Latin or ancient Roman nation: *n.* the language of the ancient Romans. **lat'-in-ist,** *n.* one skilled in the Latin language. **la-tin'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the style or idiom of the Latin language. **lat'-in-ize (-ized, -iz-ing),** *v.* to turn into Latin; to write or use words, etc., imitative of the Latin style. **Latin Church,** the Roman Catholic or Western Church (acknowledging the Pope of Rome as its head); as distinguished from the Greek, Oriental, or Eastern Church. **Latin cross,** one thus, †, having the lower limb longer than the other three. **Latin Union,** an arrangement (made in 1865) between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, to have a coinage of uniform value, the coins of one country being recognized and accepted as legal tender in the others. **Latin races,** peoples whose languages are of Latin origin, as those of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Roumania. **dog Latin,** *see* **dog. Old Latin,** Latin before the classical period (*i.e.*, before 75 B.C.). **Classical Latin,** Latin as used by the great writers, as Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, etc. (to 200 A.D.). **Late Latin** (200 A.D. to 600). **Middle, Mediæval** or **Low Latin,** that of the Middle Ages (600—1500). **New Latin,** Latin as written in modern times, *esp.* that used by scientific writers. [L. *Latīnus*, of Latium, the district in which Rome was built.]

**lat'-i-tude** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* breadth; width; extent; comprehensiveness; distance (in degrees) north or south of the equator; the angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic; freedom from restraint; scope. [L. *lātitūdo*, breadth, latitude < *lātus*, broad.]

**lat-i-tu-di-na'-ri-an** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* giving or allowing a wide scope or liberty (*esp.* in matters of religious belief); liberal-minded; belonging to the "Broad Church," or liberal school of Anglican theology: *n.* one who allows himself such liberty. **lat-i-tu-di-na'-ri-an-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* **lat-i-tu'-di-na-ry** (*-nă-rĭ*), *adj.* [*See* **latitude.**]

**la-trine'** (*lă-treen'*, less correctly *lăt'-rĭn*, not *lā'-trĭn*), *n.* a public urinal or w.c. [F. < L. *lātrīna.*]

**lat'-ten,** *n.* brass of a fine kind (used for crosses, candlesticks, and other ornamental purposes); (sometimes) sheet-tin, or iron coated with tin. [O.F. *laton.*]

**lat'-ter,** *adj.* coming or being after (*esp.* of two). **lat'-ter-ly,** *adv.* of late. **Latter-day Saints,** the Mormons. [Comparative of **late.**]

**lat'-tice** (*-tis*), *n.* a network of crossed bars; a trellis; a window so formed; a small window opening like a door. **lattice-bridge,** *n.* a bridge whose sides are made of a lattice-work (bars) of steel. **lattice-girder,** *n.* a girder made of lattice-work. [F. *lattis*, kindred with **lath.**]

**laud (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to praise in speech or in song; to celebrate; to extol: *n.* praise; a hymn of praise. **lauds,** *n.* (in the R.C. Church) the prayers following matins, (*q.v.*), and preceding prime, *q.v.* **laud'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* worthy of praise. **laud'-a-bly,** *adv.*

**lau-da'-tion,** *n.* **lau'-da-to-ry** (*-dă-tŏ-rĭ*, not *lau-dā'-*), *adj.* expressing praise. [L. *laudo*, I praise.]

**lau'-da-num** (*-dă-*), *n.* a poisonous drug (used as a medicine) prepared from opium; tincture of opium. [L. *ladănum.*]

***lau-da'-tor tem'-por-is ac'-ti,*** [L.] a praiser of a time that is gone.

**laugh** (*lăf*), *n.* a noise (of the mouth) expressing mirth or ridicule: *v.* **(laughed, laugh'-ing),** to make such a noise; to be, or appear, gay, mirthful, lively, etc. **laugh'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* fitted to cause a laugh; funny; ridiculous. **laugh'-ter,** *n.* **laughing-gas,** *n.* nitrous oxide, which, when inhaled in small quantities, often excites laughter: used in larger quantities by dentists to produce unconsciousness when tooth-drawing. **laughing-jackass,** *n.* the great kingfisher of Australia. **laughing-stock,** *n.* an object of ridicule. **laughing-matter,** *n.* a subject for laughter, to be treated lightly or as of little importance. **to laugh a thing off,** to treat, or pretend to treat, a matter lightly; to hide one's feelings with a laugh. **to — in one's sleeve,** to feel full of laughter, but to maintain a serious look; to feel satisfaction at having gained an advantage. **to — at,** to deride; to make fun of; to ridicule. **to — on the wrong side (of the mouth, face, etc.),** to feel grieved, vexed, or disappointed, *esp.* after hilarity, exultation, etc. **to — one out of,** to cause one to abandon or give up (something) by ridicule. **to — to scorn,** to deride, or treat with bitter contempt. **to have the — on one's side,** to have, or obtain, the advantage, after apparent defeat. [A.S. *hlihan.*]

**launch (launched, launch'-ing),** *v.* to slide (or cause to slide) into the water; to throw; to hurl; to set going: *n.* sending (a new ship) into the water; the largest boat belonging to a man-of-war. **launching-ways,** *n.* the timbers on which a vessel glides into the water when launched. **steam-launch,** *n.* a large boat, propelled by steam, for conveying passengers on rivers, lakes, etc., for short distances. [<root of **lance.**]

**laun'-der,** *n.* a large trough used for washing ore: *v.* **(-dered, -der-ing),** to wash (*esp.* clothes). **laun'-dress,** *n.* a woman who washes and "gets up" linen and other wearing apparel; a caretaker (of a lawyer's chambers in the Inns-of-Court, London). **laun'-dry** (*-drĭ*), *n.* a place for washing and "getting up" wearing apparel. **laundry-man,** or **laun'-der-er,** *n.* **laundry-maid,** *n.* [F.<L. *lăvo*, I wash.]

**lau'-re-ate,** *adj.* crowned with laurel, expressive of glory or honour: *n.* a poet (the "Poet Laureate") who is appointed by the Lord Chamberlain to celebrate national events in verse; the Court-poet. **lau'-re-ate-ship,** *n.* the office of Poet Laureate, or the time during which he holds office. **lau-re-a'-tion,** *n.* act of taking a degree at a University. [L. *laureātus*, crowned with laurel (*laurus*).]

**lau'-rel,** *n.* the bay-tree (an evergreen). Its branches and leaves are emblematic of victory or glory. **lau'-relled,** *adj.* crowned with —. **lau-rus-ti'-nus,** *n.* an evergreen shrub. **to rest on one's laurels,** to rest satisfied with honours already gained, without seeking others. [L. *laurus.*]

***laus De'-o,*** [L.] praise (be) to God.

**la'-va** (*lă'-*), *n.* melted rock issuing from the crater of a volcano. [I. *lava*<L. *lăvo*, I wash.]

**lave (laved, la'-ving),** *v.* to wash; to bathe; to lade or throw out (as water from a boat). **la-va'-tion,** *n.* the act of washing. **lav'-a-to-ry** (*-ă-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* washing; cleaning: *n.* a place or room used for washing purposes, often with a place of convenience; a place where gold is obtained by washing earth, sand, etc. **la'-ver,** *n.* a large vessel for washing in. [F.<L. *lăvo*, I wash.]

**lav'-en-der,** *n.* a strong-smelling plant and flower; a pale-lilac colour: *adj.* **lavender-water,** *n.* a perfume made from lavender flowers, ambergris and spirits of wine. **to lay in lavender,** to put by carefully (as clothes wrapped up with sprigs of lavender to scent them and to keep off moths). [F. *lavande*<L. *lăvo*, I wash—the flowers being used to perfume newly washed clothes.]

**la'-ver,** *n.* the fronds of certain sea-weeds, sometimes used as food. [L. *laver.*]

**lav'-er-ock,** *n.* the sky-lark. [*See* **lark.**]

**lav'-ish,** *adj.* bestowing freely; wasteful; extravagant; abundant; unstinted: *v.* **(-ished, -ish-ing),** to be lavish; to spend or employ wastefully, profusely or extravagantly. **lav'-ish-ly,** *adv.* in a pro-

fuse or unstinting manner. [<*lave*.]

**law,** *n.* a rule (of conduct); established rules in a country; (in science) a principle; litigation. **law–abiding,** *adj.* obedient to the law. **law'-ful,** *adj.* according to law; rightful. **law'-giver,** *n.* one who makes or enacts a law; a legislator. **law'-less,** *adj.* without, or contrary to, law. **law'-less-ness,** *n.* defiance of the law; utter disregard for the law. **law–list,** *n.* an annual publication containing information respecting the administration of the law, and the legal profession. **law–lord,** *n.* a peer in parliament who holds, or has held, high legal office, and who attends to certain legal matters; (in Scotland) a judge of the Court of Session. **law–stationer,** *n.* a stationer who sells parchment, paper, etc., etc., required by lawyers. **law'-suit,** *n.* action at law (in a court of law). **law'-yer,** *n.* one learned in the law, its theory and practice. **lawful age,** the age at which a person becomes of full age in law (in most cases 21 years). **lawful days,** days on which, according to law, business may be transacted (Sundays, Good Fridays, Christmas Days and Bank Holidays are not lawful days). **law of honour,** *see* **honour. law of nations,** same as **International law,** *q.v.* **law of nature,** an unwritten law depending upon human instinct, conscience, or common-sense; the regular course of human life. [NOTE:—Not the same as "natural law," *q.v.*] **laws of war,** *see* **war. Common law,** *see* **common. Criminal law,** the law which relates to crimes and their punishments. **Crown law,** same as **criminal law. Maine Law** (in U.S.A.), a law passed by the State of Maine, in 1851, prohibiting (with few exceptions) the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors. **Salic law,** a law (424 A.D.) by which females were excluded from inheriting the Crown of France; any similar law. **Statute law,** *see* **statute. Written law,** statute law as distinguished from "common" (or "unwritten") law, which is law based upon usage, custom, and the decisions of the courts. [NOTE:—Practices and customs sanctioned by long usage often become unwritten law.] **sumptuary laws,** laws made to restrain people from being extravagant in dress, food, pleasure, or luxuries. **to lay down the —,** to speak as one having authority. **to take the — into one's own hands,** to punish someone without appealing to law; to subject to discipline. [A.S. *lagu*, law <*leogan*, to lay down.]

**lawn,** *n.* a kind of fine linen, or cambric: the sleeves of an Anglican bishop's official dress are made of it. [? <*Laon*, now Laon, in France, where formerly made.]

**lawn,** *n.* an open space between woods; an open space (often before a house) covered with grass. **lawn–mower,** *n.* a machine with revolving knives for cutting the grass on a lawn. **lawn–tennis,** *n.* an outdoor game played by two or four ladies or gentlemen across a net, on a lawn marked out in rectangles, with a special kind of battledore, called a racket, and a ball. **lawn'-y,** *adj.* [<*lande*, *q.v.*]

**lax,** *adj.* loose; soft; flabby; not strict (in discipline or morals). **lax-a'-tion,** *n.* the act of making lax or loose. **lax'-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *n.* a medicine for loosening (*i.e.*, opening) the bowels: *adj.* **lax'-i-ty** (*-i-ti*), *n.* looseness (*esp.* in conduct); slackness; want of firmness or strictness; inexactness. **lax'-ness,** *n.* [L. *laxus*, loose; slack.]

**lay,** past tense of **lie.**

**lay (laid, lay'-ing),** *v.* to cause to lie in a place; to place (*esp.* down); to wager; to produce (eggs). **lay'-er,** *n.* that which lays (as a hen, eggs; a bricklayer, bricks, etc.); a bed (of soil); a shoot (of a plant); one thickness or fold. **lay'-er-ing,** *n.* the propagation of plants by layers. **to lay about one,** to strike on all sides. **to — aside,** to put on one side; to abandon. **to — bare,** to make bare; to disclose; to discover. **to — by,** to keep for future use; to discard; to put out of use (for a time). **to — down,** to place in position (as the keel of a ship, etc.). **to — oneself open,** to make oneself liable to blame, censure, etc. **to — oneself out for,** to put forth one's best effort; to make preparation for. **to — out,** to expend (money); to plan; to dress a corpse (in grave-clothes). **to — to heart,** to feel deeply; to consider earnestly. **to — up,** to store up; to preserve; to confine, or to be confined to one's room (by sickness) for a time; (of a ship) to withdraw, or to be

withdrawn from service (often temporarily). **to — waste,** to destroy; to make desolate. **to — a gun,** (of a cannon) to place in position for firing, and take aim. [NOTE:—For correct uses of *lay* and *lie*, *see* "lie."] [A.S. *leogan*, to lay: cognate with **lie.**]

**lay,** *n.* a song. [O.F. *lai.*]

**lay,** *adj.* belonging to the people as distinguished from the clergy; not professional or expert (*esp.* in law or medicine). **la'-i-cize** (*-sīz*), **(-cized, -ci-zing),** *v.* to deprive of a clerical character; to secularize. **la'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the whole body of lay persons. **lay'-man,** *n.* one of the laity; (in a wider sense) one not having a professional knowledge of a subject. **lay—baptism,** *n.* baptism administered by a layman. **lay—brother** (or **—sister**), *n.* a man in a monastery (or a woman in a nunnery) who has taken the vows of celibacy and obedience, but is exempt from the studies and certain religious duties of the monks (or nuns). **lay—clerk,** *n.* a singing-man in a cathedral, etc.; a lay-vicar. **lay—impropriator,** *n. see* **impropriator. lay—lord,** *n.* a peer who is not a lawyer, or a law-lord; a civil lord of the Admiralty. **lay—reader,** *n.* (in the Anglican Church) a layman who reads the lessons in church, or who is licensed to conduct certain religious services. **lay—vicar,** *n.* one of the officers of a cathedral, whose duty it is to sing those portions of the service that a layman can be allowed to perform; a paid singer in a cathedral. [F. *lai* < L. *laïcus* < Gr. *laŏs*, the people.]

**lay-ette'** (*-et'*), *n.* the complete outfit of clothing and bedding for a new-born baby. [F.]

**lay—figure,** *n.* a jointed wooden image or figure of the human body, often draped, and used by artists as models for attitude and the folds of clothing; (in fiction, or in actual life) a person of little or no importance, or without any distinguishing character. [D.]

**la'-zar** (*lă'-* or *lāz'-*), *n.* one afflicted with a loathsome disease, like Lazarus, the beggar (*see St. Luke's Gospel*, xvi. 20); a leper. **laz-ar-et'-to,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tos**), or **laz'-a-ret,** *n.* or **lazar—house,** *n.* a hospital (sometimes a ship) for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases. **lazar—like,** *adj.* like a lazar; full of sores. [< *Lazarus*; *see St. Luke* xvi. 20.]

**laz'-u-li,** *n. see* **lapis lazuli.**

**la'-zy** (*-zĭ*), *adj.* idle by nature, disposition, or habit; averse from labour; sluggish; inactive (for the time being). **la'-zi-ly,** *adv.* **la'-zi-ness,** *n.* [< root of **loose.**]

**laz-zar-o'-ni** (*lat-să-rō'-nē*, or *laz-ă-*), *n. pl.* (*s.* **-ne**) (*-nā*), the idle, lounging, lowest class of persons at Naples. [< *Lazarus*; *cf.* **lazar.**]

**l.b.,** (in cricket) leg-bye.

**lb.** = [L.] *libra*, a pound (weight). **lbs.,** (rarely used now) pounds.

**L.B. & S.C.R.,** London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

**l.b.w.,** (in cricket) leg before wicket.

**L.C.,** Lower Canada; Lord Chancellor.

**l.c.,** *lo'-co ci-ta'-to* [L.] in the place cited or mentioned.

**L.C.C.,** London County Council.

**L.C.J.,** Lord Chief Justice.

**l.c.m.,** least common multiple.

**L.C.P.,** Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.

**L.D.S.,** Licentiate of Dental Surgery.

**lea** (*lē*), *n.* grass-land; a meadow or a pasture. [A.S. *lēah*, meadow; field.]

**lead** (*lĕd*), *n.* a soft, bluish-grey metal; a small stick of graphite used in **lead-pencils** for writing and drawing with; a plummet for taking soundings at sea: in *pl.* the flat roof of a building, etc., covered with lead. **lead—line,** *n.* a sounding line. **lead'-en,** *adj.* of lead; sluggish; inert. **leaden—footed,** *adj.* (of time, etc.) passing slowly and wearily. **to heave the lead,** to take soundings by means of the lead-line. [A.S. *lēad.*]

**lead** (*lēd*), **(led, lead'-ing),** *v.* to go before in order to guide; to conduct; to be first or chief: *n.* act or state of leading; an insulated electric conductor that leads to and from a source of power. **lead'-er,** *n.* one who —. **lead-er-ette'** (*-et'*), *n.* a short leading-article in a newspaper or magazine. **lead'-ing,** *n.* guidance: *adj.* serving as guide; taking a chief position. **lead'-er-ship,** *n.* the office of leader. **leading—article,** or **lead'-er,** *n* (in a newspaper) one intended by the editor to lead or guide public opinion (*esp.* on some important topic of the day). **leading—question,** *n.* one which leads to, or suggests, the answer. **leading—strings,** *n. pl.* cords with

which a child learning to walk is helped and supported. **in leading-strings,** under guidance; in dependence on. **to lead by the nose,** to make one follow without using his own judgement. **to — on,** to entice; to allure; to go before and show the way. **to — off,** to begin; to make a start. **to — one a dance,** *see* **dance. to — up to,** to bring about by degrees; to prepare by steps or stages. [A.S. *lǣdan.*]

**leaf** (*lēf*), *n.* (*pl.* **leaves**), one of the thin flat parts of a tree or plant growing from the stems or branches; something (*esp.* a metal) beaten out very thin; two pages of a book forming one sheet; a side or division of a double-door, shutter, screen, etc.; the layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig, etc. **leaf'-age,** *n.* leaves taken collectively; foliage; abundance of leaves. **leaf'-let,** *n.* a small, young leaf (of a plant); a small (printed) leaf; a tract; a handbill. **leaf'-y,** *adj.* full of leaves. **leaf-mould,** *n.* soil (mould) formed chiefly from decayed leaves. **leaf-stalk,** *n.* the petiole, or stalk, that supports a leaf. **the fall of the leaf,** autumn. **to take a — out of another's book,** to follow someone else's example. **to turn over a new —,** to begin a better course of action or conduct. [A.S. *lēaf.*]

**league** (*lēg*), *n.* a bond; a confederation; a union (*esp.* among persons or peoples); an association (of clubs) for the promotion of some particular form of sport. **lea'-guer** (*le'-ghĕr*), *n.* one connected with a —: *v.* (**leagued, lea'-guing**), to join in a —; to unite for mutual interest. **league-match,** *n.* (in football, cricket, hockey, etc.) a match between two clubs in the same league. [I. *lega* < L. *līgo,* I bind.]

**league** (*lēg*), *n.* a distance (in Great Britain) of 3 statute miles; the nautical league is nearly 3½ statute miles. [F. *lieue.*]

**leak** (*lēk*), *n.* a small crack, hole, or fissure in a vessel through which a liquid may pass; the oozing of fluid through an opening; (in *elec.*) an escape of current due to bad insulation: *v.* (**leaked, leak'-ing**), to let water (or other fluid) through a leak. **leak'-age,** *n.* the act or process of leaking; that which enters or escapes by leaking; the amount or quantity (of liquid) which so passes; an allowance for leaking; lessening due to gradual waste, or escape; loss (of persons) as by death, leaving a society, etc.; (in *elec.*) gradual loss of current or charge from bad insulation. **leak'-y,** *adj.* **leak'-i-ness,** *n.* **to leak out,** (of a secret) to become known. **to spring a —,** to begin to let in water. [Ic. *leka.*]

**le'-al,** *adj.* loyal; faithful. [*See* **loyal.**]

**lean** (*lēn*), (**leaned, lean'-ing**), *v.* to incline upon or towards; to bend; to rest against; to deviate from a straight line. **lean'-ing,** *n.* an inclination towards; a bias. **a lean-to,** a shed (or other building) whose rafters are supported by the wall of another building. [A.S. *hlīnan.*]

**lean** (*lēn*), *adj.* (flesh) without fat; thin; wanting flesh; unprofitable: *n.* the lean part of meat. **lean'-ly,** *adv.* **lean'-ness,** *n.* the state of being —. [A.S. *hlǣne.*]

**leap** (*lēp*), (**leaped** or **leapt, leap'-ing**), *v.* to spring; to bound: *n.* a bound; a jump; a spring; the act of leaping; the space leapt over. **leap-frog,** *n.* a boys' game in which one stoops down and the others leap over his back. **leap year,** each fourth year (when February has 29 and the year 366 days). **a — in the dark,** an act (or course of action) involving risks, of which the consequences cannot be foreseen. **by leaps and bounds,** by great and frequent distances or stages; very actively. [A.S. *hlēapan.*]

**learn** (**learned, learn'-ing, learned** or **learnt**), *v.* to get knowledge, wisdom, or experience; to gain power of performing (as on the piano, violin, etc.). **learn'-ed,** *adj.* having much knowledge. **learn'-er,** *n.* one who is learning. **learn'-ing,** *n.* knowledge got by study. **the New Learning,** the revival of learning in England in the 16th century, chiefly due to John Colet (1466—1519) and to Sir Thomas More (1478—1535). [NOTE:—Do not use "learn" and "teach" as meaning the same thing: a person *learns* from one who *teaches.* "He learnt me (so and so)" is both wrong and vulgar.] [A.S. *leornian.*]

**lease** (*lēs*), *n.* letting (a house, land, etc.) for a term of years; the term of years itself; the contract or deed by which this letting is effected: *v.* (**leased, leas'-ing**), to take or let by —. **leas'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be leased. **lease'-**

**hold**, *adj.* (property) held by —, (not freehold) : *n.* property so held. **lease–holder**, *n.* [F.<L. *laxus*, loose.]

**leash** (*lēsh*), *n.* a thong for holding (hound, hawk, etc.) ; a brace and a half, *i.e.*, three ; a band for tying : *v.* **(leashed, leash'-ing).** [F.<L. *laxus*, loose.]

**leas'-ing** (*lēz'-*), *n.* falsehood ; lying. [A.S. *lēasung*, falsehood.]

**least** (*lēst*), *adj.* (superlative of **little**) ; smallest. [A.S. *lǣst*.]

**leat** (*lēt*), *n.* a mill-stream ; an open water-course. [A.S. *lætan*, course, direction.]

**leath'-er** (*leth'-*), *n.* the tanned skin of an animal. **leather–cloth** (or American cloth, or American leather), *n.* a textile fabric covered on one side with a waterproof composition, which resembles leather. **leath-er-ette'** (*-ĕt'*), *n.* an imitation leather made from paper. **leath'-ern,** *adj.* made or consisting of leather. †**leath'-er-ing,** *n.* a thrashing. **leath'-er-y** (*-ĕr-*), *adj.* tough (like leather). **Morocco leather,** a fine leather made from goat skin (originally brought from Morocco). **patent leather,** (or japanned leather), leather covered with a glossy, black varnish. **Russia** (or **Russian**) **leather,** a fine, brownish-red leather, tanned with birch-bark : originally made in Russia. [A.S. *lether*.]

**leave** (*lēv*), **(left, leav'-ing),** *v.* to allow to remain ; to go away from ; to let alone ; to give or bequeath by will ; to depart : *n.* departure ; farewell. **leav'-ings,** *n.pl.* what is left over ; remains. **to — (or keep) in the dark,** to conceal information from. [A.S. *lǣfan*, to leave, bequeath.]

**leave** (*lēv*), *n.* permission (or liberty asked for and granted) ; formal parting of friends ; farewell. **by your —,** a phrase used as an apology, or in asking permission. **leave of absence,** permission to be absent from duty. **on —,** absent from duty by permission. **to take French —,** to do something without asking permission. [A.S. *lēaf*, leave, permission.]

**leav'-en** (*lev'-*), *n.* a substance mixed with dough to make it *rise*, or be light ; anything which tends to cause a general change (either good or bad) : *v.* **(-ened, -en-ing),** to mix leaven with ; to impart a flavour or character to anything ; to imbue. [F.<L. *lĕvo*, I raise<*lĕvis*, light.] [[O.F.]

**lech'-er-ous,** *adj.* lustful. **lech'-er-y,** *n.*

**le-clan'-ché** (*lĭ-klan'-shā*), *n.* (in *elec.*) a form of electric battery consisting of a rod of zinc and a carbon plate immersed in a strong solution of sal-ammoniac (ammonium chloride). It is the usual form of cell used with the telephone and electric call-bells. [<*Leclanché*, a French chemist, the inventor, in 1859.]

**lec'-tern,** *n.* a reading-desk (*esp.* in a church), from which the lessons from the Bible are read. [O.F.<L.<Gr. *lektron*, a couch.]

**lec'-tion** (*lek'-shŭn*), *n.* a reading (*esp.* of the Scripture in church) ; a variant reading found in an old manuscript or in a book. **lec'-tion-a-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a book containing portions of Scripture to be read in church. [L. *lectio*<*lĕgo*, I read.]

**lec'-tor,** *n.* one who reads the lessons in church ; a reader (or lecturer) in a college (*esp.* at a university). [L.<*lĕgo*, I read.]

**lec'-ture** (*lek'-tchŭr*, less usual *lek'-tūr*), *n.* properly a *reading* ; a discourse ; a reproof : *v.* **(-tured, -tur-ing),** to deliver a lecture (to) ; to instruct by lecturing ; to reprove. **lec'-tur-er** (*-tchŭr-*), *n.* one who lectures. **lec'-ture-ship,** *n.* the office of lecturer. [F.<L. *lĕgo*, I read ; *cf.* **lection.**]

**led,** *p.t.* and *p. part.* of **lead,** *q.v.*

**ledge** (*lej*), *n.* a narrow shelf (natural, as of rocks, or artificial) ; a layer. **led'-gy,** *adj.* having ledges. [<root of **lie.**]

**ledg'-er** (*lej'-*), *n.* a trader's chief book of accounts, arranged under heads of debtor and creditor, and containing summaries of the entries in all the other books. [<root of **ledge.**]

**lee,** *n.* the direction towards which the wind is blowing : *adj.* **lee–board,** *n.* a board lowered on the side of a flat-bottomed vessel to prevent its drifting to leeward. **lee–shore,** *n.* one over against the lee side of a ship. **lee–side,** *n.* the sheltered side of a ship. **lee–tide,** *n.* a tide flowing in the same direction as the wind blows. **lee'-ward** (*lee'-wĕrd* or *lū'-ĕrd*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, the lee or the direction towards which the wind blows (opposed to **windward,** *q.v.*). **lee'-way,** *n.* distance a ship is driven to leeward of her true course. **to make up leeway,** to make up for lost time.

**under the lee,** on the side sheltered from the wind. **under the — of,** under the protection or care of. [A.S. *hlēow*, covering; shelter.]

**leech,** *n.* a doctor or physician; a blood-sucking worm used in medicine; one who sticks to another in order to obtain some advantage from him: *v.* (**leeched, leech'-ing**), to apply leeches to. [A.S. *lǣce*, a physician.]

**leek,** *n.* a plant of the onion family; the national emblem of Wales. **to eat the —,** to submit to humiliation under compulsion; to take back one's words. [A.S. *lēac.*]

**Lee–Metford,** *n.* a magazine rifle, invented by W. E. Metford (an Englishman, 1824—1899), and improved by J. P. Lee (an American, 1831—1904). It was adopted in the British Army in 1887, but superseded by the **Lee–Enfield** in 1896.

**leer,** *n.* a sly, affected, sidelong look; a glance expressive of love, hatred, triumph, etc. (*esp.* in a bad sense): *v.* (**leered, leer'-ing**), to cast such a look. [A.S. *hlēor*, cheek, face.]

**lees** (*lēz*), *n. pl.* dregs (of wine and other liquor); grounds; sediment. [F. *lie*; of obscure origin.]

**leet,** *n.* or **court–leet,** *n.* an ancient English court held by certain lords of manors in their districts. [?]

**left,** *adj.* (the side) opposite to the right (or right hand): *n.* the side opposite a person's right. **left–handed,** *adj.* having the left hand stronger or more serviceable than the right; clumsy; awkward. **left bank,** (of a river) the bank on the left hand of a person looking down the stream. **left-handed marriage,** same as **morganatic marriage,** *q.v.* **the Left,** (in the House of Commons) a term applied to the "Opposition," who sit on the benches on the Speaker's left hand. The members of the "Government" form "the Right," and sit on the Speaker's right hand. [A.S. *left*, or *lyft*, weak.]

**leg,** *n.* the limb (of an animal) used in walking; one of the supports of a table, chair, etc.; (in cricket) the part of the field to the left of, and behind, the batsman. **leg–bail,** *n.* escape from prison or custody. **leg before wicket,** having the leg (or some other portion of the body) in front of the wicket so that a straight-pitched ball cannot hit the stumps. **leg–bye,** *n.* (in cricket) a run scored when the ball glances off the batsman's leg. **leg'-ging,** *n.* a covering for the leg (over the trousers). **leg–of–mutton sail,** a roughly triangular sail. **leg–of–mutton sleeve,** one full in the upper part of the arm, but tight at the wrist. **leg–side,** *n.* (in cricket) that part of the field behind the batsman. **on one's last legs,** *see* **last.** **on one's legs,** standing (*esp.* to speak); in a prosperous condition. **to feel** (or **find**) **one's legs,** to begin to be in a comfortable or prosperous condition. **to put one's best leg first,** to do one's best. **to shake a loose leg,** to shake off restraint; to do as one likes. [Ic. *leggr.*]

**leg'-a-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* a bequest; a gift, or anything left by will. **legacy–duty,** *n.* duty chargeable on legacies, ranging from 1 to 10 per cent, according to the legatee's nearness of relationship. **legacy–hunter,** *n.* one who flatters or courts a wealthy person in the hope of getting a legacy left him. **general legacy,** one paid out of the general effects of a person. **residuary legacy,** a legacy of what is left after all other claims are satisfied. **specific legacy,** a bequest of a certain thing, or of a sum of money from a certain source. [L. *lēgo*, I leave by will, I bequeath.]

**le'-gal,** *adj.* belonging to, or according to, law; lawful. **le'-gal-ism,** *n.* strict adherence to law. **le'-gal-ist,** *n.* one who adheres strictly to law. **le-gal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* lawfulness. **le'-gal-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to make legal; to authorize; to sanction. **le-gal-i-za'-tion,** *n.* the act of making anything lawful. **le'-gal-ly,** *adv.* **legal limit,** a limit of speed, defined by law, for motor-cars, motor-cycles, etc. **legal tender,** those coins which may be lawfully offered in payment for goods, or in settlement of a debt. [NOTE:—No one is obliged to accept more than 12 pence in coppers and 40 shillings in silver. Gold is a tender for any amount.] [F.<L. *lex*, *lēgis*, law.]

**leg'-ate,** *n.* an ambassador (*esp.* of the Pope): *usu.* a cardinal, who is called a **cardinal legate.** **leg'-ate-ship,** *n.* the office of legate. **le-ga'-tion,** *n.* the person or persons sent as legates or ambassadors; the office or mission of a —;

the official residence of an ambassador, legate, or diplomatic minister. [F.< L. *legātus*, ambassador<*lĕgo*, I send as commissioner, ambassador, etc.]

**leg-a-tee'**, *n.* one to whom a legacy is left. **residuary legatee,** one who receives what is left after all other claims on a deceased person's property and effects are paid. **universal legatee,** one to whom everything is left. [*See* **legacy.**]

**le-ga'-to** (*-gä'-*), *adj.* (in music) in a smooth, gliding manner: *n.* a piece of music so played; a smooth manner of playing. [I.<L. *ligāre*, to bind, to tie.]

**leg'-end** (*lĕj'-*, or less modern *lē'-*), *n.* an old romantic tale; a fable; a myth; the story of the life of a saint; an explanatory inscription; the motto on a coat of arms; words or letters on a coin or medal. **leg'-en-da-ry** (*-dă-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to legend; strange; fabulous: *n.* a book of legends. [F.<L. *lĕgo*, I read.]

**leg-er-de-main'** (*lĕj-*), *n.* lightness of hand; dexterity with the hand or fingers; sleight of hand; jugglery; conjuring; trickery. [F.<L. *lĕvis*, light+ *mānus*, hand.]

**leg'-er—line** (*lej'-*) (less correctly **led'-ger—**), *n.* (in music) a short line added above or below the staff to extend its compass. [F.<L. *lĕvis*, light+**line.**]

**leg'-horn,** *n.* a kind of straw-plait (for hats or bonnets); a hat or bonnet made of it; a breed of small domestic fowls. [<*Leghorn*, in Italy.]

**leg'-i-ble** (*lej'-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be read; readable. **leg-i-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **leg'-i-ble-ness,** *n.* **leg'-i-bly,** *adv.* [F.< L. *lĕgo*, I read.]

**le'-gion** (*-jŭn*), *n.* a large body of Roman soldiers (from 3,000 to 6,000); a large number (of persons or things). **le'-gion-a-ry,** *adj.* of, or belonging to, a legion; containing a great number: *n.* a soldier belonging to a legion; a member of the Legion of Frontiersmen (*see* **frontiersman**). **Legion of Honour,** an order (military and civil) instituted (1802) by Napoleon I. to honour eminent services to the country. [F.<L. *legio*, legion<*lĕgo*, I gather, pick (out).]

**leg'-is-late** (*lej'-*), **(-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to make laws. **leg-is-la'-tion,** *n.* the making of laws; the laws (as a whole). **leg'-is-la-tive** (not *-lā'-*), *adj.* pertaining to laws; having the power, right, or duty of making laws. **leg'-is-la-tor,** *n.* a maker of laws. **leg'-is-la-ture** (not *-lā'-*), *n.* a body of persons having the power to make (or alter) laws. **legislative council** (in India), a council to assist the Viceroy, having power to make laws (with certain restrictions) for all persons in British India. **legislative power,** the power to make laws. **class legislation,** legislation affecting the interests of a particular class, and often viewed with suspicion by those not affected, as being harmful to themselves. [L. *lex*, *lēgis*, law+ *lātus*, borne.]

**le-git'-i-mate** (*-jĭt'-i-măt*), *adj.* lawful; genuine; real; fairly deducible. **le-git'-i-ma-cy** (*-ĭ-mă-sĭ*), *n.* lawfulness (*esp.* of birth); genuineness. **le-git'-i-mate-ly,** *adv.* **le-git'-i-mate** (*-māt*) **(-ma-ted, -ma-ting),** or **le-git'-i-ma-tize (-tized, -ti-zing),** or **le-git'-i-mize (-mized, -mi-zing),** *v.* to make legitimate or lawful. [L. *lex*, *lēgis*, law.]

**leg'-ume** (*lĕg'-ūm*, or *lĕ-gūm'*), *n.* also **le-gu'-men** (*pl.* **le-gu'-mens** or **le-gu'-mi-na**), a seed-vessel with two valves (like the pod of a pea). **le-gu'-mi-nous** (*-mĭ-nus*), *adj.* (of a plant) bearing legumes; of, or pertaining to, pulse, *q.v.* [F.<L. *legūmen*, a podded plant <*lĕgo*, I gather.]

**leis'-ure** (*lē'-zhŭr*, or often, *lĕzh'-ŭr*), *n.* time unoccupied; spare time: *adj.* unoccupied. **leis'-ure-ly** (*lĕzh'-ŭr-*), *adj.* not hurried or hasty: *adv.* not hurriedly or hastily. **at leisure,** free from occupation. **at one's leisure,** at one's ease or convenience. [O.F.<L. *licēre*, to be allowable or lawful.]

**leit-mo-tif'** (or **-mo-tiv'**), (*līt-mō-teef''*), *n.* (in music) a theme associated with a particular person, situation, or sentiment; a dominant idea running through a course of action or argument. [G. *leiten*, to lead+root of **motive.**]

**lem'-on,** *n.* a sour, oval, orange-like fruit; the tree that bears the fruit. **lem-on-ade',** *n.* a cooling drink made from lemon-juice, water, and sugar. **lemon—kali,** *n.* a mixture of bi-carbonate of soda and tartaric acid, which, when dissolved in water, makes an effervescing drink. **lemon—peel,** *n.* the thick peel of the lemon, dried and candied: often called "candied-peel." **lemon—sole,**

*n.* an edible flat-fish, with the under skin of a yellowish colour. **lemon-squash,** *n.* a drink made from soda-water, lemon-juice, ice and sugar. **lemon-yellow,** *n.* a pale yellow, colour of a lemon. **salts of lemon,** binoxalate of potash (*i.e.*, potash united with oxalic acid), a deadly poison: used for removing ink-stains, iron-mould, etc., from linen. [F. *limon*<P.]

**le'-mur,** *n.* an animal of the monkey kind found in Madagascar and some of the East India Islands. [L. *lemŭres*, ghosts, (the animal prowls at night).]

**lend (lent, lend'-ing),** *v.* to grant the use of (something) to another for a time only, either gratuitously or for payment: that which is lent is called a **loan. lend'-er,** *n.* one who —. [A.S. *lǣnan*, to lend.]

**length,** *n.* distance between two points; the longest measure of anything (in a straight line); time during which a thing lasts; any definite portion (as a length of cloth). **leng'-then (-thened, -then-ing),** *v.* to extend in length; to grow longer; to make longer. **length'-wise** or **length'-ways,** *adv.* in the direction of the length. **length'-y** (*-i*), *adj.* of great length; rather long; tedious. **at length,** after a time; at last; in full, without abbreviation. **length of days,** long life. [A.S. *length* <*lang*, long.]

**le'-ni-ent** (*-nĭ-*), *adj.* mild; merciful; gentle. **le'-ni-ence,** or **le'-ni-en-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* mildness; absence of severity. **len'-i-tive** (*-ĭ-tiv*), *adj.* making soft or mild: *n.* a mild purgative medicine; an application for easing pain. **len'-i-ty** (*ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* mildness; softness. [L. *lēniens* <*lēnio*, I soften, soothe.]

**lens** (*lenz*), *n.* (*pl.* **lens'-es**), a piece of glass, or other transparent substance, having one or both surfaces curved, so as to magnify, or diminish, the apparent size of an object seen through it. **len-tic'-u-lar,** *adj.* having the form of a double-convex lens, thus **()** [*See* **lentil.**] [L. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil, which is shaped like a lens.]

**Lent,** *n.* a period of 40 week-days, from Ash Wednesday to Easter Eve, kept in commemoration of the fast of our Saviour (*see St. Matthew's Gospel*, iv. 2), and enjoined by many Christian Churches as a time of fasting and penitence, and a preparation for the Easter Festival. **lent'-en,** *adj.* relating to, or used in, Lent; sparing. **Lent-lily,** *n.* the yellow daffodil. [A.S. *lencten*, the spring (season); Lent.]

**len'-til,** *n.* a kind of bean. **len-tic'-u-lar,** *adj.* formed like a lens or lentil; double-convex. [*See* **lens.**]

**len'-to,** *adv.* (in music) slowly. [I.<L. *lentus*, slow.]

**l'en-voi'** (*lañ-vwaw'*), or **l'en-voy'** [F.] a kind of addition or postcript to a literary composition, setting forth its point or moral lesson.

**Le'-o,** *n.* The Lion, the 5th sign of the Zodiac. **le'-o-nid,** *n.* (*pl.* **le-on'-i-des**) (*-dēz*), one of the meteors that form a shower of shooting-stars about the 14th Nov., in certain years: they appear to come from the constellation Leo. **le'-o-nine,** *adj.* of, like, or belonging to, a lion; big, strong, and bold. [L. *leo*, lion.]

**leop'-ard** (*lep'-*), *n.* a large spotted quadruped of the cat kind, the panther of Africa and Southern Asia. [F.<L. *leopardus*<Gr. *leōn*, lion+*pardos*, pard, or leopard.]

**lep'-er,** *n.* one afflicted with leprosy. **lep'-er-ous** (*-us*), or **lep'-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* **lep'-ro-sy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* an infectious and loathsome disease which affects the face and skin, and gradually causes mortification and death. **leper-house,** *n.* a hospital for the treatment of leprosy. **leper('s)-window,** *n.* a name given to a window in certain old churches through which (it is said) lepers were allowed to look from the outside, during the celebration of Mass: they were not allowed inside the church on account of danger of infection. [L.<Gr. *lepra*, leprosy<*lĕpros*, scaly.]

**lep-i-dop'-ter-a,** *n. pl.* an order of insects (as butterflies and moths) with four light, scaly wings. **lep-i-dop'-ter-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* [Gr. *lĕpis*, a scale+*ptĕrŏn*, a wing.]

**lep-re-chaun'** (*-kaun'*), *n.* an Irish legendary dwarf sprite. [?]

***Le Roi le veult*** (*lĕ rwă lĕ vuh*). [F.] the King wills it. ***Le Roi s'avisera*** (*sâ-veez-ĕr-â*), [F.] the King will consider [the matter]. The forms used in Parliament when the King indicates his assent to (or dissent from) a Bill becoming law. [The words are Norman French.]

***les con-ven-ances'*** (*lā koṅ-vĕn-ânṡ'*), [F.] the proprieties; good manners and conduct.

**lese—majesty** (*lēz-*), or ***lèse—majesté*** (*lāz mazh-us-tā'*), [F.] gross disrespect to the person or dignity of the Sovereign, or the Sovereign power, of a State; treason. [F.]

**le'-sion** (*lē'-zhun*), *n.* an injury or hurt (*esp.* to some part of the body). [F.< L. *lædo*, I hurt.]

***L. ès l.,*** *Licencié ès lettres,* [F.] Licentiate of Letters (a Degree in a French University).

**less,** *adj., comparative* of **little. less'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to make, or become, less. **less'-er,** *adj.* (double *comparative* of **little**), smaller. [A.S. *lǣssa.*]

**les-see',** *n.* the holder of a lease, or the person to whom a lease is granted. **les-sor',** *n.* one who grants a lease. [*See* **lease.**]

**less'-on,** *n.* something to be learnt; instruction (*esp.* derived from reading); an example; a short reading from the Bible (*esp.* in Church): *v.* **(-oned, -on-ing),** to give instruction to. [F.< L. *lĕgo*, I read.]

**let (let, let'-ting),** *v.* to allow, permit, or suffer; to give leave; to grant (house or land) to a tenant: *n.* a letting for hire. **let'-ter,** *n.* one who lets. **to — blood,** (in medicine) to open a vein and let blood flow. **to — drive** or **fly,** to discharge with violence; to aim a violent blow. **to — loose,** to liberate or set free. **to — out,** to set free or liberate; to divulge; to enlarge (as a dress). **to — slip,** to allow to escape; to lose sight of; to miss (an opportunity). [A.S. *lǣtan*, to leave, permit.]

**let (let, let'-ting),** *v.* to hinder, prevent: *n.* a hindrance. [A.S. *lettan*, to hinder.]

**le'-thal,** *adj.* *See* **Le'-the.**

**leth'-ar-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* a heavy sleepy feeling. **leth-ar'-gic,** *adj.* unnaturally sleepy; dull. [Gr. *lēthē*, forgetfulness.]

**Le'-the** (*lē'-thē*). *n.* one of the rivers of Hades (*q.v.*), said to cause loss of memory in those who drank of its water; forgetfulness. **le'-thal,** *adj.* death-dealing; deadly; mortal. **lethal chamber,** one in which dogs, cats, etc. are put to a painless death by inhaling a poisonous gas. [Gr. *Lēthē.*]

**let'-ter,** *n.* a written or printed mark expressing a sound; a written message or epistle: in *pl.* literature; learning: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to put letters to. **letter—book,** *n.* one in which letters are filed, or in which copies of them are kept. **letter—box,** *n.* a box in which letters are placed (either to be sent away by the post-office, or when they are delivered at an address). **letter-card,** *n.* a folding card (which can be sealed up) on which to write a letter. **letter—case,** *n.* a case for holding letters, or paper, etc., for writing upon. **let'-tered,** *adj.* educated; learned; marked with letters. **letter—file,** *n.* an arrangement for holding letters for easy reference. **letter—founder,** *n.* one who makes type for printing from. **let'-ter-ing,** *n.* the art or process of putting letters upon anything; the letters themselves. **letter—perfect,** *adj.* knowing something by heart. **let'-ter-press,** *n.* a press in which letters are copied after they are written; printing from type; the matter printed, as distinct from the illustrations. **a man of letters,** one versed in literature; an author. **letter of introduction,** one written to introduce one person to another. **letters of administration,** a document appointing a person or persons to distribute the estate of a person who has died without making a proper will. **letters of business,** letters to Convocation from the Sovereign calling the two Houses together for business. **letter of credit,** a letter or order given by a banker at one place, to enable a person to receive money at another place. **letters of marque,** permission given by the State in time of war, to private persons, to fit out ships for the purpose of preying on the enemy. **letters patent,** a document from the Crown conferring certain privileges, or the right to use an invention or design [so called, because written on open (in L. *litteræ pătentēs* = an open letter) sheets of parchment.] ***lettre de cachet,*** *see* **cachet. dead—letter,** *n. see* **dead. express letter,** one sent all the way from the Post Office by a special messenger. [F.< L. *littĕra.*]

**let'-tuce** (*-tis*), *n.* a common garden vegetable, with milky juice, the leaves of which are eaten as salad. [F.< L. *lactūca* < *lac*, milk.]

**leu'-co-cyte** (*-ko-sīt*), *n.* a small, white

corpuscle of the blood and lymph. [Gr. *leukos*, white.]

**leu-co'-ma** (*lū-kō'-*), *n.* a white opacity of the cornea (of the eye), the result of inflammation or of a wound. [Gr. *leukos*, white.]

**Lev.**, Leviticus (a book of the Old Testa-[ment).

**Le-vant'**, *n.* the eastern portion of the Mediterranean Sea (bordering on Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, etc.). **Le-vant'-er**, *n.* a wind in the Mediterranean blowing to the west from the Levant. **le-van'-tin** (or *lev'-an-tin*), *adj.* belonging to the Levant. **levant leather**, a superior kind of Morocco leather. [I. *levante*, the East, the East wind < L. *lĕvo*, I raise (referring to the rising of the sun in the east).]

† **le-vant'** (**-vant'-ed, -vant'-ing**), *n.* to run away (*esp.* without paying). † **le-vant'-er**, *n.* one who decamps without paying his debts; a "welsher." [L. *lĕvo*, I raise.]

**lev'-ee** (*lĕv'-ē*, or *lĕv'-ā*, or *lĕ-vē'*), *n.* a morning assembly (*esp.* of visitors to a sovereign or other great personage); (*lĕ-vē'*), an artificial river-embankment. [F. < L. *lĕvo*, I raise.]

**lev'-el**, *n.* a horizontal line or surface: *adj.* horizontal; even; well-balanced; sound of judgement: *v.* (**-elled, -el-ling**), to make level, flat, or smooth; to bring low; (of a gun) to take aim. **level-crossing**, *n.* a place where a road and a railway (or two railways) cross each other at the same level. **level-headed**, *adj.* having good, sound, common sense or judgement. **lev'-el-ler**, *n.* that which levels; one who would destroy all social distinctions. **lev'-el-ling**, *n.* the art of ascertaining the level or height of any place; the art of making level; taking aim (with a gun). **to do one's level best**, to do one's utmost. **to find one's —**, (of persons or things) to arrive at their proper position with regard to others. **to — down** (or **up**), to lower (or raise) to the same position or standard. [O.F. < L. *lībella*, *dim.* of *lībra*, a balance.]

**le'-ver**, *n.* a bar used for raising weights; anything which exerts influence. **le'-ver-age**, *n.* power gained by using a —. **lever-watch**, *n.* one in which the escapement (*q.v.*) is by means of a vibrating lever. [F. < L. *lĕvo*, I raise.]

***lever de rideau*** (*lĕ-vā' duh rē-dō'*), [F.] (in a theatre) a short play preceding the main performance, *lit.* the "curtain-raiser."

**lev'-er-et**, *n.* a hare in its first year. [F. < L. *lĕpus*, a hare.]

**le-vi'-a-than**, *n.* a huge animal described in Scripture (*Job* xli.), perhaps the crocodile; anything (animal, ship, etc.) of huge size; a monster. [H. *livyāthān*.]

**lev'-i-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to make smooth; to grind to a fine, light powder. **lev'-i-ga-ble**, *adj.* **lev-i-ga'-tion**, *n.* [L. *lēvis*, smooth.]

**lev'-i-tate** (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to make light or buoyant; to hoist in the air; to float in the air (of heavy bodies, said to be made buoyant by spiritualistic means). **lev-i-ta'-tion**, *n.* [L. *lēvis*, light.]

**Le'-vite**, *n.* one of the tribe of Levi (among the Jews). **le-vit'-ic** (**-al**), *adj.* **Le-vit'-i-cus**, *n.* the third book of the Old Testament. [< *Levi*, one of the twelve sons of Jacob.]

**lev'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* lightness of weight, or of conduct; frivolity; thoughtlessness. [L. *lēvis*, light.]

**lev'-u-lose**, *n.* a sugar found in honey and in certain fruits. [< L. *lævus*, left (hand).]

**lev'-y** (*-ĭ*), (**-ied, -y-ing**), *v.* to raise; to collect by authority (as an army); to impose (taxes): *n.* [F. < L. *lĕvo*, I raise.]

**lewd** (*lūd*), *adj.* given to vice; lustful; vicious; bad. **lewd'-ness**, *n.* [A.S. *lǣwede*, lay (not clerical).]

**lew'-is**, *n.* a contrivance used in lifting heavy blocks of stone. [?]

**lex'-i-con**, *n.* a word-book, or dictionary (*esp.* Greek). **lex-i-cog'-ra-pher** (*-rä-fĕr*), *n.* the compiler of a lexicon or dictionary. **lex-i-cog'-ra-phy** (*-rä-fĭ*), the art or act of compiling a lexicon. [Gr. *lexikŏn* < *lĕgō*, I speak.]

***lex non scrip'-ta***, [L.] unwritten law; common law, as opposed to statute law.

***lex scrip'-ta***, [L.] statute (*i.e.*, written) law.

***lex tal-i-o'-nis***, [L.] the law of retaliation, "an eye for an eye," etc. (*Exod.* xxi. 24; *Matt.* v. 38).

**Ley'-den-jar** (or **-phi'-al**) (*lā'-dn-* or *lī'-dn-*), *n.* a jar or phial, coated inside and outside with tin-foil, and which can be charged with electricity. [< *Leyden*, a town in Holland, where invented.]

**L.F.**, League of Frontiersmen.

**L.F.P.S.**, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
**L.G.B.**, Local Government Board.
**l.h.**, left hand.
**L.I.**, Light Infantry; Long Island (U.S.A.).
**li'-a-ble**, *adj.* bound; accountable or responsible; probable. **li-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being liable; an obligation. **li-a-bil'-i-ties**, *n. pl.* debts or money claims against a person, or a company. **limited liability**, *see* **limited.** [F. <L. *līgo*, I bind.]
**li-ai-son'** (*lē-ā-zoñ'*), *n.* a bond or union; connexion (*esp.* of an unlawful kind); an intrigue. [F. <L. *līgo*, I bind.]
**li-a'-na** (*lē-ä'-nă*), or **li-ane'** (*lē-ân'*), *n.* a general name for the climbing and creeping plants of tropical forests. [F. <L. *ligo*, I bind.] [lie.
**li'-ar**, *n.* one who tells falsehoods. *See*
**li'-as**, *n.* a geological formation of layers of limestone or clay. **li-as'-sic**, *adj.* [F.]
***lib.***, *li'-ber*, [L.] a book.
**li-ba'-tion**, *n.* a sacrifice, by a drink-offering, or by pouring oil or wine on the ground in honour of some deity; the liquor thus poured out or offered; any wine or liquid poured out to be drunk. [L. *libātio* <Gr. *leibō*, I pour out.]
**li'-bel**, *n.* a false or injurious statement (either written or spoken) made against anyone, and damaging to his character or reputation: *v.* **(-belled, -bel-ling)**, to make such a statement against. **li'-bel-ler**, *n.* one who —. **li'-bel-ling**, *n.* defaming. **li'-bel-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* containing, or being, a libel. [F. <L. *libellus*, a little book, *dim.* of *liber*, a book.]
**lib'-er-al**, *adj.* giving freely; generous; unselfish; not narrow-minded: *n.* (in politics and religion) one who desires greater freedom of thought and action; one who belongs to the Liberal Party in English political life. **lib'-er-al-ism**, *n.* the holding of liberal opinions (in politics or theology). **lib'-er-al-ist**, *n.* a liberal. **lib-er-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* generosity; largeness or breadth of view; freedom from prejudice. **lib'-er-al-ize (-ized, -i-zing)**, *v.* to render liberal; to free from narrow views or prejudices; to instil liberal ideas or principles into. **Liberal Party** (in Eng. politics) that party which favours progress and reform (*esp.* in the direction of conferring greater powers upon the people). **Liberal Unionist**, (in Eng. politics) a Liberal opposed to Home Rule for Ireland. [L. <*līberālis* <*līber*, free.]
**lib'-er-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting)**, *v.* to set free from restraint or bondage. **lib-er-a'-tion**, *n.* a release; the act of setting free. **lib-er-a'-tion-ist** (*-shun-ist*), *n.* one who sympathizes with the aims of the **Liberation Society**, the purpose of which is to free the Established Church from all State patronage and control, and disendow it. **lib'-er-a-tor**, *n.* a deliverer. [L. *līber*, free.]
***Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*** (*lē-bĕr-tā', ā-găl-ē-tā', fra-tūr-nē-tā'*), Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, the motto of the French Republic, dating from the time of the first revolution (1789—1792): the equality is "equality before the law," and the absence of class privileges.
**lib'-er-tine** (*-tĭn*, not *-tīne*), *n.* one who leads a dissolute life. [L. *līber*, free.]
**lib'-er-ty**, *n.* freedom; unrestrained enjoyment; power of free choice; privilege; freedom of speech or action. **liberty of conscience**, liberty to act in religious matters as the conscience dictates. **liberty of the press**, the right to print and publish whatever one pleases without permission of the Government. **liberty of speech**, the right of an Englishman to speak in public on any matter (subject to the limitations of libel, insult, filthy language, or inciting to break the law). **cap of liberty**, a cap (called a Phrygian cap) worn (or carried on a pole) as a sign of liberty, *esp.* by the French revolutionists (1789—1792). **civil liberty**, the personal liberty of the citizen only so far restrained (by the laws of his country) as is necessary and advisable in the interests of others. **natural liberty**, the power to do as one pleases, subject to the laws of nature. **political liberty**, the freedom of a nation from any unjust interference with its rights and independence. **religious liberty**, freedom of religious opinion and worship. **to take the — of**, to venture; to do a thing for which no permission has been given. **to take liberties with**, to be unduly familiar with; to use freedom in dealing with; to do things prejudicial to one's health or interest. [F. < L. *līber*, free.]

**Li'-bra,** *n.* The Balance, or Scales, the 7th sign of the Zodiac. [L.]

***li-braire'*** (*lē-brār'*), *n.* a bookseller. ***li-brai-rie'*** (*lē-brā-rē'*), *n.* a bookseller's shop. [F.]

**li'-bra-ry** (*-brā-rĭ*), *n.* a considerable collection of books; a building or room containing such books. **li-bra'-ri-an,** *n.* the keeper of a —. [F.<L. *līber*, a book.]

**li'-brate (-bra-ted, -bra-ting),** *v.* to balance; to be balanced. **li-bra'-tion,** *n.* a state of equipoise, or of a slightly swaying motion. [L. *lībra*, a balance.]

**li-bret'-to** (*lĭ-*), (*pl.* **-ti,** or **-tos**), *n.* the words, or a book containing the words, of an opera or other lengthy musical composition. **li-bret'-tist,** *n.* the writer of a —. [I.<*dim.* of L. *līber*, a book.]

***li'-bris,*** in the phrase ***ex libris,*** [L.] from the library of: a book plate, *i.e.*, the label inside a book giving the owner's name, etc.

**li'-cence** (*-sens*), *n.* leave; permission to do anything (*esp.* to manufacture a patented article, to sell intoxicating liquors, etc.); abuse of freedom or liberty; disregard of law or propriety. **li'-cense (-censed, -cen-sing),** *v.* to grant a licence to; to authorize by a legal act; to permit. **li'-cens-a-ble,** *adj.* that may be licensed. **li'-cen-ser,** *n.* one who grants permission. **li-cen'-ti-ate** (not **-ci-ate**) (*-sen'-shĭ-*), *n.* one who holds a licence to practise what the licence specifies. **li-cen-see'**, *n.* one who holds a licence. **li-cen'-tious** (*-sen'-shus*), *adj.* acting with excessive freedom; lawless; unrestrained. **licensed premises,** houses, etc. (as inns, hotels, beer-houses, public-houses), licensed for the sale, and consumption on the spot, of intoxicating liquors. **licensed victualler,** one who holds a licence to sell wines, spirits, beer, etc. **special licence,** a licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for a marriage to take place without being subject to the ordinary regulations of time and place. [Note:—The noun, and words derived from it, are now properly spelt with "**c**," the verb, and verbal forms, with "**s**"; hence "license," a permission, is not correct.] [F.<L. *licentia*, freedom, licence<*licet*, it is allowed.]

**li'-chen** (*lī'-kĕn*, less correctly, *lĭtch'-ĕn*), *n.* a kind of moss. **lichen grey,** a shade of colour much used for dress materials. [L.<Gr. *leichēn*, tree-moss, lichen.]

**lich'-gate,** or **lych'-gate,** *n.* the gate of a churchyard, having a porch in which a bier can be rested, whilst part of the burial-service is read. [A.S. *līc*, a corpse+**gate.**]

**lic'-it** (*lĭs'-*), *adj.* allowable; permitted; lawful. [L. *licĭtus*, lawful.]

**lick (licked, lick'-ing),** *v.* to pass the tongue over or round: *n.* the act of licking. †**lick'-ing,** *n.* a beating. **lick-spittle,** *n.* an abject flatterer. **to — into shape,** to make fit and presentable. **to — the dust,** to be defeated; to act in a servile manner. **to — up,** to consume; to devour. [A.S. *liccian.*]

**lic'-or-ice,** same as **liquorice,** *q.v.*

**lic'-tor,** *n.* an official among the ancient Romans, who preceded the chief magistrates, carrying an axe and a bundle of rods. [L *lictor*<*lĕgo*, I bind.]

**lid,** *n.* the cover of a box, vessel, the eye, etc. **lid'-ded,** *adj.* having a lid or lids. **lid'-less,** *adj.* [A.S. *hlid.*]

**lie** (*lī*), (**lay, ly'-ing, lain**), *v.* to rest in a reclining position; to lean or press upon; to rest on the ground or other surface; to be situated; to consist. **li'-er,** *n.* one who lies down. **to — at one's door,** to have something imputed to one. **to — at one's heart,** to be an object of anxiety, care, or special interest. **to — by,** to be with or near; to rest (for a time). **to — low,** to avoid notice; to conceal one's actions or intentions. **to — on one's hands,** (of goods) to remain unsold. **to — over,** to remain unpaid; to be adjourned. **to — to,** (of a ship) to be checked or stopped. **to — up,** to rest, *esp.* on account of illness. **to — in state,** (of a dead body) to be exposed to the public view before burial. **to — in wait,** to conceal oneself in ambush in order to surprise and catch some person or persons. [Note the difference between "lay" and "lie." *Lay* is a *tr. v.*, and has *laid* for its *p.t.*, as "He told me to *lay* (not *lie*) the book down, and I *laid* it down." *Lie* is an *intr. v.*, and has *lay* for its *p.t.*, as "He told me to *lie* (not *lay*) down, and I *lay* (not *laid*) down." The following are wrong, "the ship *laid* (should be *lay*) at anchor"; "the hat *laid* (should be *lay*) on the table." *Laid* is often

wrongly used for *lain*, as "I had *laid* down (should be *lain*)."] [A.S. *licgan*.]

**lie** (*lī*), *n.* an intention to deceive; an untruth; a falsehood: *v.* **(lied, ly'-ing)**, to tell an untruth or falsehood. **li'-ar**, *n.* one who speaks a falsehood. **to give the — to**, to contradict; to prove to be false. **white lie**, something not strictly true; a falsehood with no evil intent. [A.S. *lēogan*, to lie.]

**Lieder ohne Worte** (*lē'-dĕr ō'-nă vōr'-tă*), [G.] = songs without words; the name of some musical compositions of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (1809—1847).

**lief** (*lēf*), only in the expression "I had as lief" = I would as willingly. [A.S. *lēof*, beloved, dear.]

**liege** (*lēj*), *adj.* true (subject); faithful: *n.* an overlord; a vassal. **liege lord**, the lord or sovereign whom vassals (**liege-men**) have to obey. **my liege**, a mode of addressing the sovereign. [O.F. *lige*; of doubtful origin and meaning.]

**li'-en** (*lē'-ĕn*, *lēn*, or *lī'-en*), *n.* a legal right to retain property of another, till certain claims or obligations have been satisfied. [F. < L. *ligo*, I bind.]

**lieu** (*lū*), *n.* place; stead. **in lieu of**, in the place, room, or stead of. [F. < L. *lŏcus*, a place.]

**Lieut.**, Lieutenant.

**lieu-ten'-ant** (*lef-*), *n.* an officer next in rank below a captain in the Army, or a commander in the Navy; one holding a place next in rank to a superior, as in the compounds, **Lieutenant-Colonel, Lieutenant-General. Lieutenant-Governor** (in British Colonies) the actual governor, in subordination to the Governor-General. **Lord-Lieutenant**, *n.* the title of the Viceroy of Ireland; the permanent governor of a county (in the British Is.) who is at the head of the magistrates, and the chief executive officer. [*Lit.* a place-holder; F. < L. *lŏcum tĕnens*, holding a place.]

**life**, *n.* (*pl.* **lives**), the state or condition of living; being; existence; manner of living; length of time one lives. **life-belt**, *n.* a belt of cork, etc., fastened round the body to sustain it in the water. **life-boat**, *n.* a boat made and manned for the purpose of saving lives of persons in danger of drowning (*esp.* in shipwreck). **life-buoy**, *n.* *see* **buoy. life-estate**, *n.* an estate held during the life only of the possessor. **life-giving**, *adj.* inspiriting; invigorating. **life-guard**, *n.* one of a body of soldiers who attend upon, and protect the person of, the sovereign. **life-interest**, *n.* an interest lasting during one's life. **life'-less**, *adj.* without life, energy, or vigour; dead. **life-like**, *adj.* exactly like a living original. **life-line**, *n.* a line of rope stretched anywhere as a protection for sailors in difficult work; a line attached to a buoy, belt, etc., so that a person in danger of drowning may seize hold of it. **life-peer**, *n.* a peer whose title and rank (a **life-peerage**) are not hereditary. **life-preserver**, *n.* an apparatus for preserving life (from fire, etc.); a stick with loaded head to be used against an assailant. **life-rocket**, *n.* a rocket which carries with it a rope to establish communication between a ship in distress and the shore. **life-school**, *n.* a drawing-school, or studio, where artists work from living models. **life-table**, *n.* a table giving the probable length of life remaining to persons at different ages. **life-tenant**, *n.* the owner of a life-estate. **life'-time**, *n.* the time during which a person lives. **life-work**, *n.* the main occupation of one's life. **high-life**, *n.* the upper classes of society, or their manner of living. **high-life below stairs**, a time of good fun and enjoyment, when those in authority are away. **a matter of — and death**, something of extreme urgency. **to bring to —**, to revive (one apparently dead); to bring into activity something that has been dormant. [A.S. *līf*.]

**lift (-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to raise to a higher place; to raise; † to steal: *n.* a raising; advancement; an apparatus (a kind of cage) for raising or lowering persons, goods, etc., from one floor to another; theft. **lift'-er**, *n.* **lift-bridge**, *n.* a drawbridge. **lift-pump**, *n.* any pump which is not a forcing-pump. **to — the hand**, to raise the hand to strike. **to — up the hand**, to raise the hand in prayer, or in taking an oath. **to — up the head**, to rejoice; to raise from a low condition. **to — up the voice**, to cry aloud in joy or sorrow, or against oppression. **to give a — to**, to help forward. [A.S. *lyft*, air, sky; of Scand. origin.]

**lig'-a-ment**, *n.* anything that binds or

ties; strong, fibrous tissue connecting the bones at the joints. **li-ga'-tion,** *n.* the act of binding or tying. **lig'-a-ture,** *n.* anything that binds; a thread to tie arteries and veins to prevent loss of blood; a bandage. [L. *ligo*, I bind.]

**light** (*līt*), *n.* that which causes us to see; that which shines; that which illuminates or enlightens; knowledge; anything which gives light; a window: *v.* **(-ed** (or **lit), -ing),** to give light to; to set fire to. **light'-a-ble,** *adj.* capable of being lighted. **light-dues,** *n.* tolls paid by ships to maintain lighthouses, lightships, buoys, etc. **light'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to give light to. **light-wave,** *n.* a wave of luminous ether. **ancient lights,** windows, etc., which have been so long in use that the owner can (by law) prevent anyone building so close to them as to shut out the light. **between the lights,** in the twilight. **Northern lights,** *n.* the aurora borealis, *q.v.* **to bring to —,** to reveal; to expose; to discover. **to come to —,** to be revealed. **to see the —,** to come into existence. **to stand in a person's** (or **one's own) —,** to prevent the light falling upon; to do something against a person's (or one's own) interest or advantage. **search'-light,** *n. see* **search. a leading —,** a person of social or political importance; one who is known to have special knowledge of a subject. **the — of one's eyes,** one specially beloved. [A.S. *leoht*, light.]

**light** (*līt*), *adj.* not heavy; of little weight; easy to raise; lively; unimportant; (of soil) loose; sandy. **light'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to make lighter; to alleviate; to cheer. **light-armed,** *adj.* (of soldiers) armed lightly for free and easy movement. **light engine,** a locomotive constructed for light work. **light-fingered,** *adj.* light and active with the fingers; given to thieving. **light-footed,** *adj.* treading lightly; nimble; active. **light-handed,** *adj.* having a light touch in handling things. **light-headed,** *adj.* giddy; frivolous; dizzy. **light-hearted,** *adj.* light of heart; cheerful. **light-horse,** *n.* light-armed cavalry. **light'-ly,** *adv.* with little weight or pressure; easily; nimbly; thoughtlessly. **light'-ness,** *n.* **light railway,** a railway (or tramway) used for light traffic only. **light'-some,** *adj.* gay; lively; cheerful. **light-weight,** *n.* (in boxing or racing) a man, or animal, under the average weight; a person of little importance: *adj.* **to make — of,** to treat as of little importance. [A.S. *leoht*, not heavy.]

**light (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to alight; to come by chance. [A.S. *līhtan*, to dismount.]

**light'-er** (*līt'-*), *n.* a large open boat or barge (used in loading and unloading ships). **light'-er-age,** *n.* the work thus performed; the charges made for this work. **light'-er-man,** *n.* a man employed on a lighter. [A.S. *leoht*, light (not heavy).]

**lighter-than-air ship,** a dirigible balloon.

**light'-house,** *n.* a tower, or other structure, with a powerful light at the top, erected on or near the coast, as a guide or warning to sailors at night. [<**light**+**house.**]

**light -ning** (*līt'-*), *n.* an electric flash from the clouds. **light'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to flash (in the clouds, with electric light, generally followed by thunder). **lightning-arrester,** *n.* a device for protecting telegraph and telephone apparatus and wires from lightning. **lightning-conductor,** or **lightning-rod,** *n.* a metallic rod or cord for directing the course of the lightning current from a building, mast of ship, etc. into the earth (or sea). [A.S. *leoht*, light.]

**lights** (*līts*), *n. pl.* the lungs of animals (sheep, pig, ox, etc.). [A.S. *leoht*, light (not heavy).]

**light'-ship,** *n.* a vessel moored, and carrying a warning light, in a place where a lighthouse cannot be built. [**light**+**ship.**]

**lign-aloe** (*līn'-*), *n.* the bitter drug, aloes, *q.v.*; the aromatic wood of a Mexican tree. [F.<L.]

**lig'-num,** *n.* wood as contrasted with bark, or with soft tissue. **lig'-ne-ous,** *adj.* of the nature of wood; woody. **lig'-nin(e)** (*-nĭn*), *n.* woody fibre. **lig'-nite,** *n.* brown coal; coal bearing traces of woody structure. **lignum-vitæ** (*-vī'-tē*) *n. lit.* wood of life, the popular name of several trees with very hard wood. [L. *lignum*, wood.]

**lig'-u-rite,** *n.* an apple-green stone used in jewellery. [<*Liguria* (in Italy).]

**like,** *adj.* equal; similar: *n.* a person or thing similar to another. **like'-ly,** *adj*

probable. **like'-li-hood,** *n.* being *likely* or probable **li'-ken (-kened, -ken-ing),** *v.* to make like; to compare (one thing with another). **like'-ness,** *n.* a picture; a portrait; being like. **the likes of,** persons or things resembling. **like'-li-ness,** *n.* **like-minded,** *n.* of the same mind. **like'-wise,** *adv.* in like manner; also. [A.S. *gelic.* similar, equal.]

**like (liked, li'-king),** *v.* to be fond of; to love; to be pleased with. **like'-a-ble** (*līk'-*), *adj.* **li'-king,** *n.* the act or state of being fond or pleased with. [A.S. *lician*, to please.]

**li'-lac,** *n.* a common flowering shrub bearing pale-mauve or white flowers; a pale-purple colour: *adj.* [Sp. < Ar. < Pers. *lilaj.*]

**lill,** *adj.* very small, as in the term **lill-pins.** [< Lilliputian.]

**lil-li-bul-le'-ro,** *n.* the refrain, and hence the name, of a song, popular about 1688, ridiculing James II. and the Irish.

**lil-li-pu'-ti-an** (*-lĭ-pū'-shĭ-ăn*, or *-pū'-shūn*), *n.* an inhabitant of Lilliput, an imaginary kingdom described in Dean Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726): the people were very small, only a few inches in height; a dwarf: *adj.* very small in size; dwarfish.

**lilt (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to perform various actions (as singing, dancing, hopping) very nimbly or quickly: *n.* a quick, cheerful dance or song. [?]

**lil'-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a common bulbous flowering plant. **lil-i-a'-ceous** (*-ā'-shŭs*), pertaining to lilies, or the lily family. **lil'-ied,** *adj.* adorned with, or resembling lilies. **lily-livered,** *adj.* cowardly; dastardly. **lily of the valley,** a well-known variety of the lily family. [L. *lĭlium* < Gr. *leirion.*]

**limb** (*lim*), *n.* a jointed part in animals, as a leg, an arm, etc.; an edge or border; a branch of a tree; † a scapegrace. **limbed,** *adj.* having limbs. **limb of the law,** a lawyer. [A.S. *lim.*]

**lim'-ber,** *adj.* easily bent; flexible. [< root of **limp.**]

**lim'-ber,** *n.* the front part of a gun-carriage, to which the horses are attached: *v.* **(-bered, -ber-ing),** to attach (the gun) to the limber. [Ic. *limar*, boughs (from which carriage shafts are made).]

**Lim'-berg-er** (or **-burg**), ("*g*" hard), *adj.* a kind of soft cheese (made at Limbourg and Herve, near Liége, Belgium).

**lim'-bo,** *n.* (*pl.* **-bos**), an imaginary world beyond this, in which it was believed that souls of unbaptized infants, and of the just who died before Christ came, were detained (as in prison) till the second coming of Christ; a kind of purgatory; a place of confinement; a place of misery; any unfavourable place or condition (*esp.* of neglect). [L. *limbus*, a border, fringe.]

**lime,** *n.* burnt limestone, used for making building-cement, mortar, etc.: *v.* **(limed, li'-ming),** to smear or cover with lime; to manure with lime; to catch with bird-lime. **lime-kiln** (*-kil*), *n.* a kind of furnace in which limestone is burnt and formed into lime. **lime'-light,** *n.* a powerful light produced from a piece of quicklime, made incandescent by a flame of oxygen and hydrogen mixed. **lime'-stone,** *n.* a rock from which lime is obtained by burning. **lime'-wash,** *n.* a mixture of lime and water for coating walls: *v.* **lime-water,** *n.* water containing a small portion of lime in solution, obtained by slaking quicklime. **li'-my** (*-mĭ*), *adj.* of lime; sticky. **quicklime,** *n.*, *see* **quick.** [A.S. *līm*, lime, mortar.]

**lime,** *n.* the linden-tree; a tree of the lemon kind, and its fruit. **lime-juice,** *n.* the juice of the lime used to make a cooling drink, and as a preventative of scurvy. [F. *lime.*]

**lim'-er-ick,** *n.* a kind of nonsense verse consisting of five lines, thus:—

> There was a young person of Bantry,
> Who frequently slept in the pantry;
> When disturbed by the mice,
> She appeased them with rice,
> That judicious young person of Bantry.

and made popular by Edward *Lear* (1812—1888) in his "Book of Nonsense" (1846). [?, but probably a corruption of Lear-ic (*i.e.*, belonging to Lear), influenced by one of these popular rhymes which commenced, "There was a young lady of Limerick."]

**lim'-it,** *n.* a boundary; extent: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to confine within bounds. **lim'-it-a-ble,** *adj.* that may be limited, kept within bounds, or restrained. **lim-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of limiting; restriction. **lim'-it-ed,** *adj.* bounded; narrow. **limited liability,** the business system (*esp.* of a joint-stock company) by which the risk or responsibility of a share-

holder (in the **company**) does not go beyond the nominal value of his shares. **lim'-it-less,** *adj.* without limit; boundless. **limited monarchy,** one in which the power of the sovereign is restricted and controlled by the laws of the land, and the governing power is shared by representatives of the people duly appointed. **statute of limitations,** certain laws which fix the limits of time within which a legal action may be brought. [F. < L. *līmes*, a boundary.]

**limn** (*lim*), (**limned, limn'-ing** (*lim'-ing* or *lim'-ning*), *v.* to draw or paint (as a likeness); to make a portrait of. **lim'-ner,** *n.* a painter (*esp.* a portrait painter). [F. < L. *illumĭno*, I illuminate.]

**li-mou-sine'** (*lĭ moo-sēn'*), or **-sin** (*-moo'-sĭn*), *n.* a cove.ed motor-car, somewhat like a landaulet (*q.v.*) except that the top cannot be opened. [F. *Limousin*, a district, anciently so called, in the centre of France (of which the chief town is Limoges, on the Vienne), where a diligence (*q.v.*) somewhat like this was formerly common.]

**limp,** *adj.* easily bent; weak; not stiffened (as covers in book-binding). [?]

**limp** (**limped, limp'-ing**), *v.* to walk lamely. [< root found in A.S. *lemphealt*, limping.]

**lim'-pet,** *n.* a small shell-fish, with a tent-shaped shell, found clinging to rocks, over which the tide flows. [A.S. *lempeda*, lamprey.]

**lim'-pid,** *adj.* clear; transparent (of liquids or precious stones); pure. **lim-pid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **lim'-pid-ness,** *n.* [F. < L. *limpĭdus*, clear, transparent.]

**linch'-pin** (*linsh'-*), *n* a pin by which the wheel of a carriage is fastened to the axle-tree. [A.S. *lynis*, axle-tree + **pin.**]

**Lincoln-green,** *n.* a bright-green cloth formerly made at *Lincoln*; the colour of such cloth.

**lin-crus'-ta** (or **lincrusta Walton,**) *n.* a waterproof decorative material for walls (a substitute for paper, wood, plaster-moulding, etc.) impressed with design in solid relief, and backed with canvas. [L. *līnum*, thread, + *crusta*, plaster-work.]

**Lincs** (no full stop) Lincolnshire.

**linc'-ture,** *n.* also **linc'-tus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tus-es**), a syrup-like medicine to be taken by licking, or by sucking-up. [L. *linctus*, a licking < *lingo*, I lick.]

**lin'-den,** *n.* the lime-tree. [A.S. *lind.*]

**line,** *n.* string; thread; a slender cord; a stroke (without breadth); descent from father to son; a row (as of words across a page, etc.); a number of persons or things arranged in a row; way, kind, or condition (as of business); steamers plying continuously between the same places; a telegraph or telephone wire between two places; a particular class of goods; a short letter or note; the equator; the regular infantry of the Army: *v.* (**lined, li'-ning**), to mark out with a line or lines; to cover (as clothes, a vessel, etc.) on the inside. **li'-na-ble** (less correctly, **line'-a-ble**), *adj.* ranged in, or able to be ranged in, a straight line. **lin'-e-al,** *adj.* belonging to a line; in a direct line (of descent). **lin'-e-ar,** *adj.* made up of straight lines; like a line; relating to length only. **line'-man,** *n.* a man employed in the construction of, or in attending to, lines of railway, telegraph, telephone, electric-light or -power current, etc. **lines'-man,** *n.* a soldier belonging to a regiment of the line; (in Association football) a man who points out when and where the ball leaves the field of play; (in tennis) an umpire. **line block,** (in printing) a plate of metal prepared to print reproductions of a drawing done in lines. **line engraving,** an engraving made by lines cut into a plate of copper or steel, as distinguished from an etching (*q.v.*), a mezzo-tint (*q.v.*), or a photogravure (*q.v.*); the art of thus engraving. **equinoctial —,** the equator. **Fraunhofer's** (*frown'-hō-fĕrz*) **lines,** certain dark lines in the solar spectrum, measured (1817) by Jos. Fraunhofer (1787—1826), a German scientist, and which have enabled astronomers to arrive at a knowledge of the constituents of the sun and other heavenly bodies. **marriage lines,** a certificate of marriage. **military lines,** trenches, ramparts, or field-works in warfare; one of the rows of huts or tents in a camp or cantonment. **ship of the line,** one large and powerful enough to take a place in a line of battle. **to line up,** (at football, etc.) to get into position for playing; to prepare for active work. [F. < L. *līnea*, line < *līnum*, flax.]

**lin'-e-age,** *n.* race; descent (from a *line* of ancestors). [*See* **line.**]

**lin'-e-a-ment,** *n.* a line or feature (*esp.* of the face); outward form. [*See* **line.**]

**lin'-en,** *n.* cloth woven from flax; underclothing; articles made of linen or cotton (as bed-linen, table-linen, etc., also called **household linen**): *adj.* **lin-en-ette'** (*-et'*), *n.* a cotton fabric made in imitation of linen. **linen-draper,** *n.* a retail trader who deals in linens, calicoes, etc. [L. *līnum*, flax.]

**li'-ner,** *n.* a ship of the line (*see* **line**); one of a number of vessels (trading or passenger steam-ships belonging to the same owner) plying regularly between certain ports. [*See* **line.**]

**ling,** *n.* a fish resembling the cod. [<root of **long,** as it is long in proportion to its breadth.]

**ling,** *n.* the name given to several plants of the heath or heather family. [Scand.]

**lin'-ger (-gered, -ger-ing),** *v.* to remain long (in a place); to delay; to loiter. **lin'-ger-er,** *n.* one who is slow in coming or going. [A.S. *lang*, long.]

**linge-rie'** (*lañzh-rē'*, or, less correctly, *līn'-jer-ĭ*), *n.* [F.] linen goods, *esp.* the articles of linen, lace, etc., in a woman's trousseau, or a baby's layette.

† **lin'-go,** *n.* a familiar or slang word for language; speech; manner of talk (*esp.* of dialects). [Po.<L. *lingua*, tongue.]

**lin'-gua fran'-ca** (*ling'-gwa fran'-kă*), *n.* a mixed dialect used by European traders in the Levant: it consists largely of Italian, mixed with words from the Arabic, Turkish, Greek, etc. [I.= Frankish tongue.]

**lin'-gual** (*-gwal*), *adj.* relating to the tongue, or to language or speech. [L. *lingua*, the tongue.]

**lin'-guist** (*-gwĭst*), *n.* one skilled in the knowledge of languages; one master of other languages than his own. **lin-guis'-tic,** *adj.* **lin-guis'-tics,** *n. pl.* the science of, or comparative study of, languages. [L. *lingua*, the tongue.]

**lin'-i-ment** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a kind of thin ointment; an embrocation or oily lotion. [F.<L. *lĭnīmentum*<*līno*, I anoint.]

**link,** *n.* one ring of a chain; a connexion; one member of a series; a (land) measure of length, 7·92 inches=$\frac{1}{100}$ part of a chain: *v.* (**linked, link'-ing**), to join or connect (as by a link). **link-armour,** *n.* that which consists of a system of links joined together. **link-motion,** *n.* an arrangement of levers in locomotives and other engines, by means of which the motion of the engine can be reversed. **missing link,** something lacking to complete a series; a supposed form of animal life midway between certain apes and man; any animal or person supposed to resemble an ape. [A.S. *hlence*, link.]

**link,** *n.* a torch (of tow, pine-wood, etc., with tar or pitch). **link-boy, link'-man,** *n.* one who carried a link (a kind of torch) to light foot-passengers along the street in olden times. [?]

**links,** *n. pl.* flat, sandy ground on the sea-shore, covered with bent, furze, etc. **golf-links** (*q.v.*) were usually laid out on such land. [A.S. *hlinc*, ridge, slope.]

**linn,** *n.* a torrent rushing over rocks; a waterfall, or the pool into which the water falls. [? Ga.]

**Lin'-næ-an,** or **Lin'-ne-an,** *adj.* of or pertaining to Carolus *Linnæus* (the L. for Carl von Linné), a Swedish botanist (1707–1778) who made a noted classification of plants, known as the **Linnæan system.**

**lin'-net,** *n.* a small British song-bird. [A.S. *līnece*<L. *līnum*, flax (the bird is fond of flax seeds).]

**lin-o'-le-um,** or **li'-no,** *n.* a kind of floor-covering made of canvas coated with a thick paint made of ground cork mixed with boiled linseed-oil. [L. *līnum*, flax+*oleum*, oil.]

**li'-no-type** (*-tīp*), *n.* (in printing) a machine for casting a solid line or bar of words, etc., instead of setting each word in separate letters by hand. [< **line**+**type.**]

**lin'-seed** (or **lint'-seed**), *n.* the seed of the flax-plant. **linseed cake,** oil-cake, *i.e.*, the solid mass left after the oil is pressed out of flax seeds: used as food for cattle. **linseed-meal,** *n.* ground flax seeds. **linseed-oil,** *n.* oil obtained (by pressing) from the seeds of flax. [L. *līnum*, flax+**seed.**]

**linsey-woolsey** (*-zĭ*), *n.* a fabric made of linen and wool combined: *adj.* of linen and wool; coarse; mean. [L. *līnum*, flax+**wool.**]

**lin'-stock** (or **lint'-stock**), *n.* a forked staff formerly used for holding a lighted match, and employed in firing cannons. [D. *lont*, a match+**stock.**]

**lint,** *n.* a soft material prepared by ravelling or scraping linen, and used for

dressing wounds; a loosely-woven cotton material, having one side smooth, used for the same purpose. [L. *līnum*, flax.]

**lin'-tel,** *n.* the upper bar (wood or stone) of a doorway or window. [O.F. <L. *līmes*, a boundary.]

**li'-on,** *n.* (*f.* **-on-ess**), a large, carnivorous quadruped of the cat kind; a person of note or celebrity who is much sought after. **lion–hearted,** *adj.* having the heart of a lion, *i.e.*, stout-hearted or very brave. **lion–hunter,** *n.* one who hunts lions; one who runs after celebrities. **li'-on-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make a *lion* of; to treat a person as of great interest or curiosity. **lion's–provider,** *n.* the jackal. **lion's–share,** *n.* the biggest or best portion. **into the lion's mouth,** into great danger; into the power of another. **to twist the lion's tail,** to encroach upon the rights of Great Britain, or to insult the nation; to insult and provoke to retaliation. **the British —,** the lion as the national emblem of Great Britain. [F. <L. *leo*, lion.]

**lip,** *n.* one of the two front edges of the mouth, under the nose, and covering the teeth; the edge of anything; † impudence. **lipped,** *adj.* having lips or edges; labiate. **lip–reading,** *n.* (by deaf and dumb persons) understanding what a person says by noticing the movements of the lips. **lip–service,** *n.* that which consists in words only. **to bite one's lips,** to keep oneself from showing one's feelings (*esp.* of vexation, anger, etc.); to restrain one's feelings. **to hang on (a person's) lips,** to listen to, with close attention. **to hang the lip,** to be sulky or sullen. **to keep a stiff upper —,** to be resolute (against opposition). **to make a lip,** to pout. [A.S. *lippa*.]

**li'-quate** (*lī'-kwāt*), **(-qua-ted, -qua-ting),** *v.* to bring to a liquid state; to melt. **li-qua'-tion** (*lī-kwā'-*), *n.* the act of becoming or making liquid. [L. *līquo*, I make liquid, melt.]

**liq'-ue-fy** (*lĭk'-wĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to melt; to dissolve; to convert (a solid or a gas) into a liquid. **liq-ue-fac'-tion,** *n.* the act or process of making or becoming a liquid. **liq-ue-fi'-a-ble,** *adj.* [*See* **liquid.**]

**li-queur'** (*lĭ-kŭr'*, *or* *-kūr'*), *n.* a beverage composed of water and alcohol sweetened and flavoured with fruit extract or aromatic substances; a cordial. **li-queur–glass,** *n.* a very small drinking-glass used for liqueurs. [F.]

**liq'-uid** (*lĭk'-wid*), *n.* anything that flows (as water, oil, etc.); a fluid: *adj.* flowing; smooth. [L. *liquĭdus*, liquid, clear <*līqueo*, to be liquid, clear.]

**liq'-ui-date** (*lĭk'-wĭ-*), **(-da-ted, -da-ting),** *v.* to clear up (*esp.* business affairs); to settle. **liq-ui-da'-tion,** *n.* the adjusting of the affairs of a business, a bankrupt's estate, etc. **liq-ui-da'-tor,** *n.* a person appointed to wind up the affairs of a bankrupt, a company, etc. [*See* **liquid.**]

**liq'-uor** (*lĭk'-er*), *n.* a liquid (*esp.* strong drink or alcoholic liquors). **liquor laws,** laws made to regulate and control the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. **malt liquors,** ale, beer and stout (all brewed from malt). **in liquor,** drunk. **draught liquor,** ale, etc., drawn, as required, from the barrel. [L. *liquor* < root of **liquid.**]

**liqu'-or-ice** (*lĭk'-ŏr-ĭss*), *n.* the sweet root of a plant used as a medicine (*esp.* for colds). [F. <L. <Gr. *glŭkus*, sweet + *rīza*, a root.]

**li'-ra** (*lē'-rā*), *n.* (*pl.* **-re** (*-rā*), rarely **-ras**), an Italian coin, worth a franc (9½*d.*), and divided into 100 centesimi. [I.]

**lisle hose** (*līl* or *leel*), stockings woven from Lisle thread. **lisle–thread,** *n.* a hard, twisted, cotton thread (*orig.* made at *Lisle* [now Lille] in the N. of France).

**lisp (lisped, lisp'-ing),** *v.* to pronounce imperfectly, like a child (*esp.* the sound represented by the letter *s*); to speak with child-like imperfection. **lisp'-er,** *n.* [A.S. *wlisp*, lisping, *imit.*]

**lisse** (*lēs*), *n.* a kind of light, smooth, silk gauze (somewhat like chiffon, but with more gloss). [F. *lisse*, smooth.]

**lis'-som** (less correctly, **-some**), *adj.* flexible; lithe; supple. **lis'-som(e)-ness,** *n.* [<**lithe,** with suffix *-some.*]

**list,** *n.* the selvedge or border of cloth; a book or paper of names (in alphabetical or other order): *pl.* **lists,** ground enclosed for a contest, or trial of skill: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to place (a name) on a list or catalogue; to enlist. **active list,** the roll of army and navy officers who may be called upon for active service. **civil list,** *see* **civil. free list,** (at

theatres, concerts, entertainments) a list of persons having the privilege of entering without paying; a list of articles exempt from customs duty. **retired list,** a list of soldiers, sailors, policemen, etc., who have retired from active service, *usu.* on a pension. [A.S. *līst*, hem, border. A catalogue of names was formerly written on a strip of parchment, etc.]

**list (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to desire; to be pleased. [A.S. *lystan*<*lust*, pleasure, desire.]

**list,** *n.* a leaning or inclination to one side (*esp.* of a ship). [?]

**list.** An abbreviation of **listen.**

**lis'-ten** (*lis'-ĕn*), **(-tened, -ten-ing),** *v.* to give ear (to); to hearken. **lis'-ten-er,** *n.* one who —. **list'-ful,** *adj.* attentive. [A.S. *hlystan.*]

**lis'-ter-ine** (*-ēn*), or **lis'-ter-in** (*-ĭn*), *n.* an antiseptic preparation used for wounds and bruises: a trade term, from the name of Lord *Lister*, the originator of antiseptic surgery (born 1827). **lis'-ter-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to treat a wound with an antiseptic preparation. **lis'-ter-ism,** *n.* the treatment of wounds, etc., with antiseptics.

**list'-less,** *adj.* without desire, care, or wish; inattentive; uninterested. **list'-less-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *lust*, pleasure.]

**lit.,** literally.

**lit'-an-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a solemn form of supplication; a service of such a kind in the Book of Common Prayer in the Church of England. [F.<L.<Gr. *litē*, prayer.]

**Lit. D.** (or **Litt. D.**), *Lit-er-a'-rum Doc'-tor,* [L.] Doctor of Letters.

***li'-te pen-den'-te,*** [L.] during the trial.

**lit'-er-al,** *adj.* according to the letter; letter for letter, or word for word; exact; not figurative. **lit'-er-als,** *n. pl.* mistakes (as wrong letters, stops, etc.) made by the compositor in setting-up type. **lit'-er-al-ly,** *adj.* in the exact meaning; word for word. [F.<L. *lītera*, a letter (of the alphabet)]

**lit'-er-a-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to literature; learned; engaged in literature as a profession. **lit'-er-ate,** *adj.* having a knowledge of letters, or learning; educated; cultured: *n.* an educated man, but without a university degree, *esp.* one who is admitted into Holy Orders. ***lit-er-a'-ti*** (*-ă'-tī*, not *-tĭ*), *n. pl.* (*s.* **-tus**), men of letters; learned men. **lit'-er-a-ture,** *n.* books generally, and what they contain. **light literature,** novels, tales, and books that do not require much study to understand them. **polite literature,** poetry, essays, romances, etc., as distinguished from scientific treatises. [L. *litera*, a letter (of the alphabet), *lītera*, *pl.* letters, literature.]

***lit'-er-a scrip'-ta man'-et,*** [L.] the written word remains.

***lit-er-a'-tim,*** *adv.* letter by letter; literally: *cf.* **verbatim.** [L.]

**lith'-arge,** *n.* an oxide of lead. [F.<Gr. *lithos*, stone+*arguros*, silver: litharge being obtained in the smelting of silver ore.]

**lithe** (*līth*), *adj.* easily bent; flexible. **lithe'-some** (*cf.* **lissom**), *adj.* brisk; nimble; agile; graceful. [A.S. *līthe*, soft, mild, gentle.]

**lith'-i-a,** *n.* an alkali, the oxide of lithium, used in medicine. **lith'-i-um,** *n.* an alkaline metal of a silvery appearance. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

**lith'-o-graph** (*-graf*), *v.* **(-graphed, -graph-ing),** *v.* to print from stone: *n.* **lith-og'-ra-pher** (*-ră-fĕr*), *n.* one who —. **lithographic-stone,** *n.* a close and fine-grained slaty limestone used in lithography. **lith-og'-ra-phy** (*-fĭ*), *n.* the art of printing from drawings, writings, etc. made on stone. **chromo-lithography,** *n.* printing in colours from stone. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone+*graphō*, I write.]

***Lit. Hum.,*** *Lĭ'-ter-æ Hu-man-i-o'-res,* [L.] those branches of learning which relate to human life and culture; the name given in the Universities to the study of the classics or "the Humanities."

**lit'-i-gate** (*-ĭ-*), **(-ga-ted, -ga-ting),** *v.* to go to law; to take legal proceedings. **lit'-i-gant,** *n.* one engaged in a law-suit. **lit-i-ga'-tion,** *n.* law proceedings. **lit'-i-ga-tor,** *n.* one who goes to law or commences a law-suit. **li-tig'-ious** (*lĭ-tĭj'-ŭs*), *adj.* eager to go to law; quarrelsome; contentious. [L. *līs*, *lītis*, strife, quarrel.]

**lit'-mus,** *n.* a blue dye procured from certain lichens: it is turned red by acids, but the blue is restored on the addition of an alkali (as soda, potash, etc.). **litmus paper,** paper dyed with litmus: used for testing for acids. [D. *lakmoes.*]

**litre** (*lē'-tr*, less correctly, *lē'-tĕr*), *n.* a

French measure of capacity, of 61·028 cub. inches, about 1¾ English pints. [Note :—4½ litres are slightly less than 1 imperial gallon.] [F.]

**lit'-ter,** *n.* a heap of straw; a confusion of objects; a rough bed (*esp.* for carrying a person on); the young of some animals (as the pig, etc.) at birth: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to strew or cover with litter, or to scatter it about in disorder; to bring forth a litter. [F. *litière*<L. *lectus*, a bed.]

***lit-tér-a-teur'*** (*-tuhr'*), *n.* a literary man by profession; a literary critic. [F. *littérateur*<L. *lĭtĕra*, a letter]

**lit'-tle,** *adj.* small. **little Englander,** an Englishman who takes little or no interest in the greatness of the Empire to which he belongs; an Englishman whose whole interest is in the well-being of the Motherland alone. **little go,** (at Cambridge University) the first examination for the degree of B.A. [A.S. *lĭtel.*]

**lit'-to-ral,** *adj.* of, or belonging to, the sea-shore: *n.* the line of land near the sea; the coast. [L. *lītus*, *-ŏris*, the shore.]

**lit'-ur-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-gies**), a prescribed form of public worship (as that used in the English Church, the R.C. Church, etc.). **li-tur'-gi-cal,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a liturgy, or to public worship. [Gr. *leitourgia*<*leitos*, of the people, public+*ergŏn*, a work.]

**live** (*lĭv*), **(lived, liv'-ing),** *v.* to have life; to dwell; to last; to subsist. **live** (*līv*), *adj.* living; alive; possessed of energy. **live'-a-ble** (or **liv'-**), *adj.* fit for living in. **liv'-er,** *n.* one who lives; a resident; a dweller. **liv'-ing,** *adj.* alive: *n.* means of living; the benefice of a clergyman. **live'-li-hood** (*līv'-lĭ-*), *n.* means of living. **live'-long** (*līv'-*), *adj.* lasting; enduring. **the livelong day,** the entire day; the whole length of the day. **live'-ly** (*līv'-lĭ*), *adj* having life; brisk; active. **live-axle** (*līv-*), *n.* (in a motor-car, machinery, etc.) the axle that is driven directly by the power. **live-cartridge** (*līv-*), *n.* one containing a bullet (as opposed to a "blank cartridge," *see* "cartridge"). **live-rail** (*līv-*), **-wire,** etc. *ns.* (in *elec.*), one carrying a current. **live-shell** (*līv-*), *n.* an unexploded shell for a cannon. **live'-stock** (*līv'-*), *n.* domestic animals kept on a farm, as horses, cattle, sheep, pigs. **living-in** (or **living-out**) **system,** the practice of living in (or out of) an employer's premises. **living-wage,** *n.* a wage upon which it is possible for an employee to live fairly comfortably and support those dependent upon him. **to live down,** to live so as to disprove (an accusation); to efface or remove, by one's after life or conduct, the ill effects of some previous action or mistake. **to live up to,** to order one's life in accordance with some standard; to spend all (one's income). [A.S. *līf*, life.]

**liv'-er,** *n.* the largest gland in the body: that by which the bile is secreted. **liver-wort,** *n.* a moss-like plant, so called from its shape. [A.S. *lifer.*]

**liv'-er-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a special dress worn by men-servants and others; the distinctive dress of certain guilds (in the City of London and elsewhere); any characteristic dress (as a nurse's). **liv'-er-ied** (*-id*), *adj.* wearing a livery. **livery-man,** *n.* one who wears such dress; a member of a trade-guild (often called a **livery-company**); a freeman of the City of London. **livery-stable,** *n.* a stable where horses are kept **at livery,** *i.e.*, kept and fed at a certain fixed price; a stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire. [F. *livrée*<root of **deliver.**]

**liv'-id,** *adj.* black and blue in colour (*esp.* of the skin); discoloured (as by a bruise). [F.<L. *līvĭdus*, bluish.]

**li-vrai-son'** (*lē-vrā-zoṅ'*), *n.* one of the instalments or numbers of a book published or issued in parts. [F.<*livrer*, to deliver<L. *lĭbĕro*, I deliver.]

**li'-vre** (*lē'-vr*), *n.* an old French silver coin, of about the value of a franc; an old French unit of weight, about 1 lb. avoirdupois. [F.<L. *lĭbra*, a pound.]

**liz'-ard,** *n.* a long, four-footed reptile. [F. *lézard*<L. *lacerta*, a lizard.]

**L.J.,** Lord Justice; (in *pl.* **L.JJ.,** Lords Justices. [ant.

**L.L.,** Low (or Late) Latin; Lord-Lieutenant.

**L.L.A.,** (note, three full stops) Lady Literate in Arts (of St. Andrew's University, Scotland).

**lla'-ma** (*lá'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-mas**), a quadruped of S. America, resembling the camel; the wool of this animal, or a fabric made therefrom. [Peruvian.]

**lla'-no** (*lä'-nō*, or in Spanish, *lyä'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nos**), one of the level, grassy plains of S. America. **lla-ne'-ro** (*-nä'-*), *n.* an inhabitant of a —. [Sp. *llano*, flat<*plānus*, level, flat.]

**LL.B.** (*le'-gum bac-ca-lau'-re-us*), [L.]='Bachelor of Laws. [*See* note to **LL.D.**]

**LL.D.** (*le'-gum doc'-tor*), [L.]=Doctor of Laws. [Note:—The L is doubled to represent the plural (in L. *lēges*) and the two letters abbreviate one word, therefore the stop comes after the second L only.]

**Lloyd's** (*loidz*), *n.* an association (having offices at the Royal Exchange in London) for insuring, registering, and certifying vessels, and transacting other business with relation to ships and the transmission of goods and intelligence. **Lloyd's Register,** a list of vessels classified according to their quality (as A1 at Lloyd's, etc.), published yearly. [< Lloyd's coffee-house in Tower Street, London, kept by Edward *Lloyd*, in the 17th century, where the business was first carried on.]

**L.M.,** long metre.

**L. and N. W. Ry.,** London and North-Western Railway.

**loach,** *n.* a small, British river-fish. [F.]

**load** (*lōd*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to place a burden on (to be carried); to charge with powder and shot, or cartridge: *n.* a burden; what has to be carried; a cargo; (of a dynamo, motor, steam-engine, etc.), the resistance which has to be overcome in doing work. **load'-ed,** *adj.* charged; weighted on one side (as dice, etc.); (of stock, shares, etc.) at a premium. **load'-ing,** *n.* the act of putting a load on (or in); a burden or cargo: **loading-gauge,** *n.* (on a railway) a gauge which shows the height to which trucks may be loaded, so that they may be able to pass under bridges and through tunnels. **load'-line,** *n.* a line drawn on the outside of a vessel to show the depth to which it may sink without being over-loaded, sometimes called Plimsoll's Line. [A.S. *lād*, way, course, journey.]

**load'-star,** *n.* incorrect for **lode'-star,** *q.v.*

**load'-stone** (less correctly, **lode'-stone**), *n.* an oxide of iron which has the magnetic power of attracting iron. [A.S. *lād*, a way, course+**stone.**]

**loaf** (*lōf*), *n.* (*pl.* **loaves**), a shaped mass of bread or of sugar. **cottage loaf,** a loaf of bread formed of two rounded masses of dough, the smaller on the top. **tin loaf,** one baked in a deep, oblong tin. **loaf-sugar,** *n.* sugar refined and formed into the shape of a loaf or cone. **loaves and fishes,** the good things of this life, as food, clothing, money; personal gain or advantages. [A.S. *hlāf.*]

**loaf** (*lōf*), **(loafed, loaf'-ing),** *v.* to lounge or idle about, with nothing to do; to loiter. **loaf'-er,** *n.* one who lounges about; an idler. [G. *laufen*, to run.]

**loam,** *n.* a sandy, clayey soil. **loam'-y** (*-i*), *adj.* [A.S. *lām*, clay.]

**loan** (*lōn*), *n.* something (*esp.* money) lent; money borrowed for purposes of government, trade, war, etc.: *v.* **(loaned, loan'-ing),** to lend. **loan'-a-ble** (*lōn'-*), *adj.* able to be borrowed or lent. **loan-collection,** *n.* a collection of pictures, sculpture, curiosities, etc., lent by the owners for exhibition purposes. **loan-office,** *n.* a place where money is lent; a pawnbroker's shop. **loan-society,** *n.* a society formed of a number of persons who subscribe money which they lend to the members themselves (and sometimes to others) who pay the loan back by instalments. [A.S. *lǣn*, a lending, loan.]

**loath** (not **loth**) (*lōth*), *adj.* unwilling; reluctant; not liking (to do so and so). [A.S. *lāth*, hostile, unpleasant.]

**loathe** (*lōṯh*), **(loathed, loath'-ing),** *v.* to dislike very much; to detest. **loath'-ing,** *n.* extreme dislike; a shrinking from; abhorrence. **loath'-some,** *adj.* hateful; detestable. **loath'-some-ness,** *n.* repulsiveness; feeling of reluctance. [A.S. *lathian*, to be hateful.]

**lob,** *n.* a clown; a clumsy, awkward fellow; (in cricket) a slow, underhand ball: *v.* **(lobbed, lob'-bing),** to act clumsily; to throw (a ball, etc.) clumsily; (at lawn-tennis) to strike the ball high in the air, so that it falls at the back of the opponent's court. **lob-worm,** *n.* the lug-worm, a large earth-worm used by anglers as bait in fishing. [? D.]

**lob'-by** (*-bi*), *n.* a small hall (*esp.* of entrance); a waiting-room; a wide passage: *v.* **(-bied, -by-ing),** to address Members of Parliament (or of other legislative bodies) in the lobby of the House, with a view to influence them in

their opinions or to solicit their votes; to frequent the lobby (of the House of Commons) to collect news about what Parliament is doing. **lob'-by-ist,** *n.* one who frequents the lobby. [(?) L.L. *lobium*, a portico.]

**lobe** (*lōb*), *n.* the lower soft part of the ear; a part or division of the brain, liver, lungs, etc.; a division of a leaf. **lob'-u-lar,** *adj.* **lob'-ule,** *n.* a small lobe. [F.<L.<Gr. *lŏbŏs*, the lobe of the ear or of the liver.]

**lo-be'-li-a** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* a family of beautiful flowering plants, including the Indian tobacco. [<Matthias *Lobel* (1538—1616), a Flemish botanist, and physician to James I.]

***Lob'-ge-sang*** (*lōp'-gā-sank*), *n.* [G.] a song of praise.

**lobs'-couse** (*lobs'-kows*), *n.* a hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds (*esp.* among sailors). [?]

**lob'-ster,** *n.* a well-known shell-fish, with large claws and tail, used as food. [A.S. *lopestre*<L. *locusta*, a locust.]

**lo'-cal,** *adj.* of, or belonging to, a particular place. **Lo'-cal,** *n.* a term applied to certain Examinations of boys and girls, held under the direction of a University (as the Oxford and Cambridge Locals). **lo-cale'** (*-kăl'*), *n.* [F.] particular place. **lo'-cal-ism,** *n.* state of being local; attachment to a place; a form of speech or custom peculiar to a district. **lo-cal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a particular place, position, or district. **lo'-cal-ize** (*-īz*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to fix in, or connect with, a particular place; to restrict to a certain locality; to make local in character. **Local Authorities,** those elected bodies (*e.g.*, Parish Councils, District Councils, Boards of Guardians, County and Municipal Councils) appointed by law to administer **local government,** *i.e.*, to manage the affairs of the inhabitants of a particular district only. **local colour,** the colours natural to an object in a painting; accurate and vivid description of places, persons, events, etc. **Local Government Acts,** a series of Acts of Parliament providing for local self-government in the Counties, and in many Boroughs, of Great Britain. **Local Government Board,** a department of State (instituted in 1871) to act as the central authority for Local Government in England and Wales. **local option,** the power given (by law) to a particular district to regulate the opening and closing of public-houses, or the general trade in intoxicating liquors. **local preacher,** (among the Methodists) a layman permitted to preach in the district in which he resides. **local time,** the time of a place as shown by the sun. **local veto,** the prohibiting of the sale of liquors under the powers of "local option." [L. *lŏcus*, a place.]

**lo-cate'** (**-ca'-ted, -ca'-ting**), *v.* to set or fix in a place or position. **lo-ca'-tion,** *n.* the act of locating; a place, position, or situation. [*See* **local.**]

**loc. cit.** or **l.c.,** *lo'-co ci-ta'-to*, [L.] = in the place cited or mentioned.

**loch** (*loch*), *n.* a lake, bay, inlet, or arm of the sea (*esp.* in Scotland). [Ga.< root of **lake.**]

**lock** (*lok*), *n.* an instrument with key for fastening doors, gates, boxes, etc.; the part of a gun by which it is discharged; an enclosure (in a canal) made with water-tight gates; a state of being immovable: *v.* **(locked, lock'-ing),** to fasten with a —; to enclose securely; to embrace closely. **lock'-er,** *n.* a small box (or small enclosed space that can be fastened up) with a —. **lock-chain,** *n.* a chain for preventing the wheels of a vehicle from turning, by fastening the rim to some part. **lock'-et,** *n.* a small case (*usu.* of gold or silver) for containing hair, or a portrait. **lock-jaw,** *n.* a disease by which the muscles of the jaw are disabled or weakened, so that a person cannot eat. **lock-out,** *n.* (*pl.* **lock-outs**), (in case of dispute between master and men) the closing of the workshops and work against the men employed. **lock'-smith,** *n.* a maker or repairer of locks. **lock-stitch,** *n.* (in a sewing-machine) one formed by the twisting together securely of two threads. **lock-up,** *n.* a place where prisoners can be kept in custody for a short time. **lock-up shop,** one in a building not used as a residence. [A.S. *loc*, a lock.]

**lock** (*lok*), *n.* a tuft or ringlet (of hair or wool). [A.S. *locc.*]

**lock'-ram** (*lok'-*), *n.* a kind of coarse, unbleached linen. [<*Locronan*, a village in Brittany, where made.]

**lo'-co-mo'-bile** (*-bēl*), *n.* any kind of motor-car. [L. *lŏcus*, place + **mobile.**]

**lo-co-mo'-tion**, *n.* motion from place to place. **lo-co-mo'-tive** (*-tiv*), *n.* a railway-engine: *adj.* moving. **lo-co-mo'-tor a-tax'-y**, a disease of the spinal cord, which causes unsteadiness in movement, *esp.* in walking. [L. *lŏcus*, place + *mōtus*, motion.]

**locum-tenens** (*lō'-kŭm-tē'-nĕns*), *n.* (*pl.* **-te-nen'-tes**), one holding a place for another (*esp.* a medical man, or a clergyman); one who takes temporary duty for another; a substitute. **locum-tenency**, *n.* the office of a substitute. [L.]

**lo'-cus**, *n.* (*pl.* **lo'-ci** [*-sī*]), a place in which something is situated; a locality; a line marked out by a point moving according to a fixed rule or condition. [L.]

***lo'-cus stan'-di***, [L.] a place of standing; a rightful, lawful, or recognized position.

**lo'-cust**, *n.* a migratory winged insect of the grasshopper kind; the fruit of the carob tree; a locust-bean. [L. *locusta*.]

**lo-cu'-tion**, *n.* a form or mode of speech; a phrase. [L. *lŏquor*, I speak.]

**lode**, *n.* a vein containing metallic ore. **lodes'-man**, *n.* a pilot. **lode'-star** (less correctly, **load'-**), *n.* a star which *leads* or guides (as a ship in its course), *esp.* the pole-star; an object upon which one's hopes are fixed. [A.S. *lād*, a way, a course.]

**lodge** (*loj*), *n.* a small house; an association or society, or its meeting-place; a small reservoir of water or artificial pond: *v.* (**lodged, lodg'-ing**), to dwell (*esp.* in part of a house); to stay temporarily (in a place); to place; to deposit for safety; to bring forward (information, a formal complaint, or charge). **lodge'-a-ble**, *adj.* **lodg'-er**, *n.* one who lodges or lives with another. **lodg'-ing**, *n.* a place of rest (for the night); part of a house occupied by a lodger; dwelling; abode. **lodging-house**, *n.* one in which apartments are let out to lodgers. **lodge'-ment** (less correctly, **lodg'-**), *n.* the act of lodging; the occupation of a hostile position by an attacking army. **lodger franchise**, the right to vote for Members of Parliament, etc., by certain persons occupying lodgings. [F. *loge* < root of **lobby.**]

**loft**, *n.* a room or space in a house, just under the roof; a gallery in a hall or church; the room over a stable: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to hit a ball (in golf) into the air, so as to lift it over an obstacle. **lof'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* high; elevated; haughty; proud. **lof'-ti-ly** (*-tĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* **lof'-ti-ness**, *n.* state of being lofty. [A.S. *lyft*, air, wind, sky.]

**log**, *n.* a lump of wood; a contrivance on board ship for measuring the velocity of the vessel when in motion. **log-book**, *n.* a book kept on board ship for recording the velocity of the vessel at various times, the varying state of the weather, events, etc.; a kind of diary. **log-cabin, -house, -hut**, *n.* a house or hut built of logs of wood. **log-canoe**, *n.* a dug-out (*q.v.*). **log'-ger**, or **log-man**, *n.* one who is employed in cutting-down trees, and in cutting-up and carrying logs of timber. **log-line**, *n.* the line (divided into *knots*) on board ship, fastened to the log, by means of which the varying velocity of the vessel is ascertained. **log-rolling**, *n.* mutual assistance in collecting logs of timber: combination for mutual assistance in political or other action; the mutual praise of one another's works by authors, to advance one another into public notice; co-operation (of friends, etc.) to secure one another's personal ends. **to heave the log**, to calculate the speed of a ship by the log. [Scand., as in Ic. *lāg*, a log.]

**log.**, **logarithm.**

**log'-an**, *n.* a large, natural rocking-stone, so evenly balanced that it can be very easily *rocked* from side to side. [< root of **log.**]

**log'-ar-ithm**, *n.* the power to which a number (*usu.* 10) must be raised to produce another given number (of which it is said to be the —); a series of such numbers. **log-ar-ith'-mic(-al)**, *adj.* [Gr. *lŏgŏs*, ratio + *arithmos*, number.]

***loge*** (*lōzh*), *n.* a "box" in a theatre or opera-house. [F. < root of **lodge.**]

**log'-ger-head**, *n.* a thick-headed or stupid person; a blockhead. **to be at loggerheads with**, to be in dispute or in a state of variance with (anyone). [< **log** + **head.**]

**log'-gi-a** (*lō'-jĭ-ă*, or, more correctly, *lŏj'-ă*), *n.* (*pl.* **-gi-as**), a gallery or arcade, with columns, extending along one or more sides of a building. [I. < root of **lodge.**]

**log'-ic** (*loj'-*), *n.* the science or art of exact reasoning. **log'-i-cal,** *adj.* according to the rules of reasoning; sound in argument; consistent. **lo-gi'-cian** (*-jish'-un*), *n.* one skilled in —; a skilful reasoner or arguer. **deductive** — (or **reasoning**), reasoning from things known to things unknown; reasoning from generalities to particular cases or instances. **formal** —, logic as a science. **inductive** —, *see* **induct.** **material** —, reasoning which considers facts as of the greatest importance. **natural** —, that condition, power, or ability of the mind which readily distinguishes true from false. **pure** —, the general laws of thought and reasoning. [F.< L.<Gr. *lŏgikŏs*, relating to *lŏgŏs*, a word, reasoning]

**log'-o-gram,** *n.* a sign representing a word; a kind of word-puzzle in verse. [Gr. *lŏgŏs*, word+*gramma*, letter.]

**log'-os,** *n.* The Divine Word (*see* the Gospel of *St. John* i. 1); Christ. [Gr. *lŏgŏs*, a word, discourse.]

**log-rolling,** *see* **log.**

**log'-wood,** *n.* a dark-red wood of a Mexican tree, exported in logs, and much used in dyeing. [<**log**+**wood.**]

**loin,** *n.* the lower (or hinder) part of the back (in man and animals). **loin-cloth,** *n.* a cloth intended to be worn round the loins. **to gird up the loins,** to prepare for hard work. [O.F.<L. *lumbus*, loin.]

**loi'-ter** (**-tered, -ter-ing**), *v.* to walk slowly; to linger on the way; to delay; to waste time. **loi'-ter-er,** *n.* one who —. [<root of D. *leuteren*, to linger.]

**Lo'-ki** (*lō'-kē*), *n.* an evil deity in Norse mythology, the author of all calamities and mischief. [Scand.]

**loll** (**lolled, loll'-ing**), *v.* to lie easily or lazily about; (of the tongue) to hang loosely from the mouth. **lol'-ler,** *n.* [M.E. *lollen.*]

**Lol'-lard,** *n.* one of a sect of Reformers of the 14th century in Holland, Germany, and in England (where the followers of Wycliffe were so called). **Lol'-lar-dy,** *n.* the system of Lollards. [Low G. *lollen*, to sing.]

**lol'-li-pop,** *n.* a kind of sweetmeat made chiefly of treacle. [?]

**Lom'-bard,** *adj.* of Lombardy in North Italy: *n.* a banker, pawnbroker, or money-lender (the first money-lenders in London were Lombards), hence, **Lombard Street,** in London, containing the places of business of several bankers. [<the L. roots of **long**+**beard.**]

**Lon'-don-er** (*lun'-dun-*), *n.* a native, citizen, or old inhabitant of London. **London-clay,** *n.* a geological formation on which most of London is built. **London-pride,** *n.* a common, cottage-garden flower.

**lone,** or **lone'-ly,** *adj.* alone; solitary. **lone'-li-ness,** *n.* **lone'-some,** *adj.* solitary; dull. [Contracted from **alone.**]

**long.,** longitude.

**long,** *adj.* not short; extended (space or time); tedious; far-reaching: *v.* (**longed, long'-ing**), to desire earnestly; to have an eager appetite (for). **long-boat,** *n.* the longest and largest boat of a ship. **long-bow** (*-bō*), *n.* the bow of the old English archer, being of about the length of the archer himself. **to draw the long-bow,** to tell improbable stories; to exaggerate greatly. **long'-cloth,** *n.* a kind of fine calico or cotton fabric, used largely for underclothing. **long-clothes,** *n. pl.* a baby's first clothes, extending much beyond the feet. **long-dozen,** *n.* thirteen. **long-drawn,** *adj.* prolonged. **long-firm,** *n.* a party of swindlers who obtain goods on credit, which they sell at once, and then move to another place to avoid detection. **long'-hand,** *n.* handwriting of the ordinary kind, in which words are written in full (as opposed to shorthand, *q.v.*). **long-headed,** *adj.* discerning; shrewd; far-seeing. **long-legs,** *n.* the crane-fly. **long measure,** the scale of measure of lengths (miles, yards, etc.). **long-range,** *adj.* able to reach or hit from a long distance. **long-sighted,** *adj.* able to see things well at a distance; sagacious. **long-staple,** *adj.* having a long fibre. **long'-stop,** *n.* (at cricket) a player in the field whose office it is to stand behind the wicket-keeper and stop the balls which come in his direction. **long-suffering,** *adj.* very patient under affliction or provocation. **Long Tom,** *n.* a name given to a gun (cannon) having a very long barrel, and of long range. **long-tongued,** *adj.* talkative. **Long Vacation,** *n.* the time in the Autumn (*bet.* Trinity and Michaelmas Terms) during which the Law-Courts and the Uni-

versities are closed for about 10 weeks. **long–waisted,** *adj.* having a long body from the armpits to the hips. **long–winded,** *adj.* having the power of retaining the breath for a considerable time; tedious (in talk). **long finger,** the middle finger of the hand. **long metre,** a verse of four lines, each line containing eight syllables. **long service,** (in the Army and Navy) the longest number of years for which a man is allowed to serve. **The Long,** the long Summer vacation at Oxford and Cambridge Universities. **the long and the short of it,** the sum of the whole matter in a few words. [A.S. *lang*, long; *langian*, to long for.]

**lon-gev'-i-ty** (*-jev'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* long life; living to a great age. **lon-ge'-val** (*-jē'-*), *adj.* long-lived. [L. *longus*, long+ *ævum*, an age.]

**lon'-gi-tude** (*-jĭ-*), *n.* distance (in degrees) east or west of a given meridian (in England, that of Greenwich). **lon-gi-tu'-di-nal,** *adj.* relating to longitude; in the direction of length. [F.<L. *longitūdō*, length<*longus*, long.]

***lon'-go in-ter-val'-lo,*** [L.] with a long interval (or distance) between.

**long–shoreman,** *n.* a man who is employed *along the shore*, for loading and unloading ships, etc., or doing odd jobs; one who pretends to be a sailor.

**loo,** *n.* a game with playing-cards. **loo–table,** *n.* a table on which loo is played; a small, round table. [F. *lanturlu*, the unmeaning refrain of a once popular song.]

**loo'-by** (*-bĭ*), *n.* an awkward, foolish, or stupid person. [<root of **lubber.**]

**loo'-fah,** or **loo'-fa,** *n.* a fibrous network forming the pod of a gourd common in Egypt, used as a flesh-brush in bathing, etc. [Ar. *lūfa.*]

**look (looked, look'-ing),** *v.* to use the eyes in seeing; to direct the attention to; to seem; to face (in a direction): *n.* the act of looking or seeing; appearance; expression. **look'-er,** *n.* one who —. **look'-ing,** *n.* seeing; searching. **looker–on,** *n.* (*pl.* **lookers–on**), a spectator. **look–out,** *n.* (*pl.* **look–outs**), *n.* a careful watching (as by a sentinel or guard); one set to keep watch. **to — down on,** to despise; to regard as an inferior. **to — in,** to make a brief call or visit. **to — in the face,** to meet with boldness. **to — into,** to examine; to inspect closely. **to — on,** to regard, view, or think of. **to — over,** to overlook; to forgive (a fault); to examine slightly and hurriedly. **to — through,** to examine with the eyes. **to — to,** to take care of; to depend on. **to — up,** to raise the face or the eyes; to seek for information (in a book, etc.); to call upon (a person). **to — up to,** to respect highly. [A.S. *lōcian*, to look.]

**loom,** *n.* a machine for weaving, worked either by the hand (**hand–loom**), or by steam, etc. (**power–loom**). [A.S. *gelōma*, a tool, utensil.]

**loom (loomed, loom'-ing),** *v.* to appear large and indistinct (*esp.* in the distance or above the horizon). [? A.S. *lēoma*, light, radiance.]

**loon,** *n.* a low, worthless fellow. [D. *loen*, a stupid fellow.]

**loop,** *n.* the doubling of a string, rope, etc., so as to form a kind of noose; a stitch in crochet or knitting; in *elec.*, a wire branching from a main line and returning to it: *v.* (**looped, loop'-ing**), to form into, or fasten by, loops. **loop'-hole,** *n.* a hole formed by a loop; a small hole in a fortification, etc., through which those inside may fire upon the enemy; an outlet or way of escape. **loop–line,** *n.* (in railway and telegraphs, etc.), a branch from a main line, returning to it after a detour; a short line joining two main lines. **loop–stitch,** *n.* a stitch consisting of loops only. [?]

**loose** (*loos*), *adj.* not tight; slack; unbound; too free or unrestrained (in manners, or conduct); indefinite; vague; rambling: *v.* (**loosed, loos'-ing**), to make loose; to release; to let go. **loos'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to make loose. **loose'-ness,** *n.* state of feeling loose; diarrhœa. **loose–box,** *n.* a place where horses are kept untethered. **to break —,** to escape from confinement; to throw off restraint. **to let —,** to set at liberty. [A.S. *lēas*, loose, false.]

**loot,** *n.* plunder; act of plundering: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**). **loot'-er,** *n.* [Sa. *lotra*, booty.]

**lop (lopped, lop'-ping),** *v.* to cut off the extremity or top of (*esp.* tree, bush, or plant); to cut away any unnecessary part: *n.* that which is cut off. [O.D.]

**lop (lopped, lop'-ping),** *v.* to hang on one side (like the ear of some animals,

or a full ear of corn). **lop–eared,** *adj.* having ears which hang down loosely. **lop–sided,** *adj.* heavier on one side than on the other. [?]

**lope** (**loped, lo'-ping**), *v.* to run with a long, bounding stride: *n.* [<leap.]

**loq.,** *lō'-qui-tur* [L.] = (he or she) speaks.

**lo-qua'-cious** (*-kwā'-shus*), *adj.* talkative. **lo-quac'-i-ty** (*-kwăs'-i-ti*), *n.* talkativeness. [L. *lōquax* < *lōquor*, I speak.]

**lo'-quat** (*-kwat*), *n.* a Chinese and Japanese tree of the rose family, and its fruit; the Japanese medlar. [Chinese.]

**lor'-cha** (*-chă* not *-kă*), *n.* a light, sailing Chinese ship of war. [Chinese.]

**lord,** *n.* master; a title of high rank; a baron; a peer of the realm; the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl; a leading man in business (as "cotton-lord," etc.). **The Lord,** God; Jesus Christ. **Lord–Lieutenant,** *n.* (*pl.* **Lord–Lieutenants,** [**Lords–Lieutenant,** or **Lords–Lieutenants,** are less usual]), the representative of the English Sovereign in the ruling of a county; (in Ireland) the Viceroy. **lord'-ling,** *n.* a small, petty lord. **lord'-ly,** *adj.* like a lord: *adv.* proudly; insolently. **lord'-li-ness,** *n.* **Lord–Mayor,** *n.* the title of the chief magistrate of London, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, York, and Dublin. **lord'-ship,** *n.* the office or dignity of a lord; the title of a lord. **Lord of Misrule,** (in olden times) the master of the revels in the house of a nobleman at Christmas. **Lord Privy Seal,** a high Officer of State and member of the Cabinet, the Keeper of the Privy Seal (*q.v.*). **Lord's Day,** the first day of the week (the day in each week kept in memory of Christ's resurrection); Sunday. **Lords of Appeal,** certain members of the House of Lords, who, having had legal or judicial experience, are appointed to form a *Court of Appeal*, to which one of the parties in a Civil action may apply for further consideration of his case, if he is dissatisfied with the verdict of a lower Court. **Lords of Session,** the Judges of the Scottish Court of Session. **Lords Ordinary,** the five Judges forming the Outer House of the Court of Session (Scotland). **Lord's Prayer,** the prayer taught by Christ to His disciples (*St. Matthew's Gospel* vi. 9—13). **the Lords Spiritual,** the Archbishops and those Bishops who have seats in the House of Lords, as distinguished from the **Lords Temporal,** or ordinary secular peers of England, with representative peers of Scotland and Ireland. **Lord's Supper,** the sacrament of Holy Communion; the Eucharist. **Lord's Table,** the table (or altar) in Christian churches, from which the Lord's Supper is administered. **House of Lords,** the Upper House of the two branches of the British Parliament, consisting of the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal (commonly spoken of as **The Lords**). **My Lord,** and **Your Lordship,** terms used in addressing a lord. [A.S. *hlāford*, a lord < *hlāf*, a loaf.]

**Lord's,** short for Lord's Cricket Ground, London.

**lore,** *n.* learning; great knowledge. [A.S. *lār*, learning.]

**lor-gnette'** (*-nyet'*), *n.* a pair of eye-glasses held in the hand by a long handle; a kind of opera-glass (*esp.* when held by a long handle). **lor-gnon'** (*-nyŏn'*), *n.* an eye-glass with a handle. [F. < *lorgner*, to peep.]

**lor'-i-ot,** *n.* the oriole, *q.v.* [F. < L.]

**lor'-i-mer,** or **lor'-i-ner,** *n.* a maker of horse-furniture. [O.F. < L. *lōrum*, a thong.]

**lorn,** *adj.* lost; forsaken; desolate; lonely. [Abbreviation of **forlorn.**]

**lor'-ry** (*-ri*), *n.* a long, four-wheeled wagon, tram, or truck, without sides, for conveying goods, as **motor–lorry, railway–lorry.** [?]

**lose** (*looz*), (**lost, lo'-sing**), *v.* to cease to have; to be deprived of; not to be able to find; to waste (as time); to perish. **los'-a-ble,** *adj.* **lo'-ser** (*loo'-zer*), *n.* one who has lost something. **lo'-sing,** *adj.* causing loss. **loss,** *n.* the act of losing; that which is lost; injury; destruction; defeat. **lost,** *adj.* parted with; missing; wasted; ruined. **lost to,** insensible to; not under the influence of. **a lost cause,** one that has to be abandoned as hopeless. **at a loss,** in perplexity or uncertainty. **to lose one's head,** to become bewildered. **to lose oneself,** to become unconscious; to be in a deep study, and oblivious of one's surroundings; to become absorbed (in something). [A.S. *losian*, to be lost.]

**lo'-sel** (*-zel*), *n.* an idle, worthless fellow. [?]

**lot,** *n.* that which comes to one's share (by division or fortune); portion; fate. [A.S. *hlot.*]

**loth,** *adj.* *See* **loath.**

**Lo-tha'-ri-o,** *n.* a gay fellow. [<a character in Nicholas Rowe's (1674—1718) play, *The Fair Penitent.*]

**lo'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* a liquid for healing by washing or cleansing (*esp.* a wound or bruised part). [F.<L. *lotio*<*lăvo,* I wash.]

**lot'-ter-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* a sharing-out by lot; a hazard; a chance. [*See* **lot.**]

**lo'-tus** (or, in classical literature, **lo'-tos**), *n.* (*pl.* **-tus-es**), a tree of N. Africa (*esp.* Egypt) the fruit of which, when eaten, was fabled to cause the eater to forget his home and friends; the water-lily of Egypt and Asia; a large class of herbs of the bean family. **lo-toph'-a-gi** (*-tof'-ă-jī*), *n. pl.* lotus-eaters. [L.< Gr. *lōtŏs,* the lotus.]

**loud,** *adj.* causing or making a great noise; sounding powerfully; showy; vulgar. **loud'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *hlūd.*]

**lough** (*loch,* not *lŭf,* which is very incorrect), *n.* the Irish name for **loch,** *q.v.*

**louis** (*looĭ*) or **louis-d'or'** (*looĭ-dor'*), *n.* an old French gold coin, of about 20 francs in value. **Louis Quatorze** (*looĭ kăt-orz*), characteristic, in architecture, furniture, and decorations, of the time of Louis XIV. of France (1643—1715); **Louis Quinze** (*looĭ kăńz*), of that of Louis XV. (1715—1774); **Louis Seize** (*looĭ sāz*), of that of Louis XVI. (1774—1793); **Louis Treize** (*looĭ trāz*), of that of Louis XIII. (1610—1643). [F.< *Louis,* the name of many French kings +*or* (L. *aurum*), gold.]

**lou-koum'** (*loo-koom'*), *n.* a sweetmeat common in Greece and Turkey. [?]

**lounge** (*lounj*), **(lounged, loung'-ing),** *v.* to lie or move about idly: *n.* a kind of sofa; a room in an hotel, where the visitors sit, chat, talk, smoke, or lounge about. **loung'-er,** *n.* one who —. [O.F. <L. *longus,* long.]

**louse,** *n.* (*pl.* **lice**), a small, wingless insect, found on some dirty people and on some animals. **lou'-sy** (*-zĭ*), *adj.* infected with lice; † mean; low; contemptible. [A.S. *lūs.*]

**lout,** *n.* a stupid, awkward person; a clown. **lout'-ish,** *adj.* [A.S. *lūtan,* to bend, prostrate oneself.]

**lou'-ver** (*loo'-vĕr*) (less correctly, **lou'-vre**), *n.* a turret on a roof for the escape of smoke, foul air, etc. **louver-window,** *n.* an open window with sloping boards (called **louver-boards** or **luffer-boards**) across, so as to exclude rain, but allow free passage of air. [F.<O.F. *l'ouvert,* the opening.]

**love** (*luv*), **(loved, lov'-ing),** *v.* to be very fond of; to like very much: *n.* affection; fondness. **lov'-a-ble** (*-bl*), or **love'-a-ble** [NOTE:—Both spellings are correct, but without "e" is more usual], *adj.* worthy of being loved; amiable; attractive. **love-apple,** *n.* the tomato. **love'-bird,** *n.* a bird of the parrot kind, which shows great marks of affection to its mate. **lov'-er,** *n.* one who —; one who is in love with another. **love-feast,** *n.* among the early Christians, a meal partaken of together in token of brotherly love, in connection with the Lord's Supper; a similar service among some present-day Christians. **love-in-idleness,** *n.* the flower heart's-ease. **love-knot,** *n.* an intricate knot, or bow of ribbon, tied in a peculiar way to symbolize mutual affection. **love'-less,** *adj.* without love. **love-letter,** *n.* a letter (expressing love) during courtship. **love-lies-bleeding,** *n.* a garden plant with purplish spikes of flowers. **love'-li-ness,** *n.* state of being lovely; amiableness. **love'-lock,** *n.* a lock or curl of hair hanging down over the ear, worn by men in the reigns of Elizabeth (died 1603), and James I. (died 1625). **love-lorn,** *adj.* forsaken by one's love. **love'-ly,** *adj.* beautiful (and so worthy of being loved); charming. **love-match,** *n.* a marriage for love alone, not for money. **love-token,** *n.* a gift as evidence of love. **lov'-ing,** *adj.* very affectionate. **loving-cup,** *n.* a goblet of wine passed from guest to guest at a feast or at a parting. **loving-kindness,** *n.* affectionate regard (shown to others). **for love,** from affection; without payment. **for — or money,** in one way or another. **to make — to,** to woo. **to play for —,** to play (games, etc.) without stakes and merely for the pleasure of playing. **no love lost between,** (of people) having no regard for each other. [A.S. *lufu,* love.]

**low** (*lō*), *adj.* (*comparative* **low'-er**, *superlative* **low'-est**), not high; near the ground or bottom; humble. **low-born,** *adj.* born in lowly or poor circumstances. **Low Church,** the Evangelical party in the Church of England, which attaches little importance to Church authority, constitutions, and forms, as distinguished from the **High Church** (*q.v.*) party. **lower class,** persons in humble ranks of life. **lower criticism,** criticism relating to the actual text of the original writings of the Bible; also called **textual criticism** [*see also* **higher** (*q.v.*) **criticism**]. **low'-er** (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* to bring or make low; to bring down; to humble. **lower deck** (of a ship) the lowest deck, *i.e.*, the one immediately over the hold. **Lower House,** (in Parliament) the House of Commons; (in Convocation) the assembly consisting of the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors. **low'-er-ing,** *n.* the act of bringing low, or reducing: *adj.* degrading; bringing down the bodily strength. **lower world,** earth as opposed to heaven; the under-world; Hades. **low'-land,** *n.* low or level country. **Low'-land-er,** *n.* one who dwells in the Lowlands (*esp.* in Scot.). **low life,** humble life; wickedness; immorality. **low-lived** (*-līvd*), *adj.* living a low life; vulgar; mean; shabby. **low'-ly,** *adj.* humble; meek; modest. **low'-li-ness,** *n.* state of being lowly; humility. **low mass,** *see* **mass.** **low-minded,** *adj.* vulgar; unaspiring; mean; debased; having no high motives or desires. **low-necked,** *adj.* (of dress) leaving the neck bare and without collar; décolleté. **low'-ness,** *n.* state of being low. **low-pressure,** *adj.* (of steam and steam-engines) having only a small degree of exhaustive force. **low-rated,** *adj.* despised; not valued highly. **low-spirited,** *adj.* sad; cast down; not lively. **Low-Sunday,** *n.* the first Sunday after Easter. **low water** or **low tide,** the state of the tide when at the lowest; the lowest point to which the tide recedes. **low-water mark,** the point to which the sea reaches at low tide; the extreme degree of poor quality. **to lie low,** to keep hidden or quiet. [Ic. *lāgr*, low.]

**low** (*lō*), (**lowed, low'-ing**), *v.* to make a bellowing noise (as the ox or cow): *n.* [A.S. *hlōwan*, to low.]

**low'-er** (*lō'-*), (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* (of the clouds) to look gloomy and dark; to frown. [D. *loeren*, to frown.]

**loy'-al,** *adj.* faithful; true (*esp.* to the Sovereign). **loy'-al-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* faithfulness; fidelity to law, duty, etc. **loy'-al-ist,** *n.* a loyal person (*esp.* in time of rebellion); a faithful adherent of the Sovereign, or of the Government. [F. <L. *lēgālis*, legal.]

**loz'-enge** (*-enj*), *n.* a shape thus, ◇; a kind of small sweetmeat, formerly of the lozenge shape. [F. *losange*; origin uncertain.] [Academy of Music.

**L.R.A.M.,** Licentiate of the Royal

**L.R.C.,** Labour Representation Committee, now the Labour Party; *see* **labour.** [of Physicians.

**L.R.C.P.,** Licentiate of the Royal College

**L.R.C.S.,** Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.

**L.R.C.V.S.,** Licentiate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

**L.S.,** *lo'-cus si-gil'-li* [L.] = the place of the seal, *i.e.* (on a legal document) the place where the seal of the person signing is affixed.

**L. s. d.,** *li'-bræ, sol'-ĭ-di, de-na'-ri-i* [L.] = pounds, shillings, pence.

**L. and S.W.R.,** London and South-Western Railway.

**Lt.-Col.,** Lieutenant-Colonel.

**Ltd.,** limited.

**Lt.-Gen.,** Lieutenant-General.

**L.U.,** Liberal Unionist.

**lub'-ber,** *n.* a clumsy, awkward, or lazy fellow; (in seamen's language) one unacquainted with ship affairs, as a **land-lubber.** [W. *llob*, a dolt.]

**lu'-bri-cate** (*-brĭ-*), (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to lessen friction by applying oil (or other lubricant); to cause to work smoothly (*esp.* by the application of oil). **lu'-bri-cant,** *n.* a substance used for lubricating. **lu'-bri-ca-tor,** *n.* an arrangement for lubricating; a lubricant; one who —. **lu-bric'-i-ty** (*-bris'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* smoothness (of working, etc.); slipperiness; unsteadiness. [L. *lūbrĭcus*, slippery.]

**lu'-carne** (*lū'-kârn*), *n.* a dormer or garret-window (projecting from the roof); a sky-light. [F. <L. *lūceo*, I shine.]

**lu'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* shining; bright. **lu'-cen-cy** (*-sen-sĭ*), *n.* brightness. [L.

*lūcens*, *pres. part.* of *lūceo*, I shine.]

**lu'-cerne,** *n.* a plant of the pea or bean family cultivated for fodder. [F. *luzerne.*]

**lu'-cid** (*lū'-sid*), *adj.* shining; clear; exact; easily understood. **lu-cid'-i-ty** (*-sid'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* clearness. **lucid intervals,** (of a fever patient or an imbecile) times when the person has a return to natural consciousness; times when difficult problems or positions in politics or in social life appear to be clearing up, or nearing solution. [L. *lūcĭdus* < *lūceo*, I shine.]

**Lu'-ci-fer** (*lū'-sĭ-*), *n.* the planet Venus as a morning star; Satan (*Isa.* xiv. 12); (with small l) a match for striking a light. **lu-cif'-er-ous,** *adj.* of or pertaining to Lucifer; emitting light. **as proud as Lucifer,** exceedingly proud. [L. *lucĭfer*, light-bringing.]

**lu'-ci-gen** (*lū'-sĭ-jen*), *n.* a light of great power produced by burning a spray of oil mixed with air under great pressure; the apparatus for obtaining such a light. [L. *lux*, light + *-gen*, suffix.]

**luck** (*luk*), *n.* (good or bad) fortune; chance; lot. **luck'-less,** *adj.* without (good) luck; unfortunate; unhappy. **luck'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* having (good) luck; fortunate. **luck'-i-ly** (*-ĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* **to be down on one's —,** to be unfortunate or unsuccessful. [D. *luk.*]

**lu'-cra-tive** (*lū'-kra-tiv*), *adj.* bringing gain; profitable. [*See* **lucre.**]

**lu'-cre** (*lū'-kr*), *n.* gain (in a bad sense, and often in phrase **filthy lucre,** as in I. *Tim.* iii. 3). [F. < L. *lucrum*, gain, profit.]

**lu'-di-crous** (*lū'-dĭ-krus*), *adj.* causing laughter; ridiculous; comic; absurd. [L. *lūdicrus* < *lūdus*, sport, play.]

**luff,** *n.* the windward side of a ship; a sailing close to the wind: *v.* (**luffed, luf'-fing**), to turn a ship towards the wind. [D. *loef.*]

**lug (lugged, lug'-ging),** *v.* to drag along or pull; to pull with difficulty. **lug'-gage** (*-gāj*), *n.* the trunks, packages, or baggage of a traveller (so called from its being *lugged* or drawn along). **luggage-van,** *n.* [Scand. *lugga*, to pull by the hair.]

**lug'-ger,** *n.* a small sailing-ship, with **lug-sails,** *i.e.*, square sails hung obliquely to the mast. **lug-boat,** *n.* a boat carrying a lug-sail. [*See* **lug.**]

**lu-gu'-bri-ous** (*lū-gū'-brĭ-us*), *adj.* very sad or mournful; dismal. [L. *lūgŭbris* < *lūgeo*, I mourn.]

**lug-worm,** *n.* the lob-worm; a worm that burrows in the sand of the seashore, and is much used for bait. [?]

**luke'-warm** (*look'-*), *adj.* rather warm; not zealous; indifferent. [M.E. *leuk*, tepid, rather warm + **warm.**]

**lull (lulled, lul'-ling),** *v.* to calm; to soothe; to make sleepy; to send to sleep: *n.* a season of calm. **lul'-la-by** (*-bī* or *-bĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-bies**), a song or melody sung to lull children to sleep; a hush-a-by; a "berceuse" (*bār'-sūz*) or cradle-song, or the music appropriate to it. [Scand. *lulla*, to lull.]

**lum-ba'-go,** *n.* a rheumatic pain in the muscles of the back, *esp.* in the loins. [L. *lumbus*, loin.]

**lum'-ber,** *n.* useless articles (*esp.* old furniture, etc.); rubbish; timber sawn into beams or planks ready for use (*esp.* in America): *v.* (**-bered, -ber-ing**), to move along slowly and heavily; to heap up in a confused manner; to fill with lumber; to cut down trees and trim them for use (as timber). **lum'-ber-er,** *n.* or **lum'-ber-man,** *n.* one engaged in felling timber or bringing it from the forest. [< the *Lombards* (of Lombardy), who were formerly the chief bankers and storers-up of property of various kinds: *cf. Lombard Street*, in London, famous for its banking-houses.]

**lu'-mi-na-ry** (*-mĭ-*), *n.* a light-giving body; a star; the sun or moon; one who, by his great knowledge or wisdom, makes a thing clear, or explains something to others. **lu'-mi-nant,** *n.* an illuminating agent: *adj.* emitting light. **lu-mi-nes'-cence** (*-nĕs'-ĕns*), *n.* the power, or property, of emitting light. **lu-mi-nes'-cent** (*-nĕs'-ĕnt*), *adj.* emitting light. **lu'-mi-nous** (*-nus*), *adj.* giving light; shining brightly; clear. **lu-mi-nos'-i-ty** (*-ŏ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality, state, or power, of being luminous. **luminous paint,** a paint made from a preparation of calcium, which shines in the dark. [F. < L. *lūmen*, light.]

**lump,** *n.* a small, shapeless mass of anything; a protuberance; a swelling: *v.* (**lumped, lump'-ing**), to throw (together) in a mass. **lump'-ish,** *adj.* dull; heavy; stupid. **lump sugar,** loaf-sugar broken into lumps, or broken into cubes. **lump sum,** a sum (of

money) which covers or includes a number of items; a sum (of money) paid at once, as opposed to a sum paid by instalments. **in the lump,** in the mass; wholesale. [Scand. *lump*, a block.]

**lu'-na-cy** (*-nă-sĭ*), *n.* madness; insanity; craziness. **lu'-na-tic,** *n.* a person afflicted with lunacy; a madman: *adj.* afflicted with lunacy. **lunatic asylum,** a hospital for the reception and treatment of lunatics. [F. < L. *lūna*, the moon; lunatics were formerly supposed to be under the influence of the moon.]

**lu'-nar** (*lū'-nĕr*), *adj.* of, or relating to, the moon. **lu'-nate,** *adj.* of the shape of a half-moon. **lu-na'-tion,** *n.* the time from one new moon to the next, *i.e.*, a **lunar month** = 29½ days. **lunar caustic,** fused crystals of nitrate of silver. **lunar cycle** (or **metonic cycle**), a period of 19 years, after which the new and full moon recur on the same days of the month as before. **lunar distance,** the distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a fixed star, by which longitude is calculated at sea. **lunar observation,** an observation of lunar distances in finding the longitude. **lunar rainbow,** one formed by the moon's rays. **lunar year,** a period of 12 lunar months, or about 354⅓ days. [L. *lūna*, the moon.]

**lunch,** or **lunch'-eon** (*lunsh'-un*), *n.* a light meal about mid-day, between breakfast and dinner: *v.* (**lunched, lunch'-ing**), to take lunch. **luncheon-bar,** *n.* a counter at an hotel, eating-house, etc., where luncheon is eaten. [< root of **lump.**]

**lune** (*lūn*), *n.* anything in the shape of a half-moon or crescent. **lu-nette',** *n.* a little moon; a kind of fort, or outwork; a hole in a concave ceiling to admit light; a flattened watch-glass. **lu'-ni-form** (*-nĭ-*), *adj.* moon-shaped. [L. *lūna*, the moon.]

**lung,** *n.* one of the organs of breathing. **lung-wort,** *n.* a garden plant with spotted flowers bearing a fancied resemblance to the lungs; a lichen said to be good for diseases of the lungs. [A.S. *lungen*, lung.]

**lunge** (*lunj*), (**lunged, lun'-ging**), *v.* to thrust out (as with a sword); to reach out: *n.* a thrust (as with a sword). [< root of **long.**]

**lu'-pine** (*lū'-pīn*), *adj.* like a wolf; wolfish. [L. *lŭpus*, a wolf.]

**lu'-pine** (or **-pin**) (*lū'-pĭn*), *n.* a flowering plant, a kind of pulse. [L. *lŭpus*, a wolf.]

**lu'-pus** (*lū'-*), *n.* a spreading disease (*esp.* of the nose and face) which eats away the flesh. [L. *lŭpus*, a wolf.]

**lurch (lurched, lurch'-ing),** *v.* to roll or pitch suddenly on one side (*usu.* said of a ship, also of a drunken person): *n.* the rolling of a ship; an awkward position. **to leave in the lurch,** to forsake a person in difficult circumstances without help. [< root of **lurk.**]

**lurch'-er,** *n.* a dog that *lurks* (or lies in wait) for prey (game); a spy. [*See* **lurk.**]

**lure** (*lūr*), (**lured, lu'-ring**), *v.* to entice (as into a trap or snare): *n.* that which entices; a bait; a trap. [F. *leurre*, lure, bait.]

**lu'-rid** (*lū'-*), *adj.* pale-yellow; deadly pale; gloomy; wan; shining with a red glow in the darkness; sensational. [L. *lurĭdus.*]

**lurk (lurked, lurk'-ing),** *v.* to lie (concealed) in wait; to prowl about. **lurk'-er,** *n.* **lurking-place,** a hiding-place. [Scand. *lurka.*]

**lus'-cious** (*lŭsh'-ŭs*), *adj.* very sweet or delightful (to the taste); sweet to excess; delicious. **lus'-cious-ness,** *n.* [< root of **lusty.**]

**lush,** *adj.* abundant in growth; rich and juicy (of grass, fruit, etc.). [A form of **luscious.**]

**lust,** *n.* strong desire or longing; eagerness to possess: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to desire eagerly. **lust'-ful,** *adj.* full of lust; having strong desire. [A.S. *lust*, pleasure.]

**lus'-tre** (*-tĕr*), *n.* brightness; splendour; a hanging, glass ornament; a thin dress material (cotton warp and woollen weft) having a highly glossy surface; a glaze applied to porcelain. **lus'-trous** (*-trus*), *adj.* very bright. [F. < L. *lūceo*, I shine.]

**lus'-trine** (less correctly **lus'-tring** or **lute'-string**), *n.* a kind of glossy, silk fabric, used chiefly for dress linings. [F. *lustrine* < L. *lūceo*, I shine.]

**lus'-trum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tra**), (among the Romans) a period of five years, at the end of which the census was taken and the censor offered a solemn sacrifice for the purification of the people; any period of five years. **lus-tra'-tion,** *n.* the rite of purification. [L. *lustrum*, a

purifying sacrifice <*luo*, I wash, purify.]

**lus'-ty** (*-ti*), *adj.* strong; healthy; vigorous. **lus'-ti-ly,** *adv.* with vigour, energy, or heartiness. **lus'-ti-ness,** *n.* robustness; vigour. [<root of **lust.**]

***lu'-sus na-tu'-ræ,*** [L.] a freak of nature; a deformed or unnatural production.

**lute** (*lūt*), *n.* a stringed instrument like a guitar. **lu'-tist,** *n.* a player on the lute. **a rift within the lute,** a disturbing influence (*esp.* among otherwise harmonious relationships). [F.<Ar. *al ûd*, the lute<*al*, the+*ûd*, wood, staff.]

**lute,** *n.* a composition to make joints air-tight (as round a pipe); a covering to protect from fire; a packing-ring of india-rubber to make a jar air-tight: *v.* (**lu'-ted, lu'-ting**), to close or coat with a lute. [F.<L. *luo*, I wash.]

**Lu-te'-tian** (*lū-tē'-shăn*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, Lutetia or Paris; Parisian.

**Lu'-ther-an,** *n.* a follower of Martin *Luther* (1483—1546), the German Protestant reformer; pertaining to Luther. **Lu'-ther-ism,** *n.* the doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.

**luxe** (*lŭx*), *n.* great elegance (*esp.* when applied to finely printed and bound books, as in the phrase **édition de luxe**). ***train de luxe,*** a train for long-distance journeys, fitted up in a luxurious manner, and with sleeping accommodation. [F.<L. *luxus*, luxury.]

***lux mun'-di,*** [L.] the light of the world: a name applied to Jesus Christ (*St. John* viii. 12).

**lux'-u-ry** (*lŭk'-shŭ-rĭ*, or *lŭk'-shū-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-u-ries**), expensive living; self-indulgence; pleasurable ease; that which is delightful; a dainty (of food, etc.); something that is wished for but not necessary; (in *pl.*) unnecessary things (of food, clothing, etc.) as opposed to necessary things. **lux-u'-ri-ance** (*lŭk-sū'-*, or *lŭk-shū'-*, or *lug-zhū'-*), *n.* **lux-u'-ri-ant,** *adj.* growing freely; very abundant. **lux-u'-ri-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to live in luxury; to indulge freely; to grow profusely. **lux-u'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* indulging or abounding in luxury; voluptuous. **lux-u'-ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* plentifully; sumptuously. [F.<L. *luxus*, luxury.]

**L.W.L.,** load-water-line (of a ship).

**LXX,** (no full stops), seventy; the Septuagint (a Gr. translation of the Old Testament, made by seventy persons).

**ly-cée'** (*lē-sā'*), *n.* (in France) a secondary school maintained by the State. [F.< root of **Lyceum**].

**Ly-ce'-um** (*-sē'-*), *n.* a place of higher education; the name given to many literary institutions where lectures, etc., are delivered. [L.<Gr. *Lukeion*, a place outside the city of Athens (Greece), where the philosopher Aristotle (384—322 B.C.) taught.]

**lych'-gate.** *See* **lich'-gate.**

**lyd'-dite** (*lĭd'-*), *n.* a very powerful explosive (picrate of potash), used in the manufacture of **lyddite shells,** for war purposes. [<*Lydd*, in Kent, where first tested.]

**Lyd'-i-an,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Lyd'-i-a (a country in Asia Minor) whose inhabitants were noted for their effeminate ways; soft; pleasant; joyful.

**lye** (*lī*), *n.* an alkaline solution, generally of potash (also made from wood-ashes), for washing purposes. [A.S. *lēah*, lye.]

**ly'-ing,** *n.* act or habit of telling lies: *adj.* given to telling lies. [*See* **lie.**]

**ly'-ing,** *pres. part.* of the verb **to lie,** *q.v.*

**lymph** (*limf*), *n.* water; any clear, transparent, water-like fluid; a colourless fluid found in animal bodies, strongly resembling blood, but without the red corpuscles, and contained in certain vessels called **lym-phat'-ics. lym-phat'-ic** (*lim-fat'-*), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, lymph; water-like; sluggish (in disposition); colourless. [L. *lympha*, clear water.]

**lynch** (*linsh*), (**lynched, lynch'-ing**), *v.* to put to death without a legal trial. **lynch-law,** *n.* punishment by unauthorized persons without a legal trial; law made on the spur of the moment (*esp.* in time of popular excitement or tumult). **lynch'-er,** *n.* one who assists in lynching. [<Charles *Lynch* (1736—1796), a farmer and magistrate of Virginia (U.S.A.), who was notorious for taking the law into his own hands.]

**lynx** (*links*), *n.* (*pl.* **lynx'-es**), a wild, bright-eyed quadruped of the cat kind. **lynx-eyed,** *adj.* sharp-sighted (like the lynx). [L.<Gr. *lūnx*, a lynx.]

**Ly'-ra,** *n.* one of the northern constellations. [*See* **lyre.**]

**lyre** (*līr*), *n.* a stringed, musical instrument of the harp kind. **lyre-bird,** *n.* an Australian bird (about the size of a

pheasant) whose tail-feathers, when erected, somewhat resemble a lyre. **lyr'-ic** (*lĭr'-*), or **lyr'-ic-al** (*lĭr'-*), *adj.* (of a song) fitted to be sung to the lyre; musical; emotional. **lyr'-ic,** *n.* a song, *esp.* one expressive of the poet's emotions. **lyr'-ist** (*lĭr'-*, not *lī'-*), *n.* a writer of lyric poetry; one who plays on a — or harp. [F. < L. < Gr. *lŭra*, lyre.]

**L. & Y. Ry.,** Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

**ly'-sis,** *n.* the gradual abatement of a disease or a fever. [Gr. *lŭsis*, a loosening.]

## M

**M,** the thirteenth letter of the alphabet. It has only one sound, but is silent in a few words derived from the Greek, as *mnemonic*.

**M.,** Monsieur (= Mr.) [F.]; 1,000 [no full stop in this use]. [L. *mille*.]

**m.,** mark (a German coin); metre; mile; minute; month.

**M.A.** (*see* **A.M.**), *Ma-gis'-ter Ar'-ti-um* [L.] = Master of Arts.

**ma'am** (*măm*), madam.

**Mab,** *n.* the queen of the fairies. [W. *mab*, a child.]

**Mac** (**Mc, Mc,** or **M'**), a Gaelic prefix (to proper names), signifying 'son (of)'; as in MacDonald, Macpherson, etc.

***ma-ca'-bre*** (*-kâ'-br*), *n.* in the phrase ***danse macabre*** = the Dance of Death, *i.e.*, a pictorial representation of Death leading people to the grave, all dancing along. [F., of obscure origin.]

**mac-ad'-am-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to cover (a road) with small, broken stones, so as to form (when rolled) a hard, smooth surface. **mac-ad'-am,** *n.* the material used for this purpose. [< John L. *McAdam*, a Scotchman (1756—1836), the inventor, who introduced this method into England in 1816.]

**mac-a-ro'-ni** (*-nĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nies**), a kind of paste or dough (of fine, wheaten flour) made into long tubes, and much eaten by Italians; a dandy. **mac-a-ron'-ic,** *adj.* of macaroni; said of burlesque verses, which are a mixed medley of L. and common speech. [I.]

**mac-a-roon',** *n.* a small, sweet cake or biscuit, made chiefly of ground almonds, white of egg, and sugar. [F. < L.]

**ma-cass'-ar—oil,** *n.* an oil (often perfumed) for dressing the hair, to improve its appearance and growth. [< *Macassar*, a district in the island of Celebes, from which the oil (produced from seeds) was originally procured.]

**ma-caw',** *n.* a large family of beautiful birds of the parrot kind, natives of tropical America. **macaw—tree,** *n.* the name of several species of American palm-trees. [< the native name.]

**mace** (*māS*), *n.* a staff of authority; a war-club. **mace—bearer,** or **ma'-cer,** *n.* one who carries the mace before an important official (as a Mayor, etc.). [F. < Old L. *matea*.]

**mace** (*māS*), *n.* a spice obtained from the dried outer covering of the nutmeg. [F. *macis* < L. *macir* < Gr. *makĕr*.]

**ma-cé-doine'** (*mă-sā-dwawn'*), *n.* a food composed of a mixture of various vegetables or fruits cut into pieces; ripe fruit embedded in jelly; a fruit salad flavoured with liqueurs and syrups. [(?) F. < *Macedonia*.]

**mac'-er-ate** (*mas'-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to steep (in liquid); to soften by steeping; to make lean. **mac-er-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *măcĕro*, I steep, soak.]

**ma-che'-te** (*mă-kā'-tā*), or **mat'-chet** (*-tshet*), *n.* a large knife, like a cutlass, used by the Cubans both as a tool and as a weapon. [Sp.]

**Mach-i-a-vel'-li-an** (*măk-*), *adj.* cunning, artful, astute; having no sense of honour in political matters; acting with duplicity or bad faith. [< Niccolo *Machiavelli* (1469—1527), a statesman of Florence, and author of a famous book ("The Prince") on state-craft.]

**mach-i-co-la'-tion** (*măch-ĭ-kō-*, not *măk-*), *n.* (in mediæval fortification), an opening in the floor of a projecting gallery through which boiling oil or molten lead could be poured on assailants. **ma-chic'-o-la-ted** (*-chĭk'-*), *adj.* so fortified. [F.]

**mach'-i-nate** (*mak'-*), **(-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to plot or scheme (to do harm). **mach-i-na'-tion,** *n.* a plot; a scheme. **mach'-i-na-tor,** *n.* one who —. [< root of **machine.**]

**ma-chine'** (*-sheen'*), *n.* an instrument for performing work; an engine; any apparatus for applying mechanical power, or for reducing labour; (in Scotland) a vehicle of any kind; one who acts mechanically, and without intelligence; the organizing body of a political party. **machine—gun,** *n.* a large gun

(or a cannon) loaded and fired by machinery with great rapidity. **ma-chine-man,** *n.* one who tends and works with a machine (*esp.* a printing-machine). **machine-ruler,** *n.* a — for ruling lines on paper. **machine-shop,** *n.* a workshop for making and repairing machines. **machine-tool,** *n.* a — for doing work with cutting tools. **ma-chine-work,** *n.* work done by a —, as distinguished from hand work. **ma-chin'-er-y** (*-sheen'-ĕr-ĭ*), *n.* machines in general; a system or combination of machines; any means, or combination of means, for bringing about a given purpose. **ma-chin'-ist** (*-sheen'-*), *n.* one skilled in machinery; one who works a machine. [F. < L. < Gr. *mēchănē*, means, contrivance.]

**mack'-er-el,** *n.* a common, edible sea-fish. **mackerel-sky,** *n.* a sky spotted with small, white, fleecy clouds. [O.F. (?) < L. *macŭla*, a spot (from the *spotted* appearance of the fish).]

**mack'-in-tosh** (*măk'-*), (not **mac'-in-**), *n.* any cloth made water-proof by a coating of india-rubber; a light, water-proof overcoat. [< Charles *Macintosh* (1766—1843), a chemist, the inventor, who patented this material in 1823.]

**ma-cra'-mé** (*mă-krâ'-mā*), *n.* a finely-twisted strong cord; a fringe or trimming made with such cord. [I. < Ar.]

**mac'-ro-cosm** (*măk'-rō-kŏzm*), *n.* the great world or universe, as distinguished from "microcosm" (*q.v.*). **mac-ro-cos'-mic,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the world as a whole. [Gr. *makros*, long, great + *kosmos*, the world.]

**mac-ro-scop'-ic,** *adj.* visible to the naked eye (*i.e.*, without a glass). [Gr. *makros*, large + *skŏpeō*, I see.]

***mac'-u-la,*** *n.* (*pl.* ***-læ***), a spot (on the skin, the sun, etc.). **mac'-u-late** (**-late, -la-ted**), *v.* to spot. **mac-u-la'-tion,** *n.* [L. *macŭla*, a spot, stain.]

**mad,** *adj.* (*comparative,* **mad'-der**; *superlative,* **mad'-dest**), deprived of one's senses; insane; furious with anger or passion; greatly excited; foolish; unwise; very imprudent. **mad-apple,** *n.* the fruit of the egg-plant. **mad'-cap,** *n.* a person acting wildly or rashly: *adj.* **mad'-den** (**-dened, -den-ing**), *v.* to make or drive mad; to excite greatly; to enrage. **mad-doctor,** *n.* one who treats mental diseases. **mad'-house,** *n.* a lunatic asylum. **mad'-ling,** *n.* a mad creature; one who acts wildly or foolishly. **mad'-ly,** *adv.* **mad'-man,** *n.* one who is mad; a maniac. **mad'-ness,** *n.* the state of being mad. [A.S. *gemǣd*, foolish, mad.]

**mad'-am,** or **ma-dame'** (*mă-dâm'*), *n.* (*pl.* **mes-dames'** [*mā-dâm'*]), a courteous form of address to a lady; Mrs. (so and so). [Abbreviated, **Mme, Mmes,** no full stops after these, according to modern French usage.] [F. < L. *mea domĭna*, my mistress.]

**mad-a-pol'-lam,** *n.* a kind of cotton cloth, originally made at Madapollam, a suburb of Narsapur, in Mysore, India.

**mad'-der,** *n.* a climbing plant from whose root a red dye is obtained. **madder-lake,** *n.* colour (oil or water) made from madder. [A.S. *mædere*, madder.]

**made,** *p.t.* and *p.p.* of the *v.* **make,** produced or obtained by making; artificial. **made dish,** (in cooking) a dish of meat made from what has been cooked before; an entrée. **made hat,** one not made on a block. **made-up,** *adj.* artificially contrived; invented so as to deceive; dressed for a part; disguised. **made up,** (of a person's mind) resolved; decided. [*See* **make.**]

**ma-dei'-ra** (*-dē'-*), *n.* the name of a rich wine (a kind of sherry) produced in the island of Madeira, in the North Atlantic Ocean; a West Indian name for mahogany. **madeira cake,** a kind of large sponge-cake. **madeira mahogany,** canary wood. **madeira work,** a kind of embroidery. [Sp. *madera*, Po. *madeira*, wood; the island being formerly well-wooded.]

**made-moi-selle'** (*măd-mwâ-zel'*), *n.* (*pl.* **mes-de-moi-selles'** (*mā-duh-mwâ-zel'*), Miss; a courteous form of address to a young lady. [Abbreviated to **Mlle,** and **Mlles,** no full stops after these according to present day French usage.] [F. < L. *mea*, my + *dim.* of *domĭna*, a mistress; *cf.* **damsel.**]

**Ma-don'-na** (less correctly, **Ma-don'-a**), *n.* a name applied to the Virgin Mary by Roman Catholics; a painting or statue of the Virgin. ***ma-don'-na,*** *n.* my lady. [I. *ma donna* < L. *mea domĭna*, my lady or mistress.]

**mad'-re-pore,** *n.* a kind of common coral; the animal which makes it. [F. < I.

*madre*, mother + Gr. *pōros*, a light, porous kind of stone.]

**mad'-ri-gal** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a kind of part-song in five or six parts; a love-poem. [I. *madrigale*<*mandra*, a herd<L. and Gr. *mandra*, a sheep-fold.]

**mad'-wort**, *n.* a plant which was supposed to cure madness (in dogs). [< **mad**+A.S. *wyrt*, root, plant.]

**Mæ-ce'-nas** (*mē-sē'-năs*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nas-es**), a rich Roman statesman (died 8 B.C.), who was the friend of the Latin poets Virgil (70 B.C.—19 B.C.) and Horace (65 B.C.—8 B.C.); any generous patron of Art or Literature.

**Mael'-strom** (*māl'-strŏm*), (not **mal'-**), *n.* a noted whirlpool at the south of the Loffoden Is. off Norway; any influence or force which brings disaster to those who come under its power, or which draws people within its sphere. [Dan. =grinding-stream.]

***ma-es-to'-so*** (*mâ-*), *adv.* (in *mus.*) in a majestic or stately manner. [I.]

**ma-es'-tro** (*mâ-*), *n.* a professor or teacher (*esp.* of music). [I.<L. *magister*, a master.]

**maf'-fick** (*-fik*), **(-ficked, -fick-ing)**, *v.* to indulge in noisy demonstrations of patriotic joy. **maf'-fick-ing**, *n.* noisy demonstration; brawling. [<the uproarious public rejoicings on the relief of *Mafeking* (S. Africa), 17th May, 1900.]

**Ma-fi'-a** (*mâ-fē'-ă*), *n.* a secret society of Sicily; hostility to regular government. [I.]

**mag.**, magazine; magnetism.

† **mag** or **meg**, a halfpenny. [(?)]

**mag-a-zine'** (*-zēn'*), *n.* a warehouse or depot; a place for military stores (as gunpowder, etc.); a book coming out in parts, periodically (*e.g.*, each month, week, etc.). **magazine flat**, (in a warship) the deck on which the "magazine" is situated. **magazine gun** (or **rifle**), one containing a supply of cartridges which can be fired automatically and in quick succession, without reloading. [F. <I. *magazzino*<Ar. *makhzan*, a storehouse.]

**mag'-da-len**, *n.* a repentant woman. [<Mary *Magdalene* (*St. Luke* viii. 2).]

**ma-gen'-ta** (*-jen'-*), *n.* a beautiful bluish-red colour, discovered in 1859, the year of the Battle of *Magenta*, in N. Italy.

**mag'-got**, *n.* a small worm or grub; a whim or fancy. **mag'-got-y**, *adj.* full of, or containing, maggots. [W. *magad*, a brood.]

**Ma'-gi** (*mā'-jī*), *n. pl.* Persian priests; the "Wise Men from the East" (*see St. Matthew's Gospel*, ii. 1.). **ma'-gi-an**, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the Magi.

**mag'-ic** (*maj'-*), *n.* the arts of the Magi; the pretended power of producing marvellous results by the aid of spirits and charms; enchantment; sorcery; conjuring. **black magic**, witchcraft or sorcery (used mostly for evil purposes), as opposed to **white magic** (which was benevolent in intention). **mag'-ic**, or **mag'-i-cal**, *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, magic; wonderful; marvellous; supernatural. **ma-gi'-cian** (*-jĭsh'-ăn*), *n.* one who practises magic. **magic-lantern**, *n.* an apparatus for producing striking pictorial effects by throwing illuminated and magnified images on a sheet or screen. **natural magic**, the art of employing the powers of Nature to produce effects apparently supernatural. [<**Magi**, *q.v.*]

**mag'-is-trate** (*maj'-*), *n.* a public administrator of justice; a Justice of the Peace; a J.P. **mag'-is-tra-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* a body of magistrates; the office of a magistrate. **mag-is-te'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to magistrates; exercising authority; severe; lordly; dictatorial; authoritative. [L. *magister*, a master.]

**Mag'-na Char'-ta** (not **Car'-**) (*kâr'-*, not *chär'-*, which is unscholarly, but is very common), the Great Charter, a famous declaration of constitutional rights, won from King John of England by the barons, 1215, and forming, to a great extent, the foundation of present English Liberty. [L. =*great charter*.]

**mag-nan'-i-mous** (*-ĭ-mus*), *adj.* having a great mind or soul; lofty in purpose; noble in thought and action; large-hearted; unselfish; generous; noble. **mag-na-nim'-i-ty** (*-năă-nim'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* nobility or generosity of mind. [L. *magnus*, great+*animus*, mind, soul.]

**mag'-nate**, *n.* a great personage; an important official; a man of rank or wealth; a leader (*esp.* in trade and industry); a man at the head of a large business concern (as an **oil—magnate**, etc.) [L. *magnus*, great.]

**mag-ne'-si-a** (*-shĭ-ă*), *n.* a white powder used in medicine, got by burning magnesium. **mag-ne'-si-um**, *n.* a metal

of a bright, silver-white colour, which, when burning, gives an intensely bright light, and forms **calcined magnesia.** The ordinary magnesia of the shops is **carbonate of magnesia.** [? < *Magnesia*, a district in Ancient Greece.]

**mag'-net,** *n.* a loadstone; a species of iron ore which has the power of attracting iron; a piece of iron or steel made magnetic; a person or thing that exercises strong attraction. **mag-net'-ic,** *adj.* having the properties of a magnet; attractive. **mag'-ne-tize (-tized, -tizing),** *v.* to give magnetic properties to; to attract (as by a magnet); to influence. **mag'-ne-tism,** *n.* the unknown cause of magnetic force; the science which treats of the power and properties of a magnet. **mag'-ne-tist,** *n.* one skilled in magnetism. **mag-ne-ti-za'-tion** (*-tī-*), *n.* the act of magnetizing; the state of being magnetized. **magnetic detector,** part of the apparatus used in recording by wireless telegraphy. **magnetic equator,** an imaginary line round the globe where the magnetic needle has no "dip," that is, inclination from the horizontal. **magnetic field,** the space over which magnetic force is felt. **magnetic induction,** the power of a magnet to excite magnetism in iron, steel, etc., brought within its "field." **magnetic needle,** a slender bar of magnetized steel poised at its centre. **magnetic poles,** two nearly opposite points on the earth's surface, where the magnetic needle "dips" vertically. [Note:—They are not exactly at the geographical North and South Poles of the earth.] **magnetic storm,** a disturbance of the earth's magnetic force. **permanent magnet,** one made of steel which retains its magnetism after it is once magnetized. **animal magnetism,** mesmerism. **terrestrial magnetism,** magnetic properties possessed by the earth. [< same root as **magnesia.**]

**mag-ne'-to** (*-nē'-tō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-os**), an apparatus (a small dynamo) in which the rotation of a coil of wire between the poles of a permanent magnet induces a current of electricity in the coil, a spark from which current is used to explode the gas in an internal-combustion engine (as motor-car, etc.) **magneto–electric** (or **–electrical**) (*mag-nē'-to* or *-net'-o*), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or produced or affected by, **magneto–electricity,** *i.e.*, electricity generated by the inductive action of a magnet.

**Mag-nif'-i-cat,** *n.* "The Song of the Blessed Virgin Mary" (*see St. Luke's Gospel* i. 46—55), so called from the first word in the Latin translation, *Magnificat anima mea Dominum*, "My soul doth magnify the Lord": sung after the First Lesson at Evening Prayer in the Anglican Church, and at Vespers in the R.C. Church; a musical setting to these words.

**mag-nif'-i-cent** (*-ĭ-sĕnt*), *adj.* grand; splendid; doing grand things; noble. **mag-nif'-i-cence** (*-ĭ-sĕns*), *n.* grandeur of appearance; splendour. [L. *magnus*, great + *făcio*, I make.]

**mag'-ni-fy** (*-nĭ-*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make great; to praise greatly; to exaggerate; to cause to appear greater. **mag-nif-i-ca'-tion,** *n.* the act of magnifying; enlargement. **mag'-ni-fi-er,** *n.* that which magnifies or makes larger. **magnifying–glass,** *n.* a lens which causes an object viewed through it to appear greater. [L. *magnifĭco*, I make great.]

**mag'-ni-tude** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* greatness; size; extent; importance. [L. *magnitūdo* < *magnus*, great.]

**mag-no'-li-a** (*-lī-ă*), *n.* a species of tree with beautiful foliage and large white, or purplish, sweet-scented flowers, growing in N. America, India, China, etc. [Pierre *Magnol* (1638—1715), Professor of Botany at Montpellier, in France.]

**mag'-num,** *n.* a bottle which holds two quarts (wine or spirits). ***mag'-num bo'-num,*** [L.] a great good; a kind of large plum. ***mag'-num op'-us,*** [L.] the great work (of a man's life); a masterpiece. [L. *magnus*, great.]

**mag'-pie** (*-pī*), *n.* a chattering bird (black and white) of the crow kind; a chatterer; one who tittle-tattles; (in rifle-shooting) a shot which strikes the outermost ring but one on a target, and is signalled by a black and white flag. [*Mag* = Margaret + *pie* < L. *pica*, a pie, magpie.]

**Mag'-yar** (*măd'-yȧr*, less correctly *măg'-yȧr*), *n.* a Hungarian; the Hungarian language. [Hungarian.]

**Ma-ha-ra'-jah** (*mă-hă-rȧ'-jȧ*), (less correctly, **-ja**), *n.* (*f.* **-ra'-nee**), the title of certain Indian princes. [Sa. *mahā-rāja*, great king.]

**ma-hat'-ma,** *n.* one skilled in hidden mysteries or religious secrets (*esp.* in India and Tibet). [Sa. *mahā*, great + *ātman*, soul.]

**Mah'-di** (*mâ'-dī*), *n.* a spiritual and temporal leader of the Mohammedans, expected by them to appear in the last days of the world; (in recent years) certain leaders of rebellions in the Soudan who have claimed to be the Mahdi. [Ar. *mahdīy*, one who is guided < *hadā*, to guide.]

**mahl'-stick.** *See* **maulstick.**

**ma-hog'-an-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a tree (of tropical S. America) yielding hard timber, suitable for furniture, decorative purposes, etc.; the dinner-table. [< *mahogoni*, the native S. American name.]

**Ma-hom'-me-dan,** an incorrect term for **Mohammedan,** *q.v.*

**ma-hout'** (*-hoot'*), (not **-haut'**), *n.* an elephant-driver or keeper (in India). [Hind. *mahāut*.]

**Mah-rat'-ta,** *n.* one of a warlike Hindu race occupying part of South-Western and Central India; their language.

**maid** (*mād*), *n.* a shortened form of **maiden,** *q.v.* **maid-of-all-work,** *n.* a female servant who does all kinds of housework. **maid of honour,** *see* **honour. lady's maid,** *see* **lady. old maid,** an unmarried woman beyond middle age. [*See* **maiden.**]

**maid'-en,** *n.* a girl; an unmarried woman; a female servant or attendant; an instrument for beheading, resembling a guillotine; a machine for washing clothes; (in cricket) an "over" in which no runs are made: *adj.* the first or earliest; new; unused; (of a fortress) never captured. **maid'-en-hair,** *n.* a kind of fern with very delicate stalks and fronds. **maid'-en-li-ness,** *n.* girlishness; girlish modesty; gentleness. **maid'-en-ly,** *adj.* proper to a maid; modest; gentle. **maiden assize,** one at which there are no criminal cases to try. **maiden name,** the surname borne by a married woman before marriage. **maiden speech,** the first speech made by a public speaker (*esp.* in Parliament). **maiden stakes,** (in horse-racing) the money contested for by horses which have never run before. **maiden voyage,** the first voyage (*esp.* of a ship or a sailor). [A.S. *mægden*, a maid.]

**mai'-gre** (*mā'-gr*), *adj.* (of food) not containing flesh meat, or the juices of flesh, and cooked with butter instead of lard or dripping; belonging to a fast-day or a fast (applied to those days in the R.C. Church when abstinence from flesh food is enjoined); thin; lean. ***soupe maigre,*** vegetable soup. [F. < L. *măcer*, thin, lean.]

**mail** (*māl*), *n.* defensive armour for the body, *esp.* steel armour (*usu.* in the form of links and meshes, or overlapping plates). *Cf.* **coat of mail. mail-clad,** *adj.* dressed in a suit of mail. **mailed,** *adj.* dressed in mail. **mailed fist,** *fig.* for physical force. [F. *maille* < L. *macŭla*, a spot, a mesh in a net.]

**mail** (*māl*), *n.* a bag (**mail-bag**) for the conveyance of letters; the contents of such a bag; letters, etc., sent through the Post-Office; the postal service: *adj.*: *v.* (**mailed, mail'-ing**), to put into a mail-bag; to send (letters, etc.) by post. **mail'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be sent by mail. **mail-boat, -cart, -coach, -steamer, -train,** *n.* one which carries the mails. **mail-car,** *n.* a railway carriage on a mail-train in which letters are carried and sorted *en route.* **mail-cart,** *n.* a light conveyance for children. **mail-catcher,** *n.* an apparatus at the side of a mail-car for catching-up a mail-bag (suitably placed) while the train is in motion, and depositing it in the car. **mail contractor,** a man who contracts with the Government to carry the mails between two or more places. [F. *malle*, a bag, a wallet; of O.G. origin.]

**mail-lot'** (*mā-yō'*), *n.* a knitted, close-fitting under-garment (a kind of combinations) worn by ladies under tight-fitting dresses. [F.]

**maim** (*mām*), (**maimed, maim'-ing**), *v.* to bruise; to injure; to disable: *n.* the loss of some important or essential part of the body. **maimed,** *adj.* disfigured; mutilated; crippled. [(?) O.F.]

**main** (*mān*), *n.* strength (as in phrase **with might and main,** with all one's powers); the greatest part; the broad expanse of ocean; the open sea; the chief conductor of an electric current in a system of electric lighting or power: *adj.* chief; principal; first in importance; leading. **water-main,** *n.*, **gas-main,** *n.* the chief pipe supplying water or gas. **main-boom,** *n.* the spar which

extends the foot of a fore-and-aft main-sail. **main–brace,** *n.* one of the braces (ropes) attached to the main-yard to enable it to be swung horizontally. **main–deck,** *n.* the principal deck of a ship; the gun-deck in an old man-of-war; the middle part of the upper deck in a merchant ship. **main'-land,** *n.* a vast mass of land (as opposed to an island, or smaller area); a continent. **main'-ly,** *adv.* chiefly; principally. **main'-mast,** *n.* the principal mast of a ship. **main'-sail,** *n.* the principal sail in a ship. **main–sheet,** *n.* a rope which holds one of the lower corners of a main-sail. **main'-spring,** *n.* the principal spring (*esp.* of a watch); the motive power (or the incentive) of anything. **main'-stay,** *n.* the chief support (*prop.* of a ship's mast); that on which one mainly relies. **main–top,** *n.* a small platform at the head of the main-mast. **main–topmast,** *n.* the mast next above the lower main-mast. **main–yard,** *n.* the yard on which the main-sail is extended. **the main chance,** one's own interest; *see* **chance.** **by main force,** by force, strength, or violence. [A.S. *mægen*, strength.]

**main,** *n.* a hand at cards or dice; a match at cock-fighting. [F. < L. *mănus*, hand.]

**main-tain'** (*mān-tān'*), **(-tained', -tain'-ing),** *v.* to keep or preserve in any state; to support; to feed; to assert; to affirm; to justify; to support by argument. **main-tain'-a-ble,** *adj.* that can be supported or defended. **main-tain'-er,** *n.* **main'-te-nance** (*-nans*), *n.* means of subsistence or support; the upholding or continuance; keeping in working order or repair. **cap of maintenance,** a kind of hat or cap formerly worn as a symbol of official dignity or high rank. [F. < L. *mănus*, hand + *tĕneo*, I hold.]

***mai-son de san-té*** (*mā-zoñ' duh sañ-tā'*), [F.] a hospital or private asylum.

**mai-so-nette',** or, more correctly, **mai-son-nette',** (*mā-zŏ-net'*), *n.* a small house (*esp.* in the country). [F. *maison*, a house (< root of **mansion**) + *dim. term.* **-ette.**]

***maître*** (*māt'r*), *n.* (*pl.* ***maîtres***). ***maître d' hôtel*** (*dō-tel'*), the landlord of an hotel; a butler (in a large house); a head waiter. ***à la maître d' hôtel,*** (of food) plainly prepared with parsley. **maitre d' hôtel sauce,** parsley sauce. [F. < L. *măgister*, a master.]

**maize** (*māz*), *n.* a plant, and its seed, called Indian corn. **mai-ze'-na** (*mā-*), *n.* a food prepared from maize starch. [Sp. *maiz* < West Indian *mahiz*.]

**Maj.,** Major. **Maj.–Gen.,** Major-General.

**maj'-es-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* grandeur; stateliness and dignity of manner or appearance; royalty; the title of Sovereigns. **ma-jes'-tic(-al),** *adj.* grand; stately; sublime. **ma-jes'-tic-al-ly,** *adv.* [F. < L. *mājestas* < *magnus*, great.]

***ma-jeure'*** (*mă-zhur'*), [F.] greater; *usu.* in phrase ***force majeure,*** *q.v.*

**ma-jol'-i-ca** (*-ĭ-kă*), *n.* a fine clay used in pottery; fine painted or enamelled ware made from it, or imitations of it. [< *Majorca*, an island in the Mediterranean, where the ware was first made.]

**ma'-jor,** *adj.* greater (in number, quantity, or size); of full age (21 years): *n.* an officer in the army next in rank below a Lieutenant-Colonel but above a Captain. **major–domo,** *n.* one who has charge of a large household; a steward; the head house-official at the Vatican (in Rome). **Major–General,** *n.* an officer in the army next below a Lieutenant-General. **ma-jor'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the greater number (of votes, etc.); the difference (in number) between the greater and the less; full age; the office or rank of Major. **the majority** or **the great majority,** the dead. [L. *mājor*, greater.]

**make (made, ma'-king),** *v.* to form (out of materials); to force; to arrive in sight of (as a ship approaching land); to complete or close an electric circuit: *n.* form; fashion; the manner in which a thing is made. **ma'-ker,** *n.* **make'-shift,** *n.* something to serve a present, temporary purpose. **make'-weight,** *n.* something thrown in, over and above, to make up the required weight, or to supply a deficiency. **to — amends,** to make good, or to give satisfaction for. **to — away with,** to destroy; to squander. **to — believe,** to pretend. **a make–believe,** *n.* a pretence. **to — good,** to repair defects in; to make amends for; to supply deficiency, loss, etc. **to — much of,** to treat as of great value; to treat with great fondness or affection. **to — up,** to fabricate; to pretend; to complete; to shape; to determine; (of an actor) to prepare (as

to dress, appearance, etc.) for acting his part. **to — up to,** to approach; to become friendly to. [A.S. *macian*, to make]

**mak-i-mo'-no,** *n.* a roll (as of silk); a long picture or writing (not hung on the wall, but kept rolled up). [Jap.]

**Mal.,** Malachi (a prophet of the Old Testament); Malayan.

**mal-, male-, mali-,** *pref.* [L.] ill; evil.

**ma-lac'-ca,** *n.* or **malacca cane,** a cane made of the brown-mottled, or clouded stem of an East Indian palm (growing in the *Malacca Islands* and other tropical countries).

**mal'-a-chite** (*-kīt*), *n.* a mineral stone of a green colour, used for inlaid decorative work. [F. < Gr. *malăchē*, a mallow (of green colour).]

**mal-ad-dress'** (or, in French, ***mal-a-dresse'***), *n.* want of dexterity or tact; awkwardness. [F.]

**mal-ad-min-is-tra'-tion,** *n.* bad management (*esp.* of public affairs). [L. *mal-* + **administration.**]

**mal'-a-droit,** *adj.* awkward; unskilful; clumsy (in act). [L. *mal-* + **adroit.**]

**mal'-a-dy,** *n.* (*pl.* **-dies**), illness; disease (of body or mind); indisposition. [F. < L.L. *male habĭtus*, in bad condition < L. *male*, badly + *hăbeo*, I have.]

***ma'-la fi'-des*** (*-dēz*), [L.] bad faith (the opposite to ***bona fides***); intention to deceive.

**mal'-a-ga** (*-gă*), *n.* a white wine imported from *Malaga*, in the south of Spain.

**Mal-a-gas'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Madagascar, its inhabitants, and their language.

**mal-aise'** (*-āz'*), *n.* a feeling of uneasiness (being ill at ease); discomfort. [F. < L. *mal-* + F. *aise*. *Cf.* **ease.**]

**mal'-a-pert,** *adj.* saucy; impudent; bold; forward. **mal'-a-pert-ness,** *n.* [O.F. < L. *male*, badly + *expertus*, skilful.]

***mal-ap-ro-pos'*** (*-pō'*), [F.] ill-timed; at an inconvenient season; unsuitable; out of place. The F. form is ***mal à propos.***

**ma-la'-ri-a** (*-rĭ-ă*), *n.* a dangerous kind of fever or ague (**ma-la'-ri-al fever**), caused by the bite of the spot-winged gnat (the an-oph'-e-les) which infects the red blood corpuscles with a very minute parasite, and which breeds in marshy districts where the air is unwholesome: this air was formerly supposed to be the cause of the fever. [I. *mala aria*, bad air < L. *malus*, bad + Gr. *aĕr*, air.]

**Ma-lay'**, or **Ma-lay'-an,** *n.* a native or inhabitant of *Malacca* or the *Malay* Archipelago: *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the Malays. **Ma-lay'-si-an** (*-sĭ-*), *adj.* relating to the Malay peninsula or to the Malays.

**mal'-con-tent,** *adj.* discontented; dissatisfied: *n.* a person dissatisfied with the government, or with those in authority (and often ready to rebel). [L. *mal-* + **content.**]

***mal de mer*** (*măl-duh-mār'*), [F.] seasickness.

***mal de tête*** (*măl-duh-tāt*), [F.] headache.

**male,** *n.* a man or boy; an animal of the same sex: *adj.* belonging to the sex of a man or boy. **male fern,** an elegant fern with the fronds growing in a crown, and used in medicine. **male screw,** the bolt part of a nut and bolt. [F. *mâle* < L. *mascŭlus*, male.]

**mal-e-dic'-tion** (*-dĭk'-*), *n.* a curse; cursing; evil-speaking. **mal-e-dic'-to-ry,** *adj.* of, or resembling, a curse. [F. < L. *male-* + *dīco*, I speak.]

**mal'-e-fac-tor,** *n.* an evil-doer; a criminal. [L. *male-* + *făcio*, I do.]

**mal-ef'-ic,** *adj.* evil-doing. **mal-ef'-i-cence** (*-sĕns*), *n.* the act of doing evil, harm, or mischief. **mal-ef'-i-cent** (*-ĭ-sent*), *adj.* evil-doing; causing evil; injurious. [L. *male-* + *făcio*, I do.]

***mal en-ten-du'*** (*măl ăñ-tăñ-dü'*), [F.] misunderstood.

**ma-lev'-o-lent,** *adj.* having ill-will or ill-feeling towards others; malicious; rejoicing in another's misfortune; spiteful; vindictive. **ma-lev'-o-lence** (*-lĕns*), *n.* ill-will. [L. *male-* + *vŏlo*, I wish.]

**mal-fea'-sance** (*-fē'-zăns*), *n.* evil doing (*esp.* on the part of a public servant). [F.]

**mal-for-ma'-tion,** *n.* bad, wrong, or irregular formation or structure; a deformity. [L. *mălus*, bad + **formation.**]

***mal-gré'*** (*-grā'*), same as **maugre,** *q.v.*

**ma'-lic** (*mā'-lĭk*, not *măl'-*), *adj.* pertaining to apples; derived from fruit, as **malic acid,** found in the juice of apples, etc. [L. *mālum*, an apple.]

**mal'-ice** (*-is*), *n.* ill-feeling; spite. **ma-li'-cious** (*mă-lish'-ŭs*), *adj.* having or bearing malice; spiteful; moved by hatred or ill-will; with malicious intent. [L. *mălitia* < *mălus*, bad.]

***mal'-ice pre-pense'***, an Anglo-French phrase (generally pronounced as Eng., but sometimes *măl-ēs' prĕ-păns'*), denoting a will or intention beforehand of doing wrong or mischief.

**ma-lign'** (*-līn'*), *adj.* malicious; unfavourable; pernicious: *v.* **(-ligned', lign'-ing)**, to speak falsely of; to slander. **ma-lig'-nant,** *adj.* malevolent; malicious; deadly; likely to end in death (as malignant cancer, etc.); bent on evil; (of fever) very intense or contagious. **ma-lig'-nan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* **ma-lig'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *mălignus*, ill-natured, spiteful<*mălus*, bad.]

**ma-lin'-ger** (*-gĕr*), **(-gered, -ger-ing)**, *v.* to feign illness in order to avoid work or duty (*esp.* military duty). **ma-lin'-ger-er,** *n.* one who pretends to be ill. [F. *malingre*, sickly.]

**mal'-i-son** (*-ĭ-zun*), *n.* a malediction; a curse. [O.F.<root of **malediction.**]

**mall** (*măl*), *n.* a large wooden hammer; a place for playing with a *mall*, or instrument for driving a ball. [F.<L. *malleus*, a hammer.]

**mal'-lard,** *n.* the common wild duck. [O.F.<**male,** with *term.* *-ard.*]

**mal'-le-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be beaten or rolled out into shape. **mal-le-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *malleus*, a hammer.]

**mal'-let,** *n.* a wooden hammer; a long-handled wooden hammer for driving the balls in croquet. [<**mall.**]

**mal'-low** (*-lō*), *n.* a common garden plant whose large, soft leaves are used for medicinal purposes. [A.S. *malwe*<L. <Gr. *malăchos*, soft.]

**mal-mai'-son** (*-mā'-zon*), *n.* the name of a species of pink rose, bearing beautiful flowers; the colour itself. [F.]

**malm'-sey** (*mäm'-zĭ*), *n.* a kind of grape grown in Spain, the Canaries, and Madeira; a kind of sweet wine made from it. [<*Malvasia*, a town in Greece, where first made.]

**mal-nu-tri'-tion** (*-trish'-un*), *n.* insufficient nutrition of the body (often owing to wrong, unsuitable, or insufficient food). [L. *mal-*+**nutrition.**]

**mal-o'-dor-ous** (*-dŏr-us*), *adj.* producing a disagreeable or offensive smell; evil-smelling. **mal-o'-dour,** *n.* [L. *mal-*+**odorous.**]

**mal-prac'-tice** (*-tis*), *n.* evil practice, act, conduct, or behaviour; practice contrary to established rule or custom. [L. *mal-*+**practice.**]

**malt** (*mält*), *n.* barley (or other grain) steeped in water till it begins to sprout, and then dried in a **malt-kiln** (used in making beer): *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to make into malt. **malt'-ine** (*-ēn*), *n.* an extract of malt used as a medicinal food. **malt'-ose** (*-ōs*), *n.* a hard, white, crystalline sugar formed from starch by the diastase (*q.v.*) of malt. **malt'-ster,** *n.* a maker of malt. **malt'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* **malt extract,** a liquid made from malt and used as a medicinal food. **malt liquor,** any liquor made from malt or barley by fermentation (as ale, beer, stout). **malt vinegar,** vinegar made from the fermentation of malt. [A.S. *mealt*<root of **melt.**]

**Mal'-ta,** *n.* an island in the Mediterranean. **Malta fever,** a dangerous fever common in Malta and many parts of the Mediterranean, caused by a germ which is carried into the body by drinking infected goat's milk. **Mal-tese'** (*-tēz'*), *adj.* of Malta (as in **Maltese lace**): *n.* a native of Malta; a very small kind of spaniel, with long, silky hair. **Maltese Cross,** a cross, thus, ✠.

**Mal-thu'-si-an** (*-zĭ-*), *adj.* relating to Malthus, or the principles he taught: *n.* a follower of Thomas Robert *Malthus* (1766—1834), an English clergyman who argued that some check is necessary to prevent over-population.

**mal-treat'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to treat ill; to ill-use; to hurt. **mal-treat'-ment,** *n.* [L. *mal-*+**treat.**]

**mal-ver-sa'-tion,** *n.* fraudulent practice or dealing (*esp.* by men in public positions); corruption. [F.<L. *mal-*+*versor*, I turn about.]

**mam'-e-luke** (or **mam'-a-**), *n.* one of a force of mounted Egyptian troops, originally formed of Circassian slaves: it was broken up in 1811. [F.<Ar. *mamlūk*, a purchased slave.]

**mam'-e-lon,** *n.* a small hill rounded at the top (often fortified). [F.<L. *mamma*, a breast.]

**mam'-mal,** *n.* an animal that suckles its young. **mam'-ma,** *n* (*pl.* **-mæ**), a breast. **mam-ma'-li-a** (*-mā'-lĭ-ă*), *n. pl.* the whole body of mammals. **mam-ma'-li-an,** *adj.* pertaining to mammals: *n.* one of the mammalia. **mam'-ma-ry,** or **mam'-mil-la-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* pertaining

to the breasts; with rounded swellings. [L. *mamma*, a breast, teat.]

**mam'-mon,** *n.* riches; wealth. Properly the Syrian god of wealth, Mammon (*St. Matthew*, vi. 24). [L.<Gr.<Syriac.]

**mam'-moth,** *n.* an immense extinct species of elephant: *adj.* resembling the mammoth; gigantic; immense. **mammoth-tree,** a gigantic cone-bearing fir-tree of North America. [Rus.< Tartar *mamma*, the earth.]

**mam'selle** or **mam'zelle** (*măm'zĕl*), *n.* same as **mademoiselle.**

**man,** *n.* (*pl.* **men**), a human being (*esp.* grown up and of the male sex); a male servant or man employed: *v.* (**manned, man'-ning**), to put men into (a ship, life-boat, fortress, etc.). **man-at-arms,** *n.* a man (soldier) fully armed and equipped for war (*esp.* formerly, a horse-soldier). **man-eater,** *n.* a cannibal; a tiger that attacks men. **man-hole,** *n.* a hole or opening in a floor, ceiling, pavement, boiler, sewer, etc., through which a man may pass to examine, clean, or repair (what is beyond); a recess in a wall (as of a tunnel, to avoid passing trains). **man'-hood,** *n.* the nature, state, or quality of a man; men in general. **man-kind',** *n.* the whole body of human beings. **man'-ly,** or **man'-ful,** *adj.* like a man; brave; upright; not childish. **man'-ful-ly,** *adv.* bravely; courageously; with resolution and courage. **man'-li-ness,** *n.* the quality of being manly. **man-milliner,** *n.* a male maker of millinery (often used in contempt). **man-power,** *n.* (in *elec.*) a unit of power, = 75 Watts, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a horse-power. **man-of-war,** *n.* a war-ship. **man-of-war's-man,** *n.* a sailor on board a war-ship. **man-slaugh'-ter,** *n.* the killing of a human being without malice aforethought (as by culpable negligence, or in self-defence, etc.). **man'-trap,** *n.* a contrivance for catching trespassers. **man about town,** a fashionable idler. **Man Friday,** a man-servant who does all sorts of odd jobs. **man in the moon,** an imaginary person. **man in the street,** any person taken at random; any ordinary individual (who has not special knowledge of a subject under discussion). **man of letters,** a learned man; a writer (of books, etc.). **man of straw,** a person of no importance or influence. **man of the world,** a person well acquainted with the ways and dealings of men; an irreligious man. **the sick man of Europe,** the Sultan of Turkey; (sometimes the Turkish Empire. [A.S.]

**Man.,** Manitoba, Canada.

**man'-a-cle** (*-kl*), *n.* (*usu.* in the *pl.* **-cles**), a handcuff, or fetters for the wrist: *v.* (**-cled, -cling**), to fasten the hands with a —. [F.<L. *mănus*, the hand.]

**man'-age** (*-āj*), (**-aged, a-ging**), *v.* to guide by the use of the hands; to carry on; to control and direct; to bring about; to govern; to conduct with great carefulness. **man'-age-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be managed. **man-age-a-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* **man'-age-ment,** *n.* the act of managing or administering; the administration. **man'-a-ger** (*-jĕr*), *n.* (*f.* **-ger-ess**), one who manages (*esp.* instead of the principal); one who controls a business, etc. **man-a-ge'-ri-al** (*-jē'-*), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a manager or to management. [F.< L. *mănus*, the hand.]

**man'-a-kin,** *n.* same as **manikin,** *q.v.*

**man-a-tee',** *n.* an aquatic animal, more generally known as *sea-cow* or *dugong*. [Sp. *manati*<the native Haytian name.]

**manche** (*mânsh*), *n.* a sleeve; the neck of a guitar, violin, etc. [F.]

**Man'-ches-ter,** *n.* a large city in south Lancashire, the chief centre of the cotton manufacture. **Manchester goods** (or wares), cotton fabrics generally. **Manchester School,** (in politics) the early advocates of free-trade, whose headquarters were at Manchester, and whose leaders were Richard Cobden (1804—1865) and John Bright (1811—1889).

**man'-chet,** *n.* a small loaf of fine white bread. [F. *michette*, a small loaf.]

**Man-chu'** (*-choo'*), (not **-choo'**; or **-chow'**, or **Mant-choo'**), *n.* one of the race from whom Manchuria (a district in N. China) took its name: *adj.* of, or pertaining to, this people or their country. **Man-chu'-ri-an,** *n.*: *adj.*

**man'-ci-ple** (*-sĭ-pl*), *n.* an officer who procured (purchased) provisions (*esp.* at a college, monastery, etc.); a steward. [F.<L. *mancipium*<*mănus*, hand+ *căpio*, I take.]

**man-da'-mus,** *n.* a writ or command from a superior to a lower court (or to a corporation, society, or individual) to do

some specified thing which belongs to its office or duty. [L. = we command.]

**man'-dar-in,** *n.* a European name for a Chinese official (*esp.* a magistrate): there are *nine* grades, each distinguished by a valuable jewel (called a "button") worn at the top of the hat; a small kind of orange, supposed to be of Chinese origin (sometimes spelt **-ine**). [Po. < Sa. *mantra*, counsel.]

**man'-date,** *n.* a command (*esp.* a written one); an order; a commission; a rescript from the Pope to a legate; a right given to a person to act in the name of another; a charge (*esp.* to an M.P. from his constituents, or to the Government from the electorate). **man'-da-ta-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* (in law) one to whom a — is given. **man'-da-to-ry,** *adj.* relating to a command; compelling. **mandatory clauses,** (in an Act of Parliament) those which order (without option) certain things to be done. [F. < L. *mando*, I command.]

**man'-di-ble,** *n.* the jaw (*esp.* the lower jaw); (in birds) either part, upper or lower, of the jaw; (in insects) either half of the anterior pair of jaws. [L.L. < *mando*, I chew.]

**man'-do-lin** (less correctly **-line**), *n.* a kind of guitar. [F. < I. *mandola*, a lute.]

**man'-drake,** *n.* a plant, and its roots, of several species, all narcotic and poisonous, and formerly thought to have wonderful properties. [F. < L. and Gr. *mandragŏras.*]

**man'-drel** (less correctly **-dril**), *n.* a bar of iron used in boring and in mechanical work; a spindle. [F. (?) < Gr.]

**man'-drill,** *n.* a kind of large, fierce baboon of West Africa. [?]

**mane,** *n.* long hair on the neck (of horse, lion, etc.). **maned,** *adj.* having a mane. **ma'-ney** (*-nĭ*), *adj.* having a full mane; (of hair) like a mane. [A.S. *manu.*]

***man-ège'*** (*-āzh'*), *n.* the management and training of horses; horsemanship; a riding-school. [F. < I. but < root of **manage.**]

**ma'-nes** (*mā'-nēz*), *n. pl.* (with the ancient Romans) the souls of the dead (often deified); the lower world, as being the abode of the spirits of the dead. [L.]

**man'-gan-ese** (*-ēz*), *n.* a hard, brittle metal, greyish-white in colour, used in the arts: its oxide, **black manganese,** is often also called 'manganese.' [< L.L. *magnesium*, by transposing letters.]

**mange** (*mānj*, not *mawnj*), *n.* a skin disease of animals (*esp.* domestic ones). **man'-gy** (*mān'-jĭ*), *adj.* infected with mange. [NOTE:—the use of *mangy* = ill-tempered, petted, mean, stingy, etc., is colloquial and vulgar.] [F. *manger*, to eat < L. *mandūco*, I eat.]

**man'-gel,** or **man'-gold,** short for **mangel—wurzel** (*man'-gl-wur'-zl*), *n.* a plant of the beet kind, much used as food for cattle. [G. *Mangold*, beet + *Wurzel*, root.]

**man'-ger** (*mān'-jĕr*), *n.* a large trough or box from which horses and cattle feed. **dog in the —,** one who will neither enjoy (nor use) a thing himself nor let others do so. [F. < L. *mandūco* I eat.]

**man'-gle** (*-gl'*), **(-gled, -gling),** *v.* to tear; to cut in a bungling manner; to hack; to mutilate. **man'-gler,** *n.* [? L. *mancus*, maimed, crippled.]

**man'-gle** (*-gl*), *n.* a machine with rollers for smoothing linen, etc., by pressure: *v.* **(-gled, -gling),** to smooth (clothes) by passing them through the —. **man'-gler,** *n.* [D. *mangelen*, to mangle.]

**man'-go,** *n.* (*pl.* **-goes,** not **-gos**), the fruit (like a very large plum) of the **mango—tree,** growing in tropical countries: it is pickled when green, and eaten raw when ripe. [Po. < Malay.]

**man'-gos-teen,** (or **-tine,** not **-tan**), *n.* the fruit of an East Indian tree, about the size of an apple, and having a white, juicy pulp; the tree which bears it. [Malay.]

**man'-grove,** *n.* a tree growing in the Indies and other tropical countries, on muddy shores and marshy river banks, with long, interlacing roots: the bark is used in tanning. [Malay.]

**ma'-ni-a** (*-nĭ'-ă*), *n.* madness; a violent unreasoning liking for anything; a "craze." **ma'-ni-ac,** *n.* a violent madman: *adj.* raving mad. [L. < Gr. *mănia*, madness.]

**man'-i-cure,** *n.* the care and treatment of the hands and finger-nails; one who undertakes such care and treatment: *v.* **(-cured, cu-ring). man'-i-cu-rist,** *n.* one who manicures. [L. *mănus*, hand + *cūra*, care.]

**man'-i-fest,** *adj.* clear; evident; obvious: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to show clearly or plainly; to put beyond doubt: *n.* a list of the cargo of a vessel signed by the captain for the satisfaction of the Custom House.

**man-i-fes-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of disclosing or making known something; a public act on the part of a government to show its determination to enforce some demand. **man-i-fes'-to,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tos**), a proclamation; a public statement or declaration. [F.<L. *manifestus*, clear, evident.]

**man'-i-fold,** *adj.* varied in kind, quality, or number; numerous and varied. **manifold writer,** a contrivance for making several copies at once (on thin paper) of something written. [**many**+**fold.** A.S. *manig-feald.*]

**man'-i-kin,** (less correctly **man'-a-kin**), *n.* a little man; a dwarf; a model showing the different parts and organs of the human body; an artist's or a dressmaker's (*see* **mannequin**) model. [**man**+*-kin, dim. suffix.*]

**ma-nil'-la,** *n.* a fibrous material (sometimes called **manilla hemp**), obtained from the leaves of a kind of palm (somewhat like a banana tree) grown in the Philippine Islands, and called after the capital, *Manila*: paper and ropes are made from it; a kind of cigar (called a "cheroot") made from tobacco grown near Manila.

**ma'-ni-oc,** *n.* a tropical plant (of America and West Indies), from the root of which cassava and tapioca are prepared. [Note:—The spellings **ma'-ni-hoc, ma'-ni-hot** and **man'-di-oc** are not now used.] [Po. *mandioca.*]

**man'-i-ple** (*-ĭ-pl*), *n.* a company of ancient Roman foot-soldiers (60 to 100 in number), with officers and standard-bearer; a kind of scarf worn on the left arm by a R.C. priest at Mass, and sometimes by an Anglican clergyman at Holy Communion. **man-ip'-u-lar,** *adj.* [L. *manipŭlus*<*mănus*, the hand.]

**ma-nip'-u-late,** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to work with the hands; to handle or manage; to give a false appearance to; to turn to one's own advantage; to falsify. **ma-nip-u-la'-tion,** *n.* **ma-nip'-u-la-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* with or by artful management. **ma-nip'-u-la-tor,** *n.* [L. *mănus*, hand.]

**Manit.,** Manitoba.

**man'-i-tou** (*-too*), (or **-to,** or **-tu**), *n.* the Great Spirit of the North-American Indians. [Native.]

**man'-na,** *n.* the food with which the Israelites were miraculously supplied in their wanderings in the wilderness (*see Exodus* xvi.); a sweet juice or gum obtained from the stem of a kind of ash-tree (*esp.* one grown in Sicily). [(?) H. *mān hū*, "what is this?" (*Exodus* xvi. 15).]

**man'-ne-quin** (*-kin*), *n.* a costumier's model; a young lady who tries on dresses, mantles, etc. in a costumier's establishment in order to display them to customers. [*See* **manikin.**]

**man'-ner,** *n.* way; mode; the way in which anything is done; fashion; method; style; style of writing, thought, or speaking; in *pl.* behaviour; conduct; deportment. **man'-ner-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* a way, manner, or habit peculiar to a person. **man'-ner-ist,** *n.* a person with mannerisms. **man'-ner-ly,** *adj.* well-behaved; respectful; polite: *adv.* **to the manner born,** accustomed (to something) from birth. [F. *manière*< L. *mănus*, the hand.]

**ma-nœu'-vre** (*-noo'-vĕr*, or *-nū'-*), *n.* an artifice, trick, or skilful movement; in *pl.* movements in military or naval tactics: *v.* (**-vred, -vring**), to plan or scheme; to manage artfully or skilfully; to effect or gain by manœuvres. [F.< L. *mănus*, the hand+*opĕra*, work.]

**man'-or,** *n.* land belonging to the feudal lord (the **lord of the manor**); land belonging to a lord or nobleman; the residence (and land adjoining) of the lord of the manor. **manor-house, or -seat,** *n.* the mansion of the lord of the manor. **manor-court,** (or **court-baron**), *n.* a court (of law) at which the lord of the manor presided. **ma-no'-ri-al,** *adj.* pertaining to a manor. [O.F. <L. *măneo*, I stay, dwell.]

**mansard-roof,** *n.* a **French roof,** *q.v.*, a form of roof having a break in the slope, the lower slope being nearly vertical, the upper one much inclined. [< François *Mansard*, a French architect (1598—1666), who invented it.]

**manse** (*mans*), *n.* the residence of a Presbyterian minister (*esp.* in Scotland). [Sometimes the dwelling-house of a Congregational minister or minister of other religious denomination is so called]. [<root of **mansion.**]

**man'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* a large or important dwelling-house; the chief residence of a landed proprietor; a manor-house. **The Mansion House,** the official resi-

dence of the Lord Mayor of London. [F. <L. *mansio* < *măneo*, I remain, dwell.]

**man'-slaught-er**, *n.* *See* under **man.**

**man'-tel**, more correctly **man'-tel-piece** or **man'-tel-shelf**, *n.* a narrow shelf over a fireplace. [< root of **mantle.**]

**man'-tel-et**, (less correctly **man'-tlet**), *n.* a small mantle or cloak (for women); a kind of iron-plated shutter, on wheels, used as a cover or shelter for gunners, or for markers at a rifle-range. [< root of **mantle** + *dim. term. -et.*]

**man-til'-la**, *n.* a loose lace veil (in Spain) covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders; a light mantle or cloak for ladies. [Sp. < root of **mantle.**]

**man'-tle** (*-tl*), *n.* a covering; a kind of cloak (*esp.* for women); the external skin of a mollusc; a kind of hollow cone woven from ramie, cotton, hemp, etc., and impregnated with certain chemicals: when heated by a gas flame the mantle becomes incandescent, giving forth a brilliant light: *v.* (**-tled, -tling**), to cover or conceal; to overspread; (of the blood) to rush to the face and cause a blush; to form a froth or scum. [O.F. < L. *mantellum*, a napkin < *mănus*, the hand.]

**man'-tlet**, *n.* *See* **man'-tel-et.**

**man'-tu-a** (*-tū-ă*), *n.* a lady's cloak or gown. **mantua-maker**, *n.* a dress-maker. [F. *manteau*, a mantle; probably confused with *Mantua*, a city in Italy.]

**man'-u-al**, *adj.* of, or relating to, the hand: *n.* a handbook; a text-book; an old service-book of the R.C. Church; the key-board of an organ; drill (**manual-exercises**) in the use of weapons (as rifle, etc.). **manual alphabet**, signs made by the hands to represent letters, and used by the deaf and dumb in conversation. **manual training**, the training of the hands; the making (in school) of small articles in wood or metal, as part of the training of the hands in dexterity and of the eyes in accuracy of observation. [F. <L. *manuālis* < *mănus*, the hand.]

**man-u-fac'-ture**, *n.* the making of goods (*esp.* in large quantities and on a large scale); a particular form of industry, or the things made: *v.* (**-tured, -turing**), to work up materials into forms suitable for use; to invent (a statement). **man-u-fac'-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a factory or place in which goods are manufactured. **man-u-fac'-tu-rer**, *n.* one who —. **man-u-fac'-tur-ing**, *adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, manufacture. [F. < L. *mănus*, the hand + *făcio*, I make.]

**man-u-mit'** (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to set (a slave) free; to release from bondage. **man-u-mis'-sion** (*-mish'-un*), *n.* the act of setting free. [L. *mănus*, the hand + *mitto*, I send.]

**man-u-mo'-tive**, *adj.* (of a vehicle) propelled by mechanism worked by hand. **man-u-mo'-tor**, *n.* a carriage so propelled. [L. *mănus*, hand + **motive.**]

**ma-nure'**, *n.* any fertilizing substance (as dung, etc.) put on the land: *v.* (**-nured', -nu'-ring**), to spread manure over the land; to enrich land with —. **ma-nu'-rer**, *n.* [An abbreviation of **manœuvre.**]

**man'-u-script**, *n.* a document written by the hand (not printed): *adj.* written by hand. [NOTE:—Abbreviated—*s.* MS., *pl.* MSS., only one full stop in each case.] [L. *mănus*, hand + *scrībo*, I write.]

**Manx**, *n.* the old language of the Isle of **Man** (a kind of Celtic): *adj.* of the I. of Man, its inhabitants, or language. **Manx'-man**, *n.*

**man'-y** (*men'-ĭ*), *adj.* (**more, most**), large in number; numerous: *n.* *esp.* in the phrase **the many**, most people, the majority; the crowd. **many-sided**, *adj.* having many qualities or points of view; having good abilities in many directions; not narrow-minded. [A.S. *manig.*]

**man'-y-plies** (*mĕn'-ĭ-plīz*), *n.* (*s.* and *pl.*) the third stomach of a ruminant animal (as cow, sheep, etc.). [**many** + *ply*, a fold.]

**Mao'-ri** (*mow'-rĭ*, or *mâ'-ō-rĭ*, not *mā-ō'-rĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ri, -ris,** or **-ries**), a native of New Zealand. [Native name.]

**map**, *n.* a representation of the earth's surface, or some part of it, on a plane surface (paper, etc.); a similar drawing of the stars in the sky: *v.* (**mapped, map'-ping**), to delineate on a map; to plan out (on paper). [F. < L. *mappa*, a napkin.]

**ma'-ple** (*-pl*), *n.* a tree of several species: from the sap of the **rock-maple** sugar is made. [A.S. *mapulder*, a maple-tree.]

**mar** (**marred, mar'-ring**), *v.* to damage greatly; to spoil or disfigure. **mar'-plot**, *n.* one who spoils a design or pur-

pose. [O.E. *merren*, to injure, destroy.]

**mar'-a-bou** (*-boo*), *n.* a kind of stork: from its wings and tail soft white feathers (for trimming hats, etc.) are obtained; a kind of silk. [F. < Ar.]

**mar'-a-bout** (*-boot*), *n.* a Mohammedan (*esp.* Moorish) hermit or monk; his tomb. [F. < Ar.]

**mar-aich'** (*-āsh'*), **(-aiched', -aich'-ing)**, *v.* to cultivate a market-garden, *esp.* by intensive (*q.v.*) cultivation. [F. *maraîcher*, a kitchen-garden.]

**Mar-a-nath'-a** (*-năth'-*), [Gr.] = "The Lord cometh." *See* **anathema.**

**mar-as-chi'-no** (*-kē'-*), *n.* a sweet liqueur distilled from the marasca cherry. [I. *marasca*, a cherry grown in Dalmatia.]

**Mar'-a-thon race,** a long-distance foot-race as a test of endurance, open to all comers, and run on the roads. [< *Marathon*, a place in Greece, 22 miles N.E. from Athens, where a great battle was fought between the Persians and the Athenians, B.C. 490. An Athenian soldier ran, without stopping, from the battle-field to Athens, with news that the Persians were defeated. He died as he gave his message.]

**ma-raud'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to rove about in search of plunder; to make a plundering expedition; to plunder. **ma-raud'-er,** one who —; a freebooter. [F. *marauder*.]

**mar'-ble** (*-bl*), *n.* any limestone sufficiently hard to take a fine polish; that which is made of marble (as a statue, a tomb, etc.); a small ball of marble, stone, baked clay, or glass played with by children: *adj.*: *v.* (**mar'-bled, mar'-bling**), to stain or paint like marble. **mar'-bled,** *adj.* having veins and colours like variegated marble; (of flesh meat) having the fat and lean mingled; (of books) having the edges coloured (**marble-edged**) in imitation of marble. **marble paper,** *n.* paper coloured on the surface to imitate marble. **mar'-bler,** *n.* one who works in marble, or who imitates marble by staining, painting, etc. **mar'-bly,** *adj.* resembling marble. [F. < L. *marmor*.]

**mar-cel'-la,** (or **-sel'-**), *n.* twilled cotton fabric (used *esp.* for court-dress waistcoats). [(?) < *Marseilles*.]

**March,** *n.* the third month of the year. [< *Mars*, the Roman god of war, to whom it was dedicated.]

**march,** *n.* the border or boundary of a country; often used in *pl.* **marches. to ride the marches,** to traverse the border-line of a country. [A.S. *mearc*, a mark; a boundary.]

**march** (**marched, march'-ing**), *v.* to move onward in regular step (as soldiers): *n.* a regular movement onward; a piece of music suitable for marching to; the distance traversed. **forced march,** *see* **force. line of march,** the direction marched. **marching orders,** instructions to march; dismissal (often in disgrace). **march past,** a march of soldiers (in full dress) in front of the sovereign or a reviewing officer, as a display of smartness, skill, etc. **rogue's march,** derisive music played when a soldier is expelled his regiment for bad conduct, etc.; dismissal or expulsion (from a society) in disgrace. **route march** (of soldiers), a march along a specified way for purposes of training. **to steal a —,** *see* **steal. hunger —,** a march, from one town to another, of a number of men who are out of work, and desire to excite public sympathy. [F. *marcher*.]

***marche fu-nè'-bre*** (*mârsh fŭ-nā'-br*), [F.] (in music) a march to be played at a funeral, or at a memorial service.

***Mär'-chen*** (*mār'-*CHĕN), *n.*, *s.* and *pl.* a story, fable, fairy-tale, or folk-tale. [G.]

**mar'-chion-ess** (*-shŭn-*), *n.f.* of **marquis.**

**march'-pane,** or **mar'-zi-pan,** *n.* a kind of sweet-meat, or biscuit, made from flour, pounded almonds, sugar, etc. [O.F. < L. *pānis Martius*, bread of Mars]

**mar-co'-ni-gram,** *n.* a wireless telegram; a radiotelegram (*q.v.*). [< Guglielmo (William) *Marconi* (born 1874), an Italian scientist, the inventor of this system.]

***mar-di' gras*** (*mâr-dē' grâ*), [F.] = fat Tuesday. The name given by the French to Shrove-Tuesday: it is the end of the merrymaking before Lent.

**mare,** *n.* the female of the horse. **mare's nest,** a supposed discovery which turns out to be without reality; a hoax. **mare's tail,** a plant growing in marshy places; long, straight streaks of cloud supposed to betoken stormy weather. **shanks's mare,** one's own legs, in walking. [A.S. *mere*.]

***ma'-re clau'-sum,*** [L.] a sea closed (to ships of war).

**ma-rem'-ma,** *n.* low, marshy, unhealthy

country, near the sea-shore (*esp.* in Italy), infested with noxious vapours (*esp.* in summer). [I.]

**mar'-ga-rine** (*-gă-rēn*, "g" hard, not like "j," for which there is no authority whatever, though it is very common), *n.* a substance made from animal fats in imitation of, and used as a substitute for, butter. [L. *margarīta*, a pearl. Chemically pure margarine is obtained in tiny particles, like pearls.]

**mar'-gin** (*-jĭn*), *n.* edge; border; brink; (on the Stock Exchange) a sum deposited with a broker to cover risk of loss; the difference between the cost and the selling-price of an article; something allowed, or reserved, for that which cannot be foreseen or known with certainty. **mar'-gin-al**, *adj.* pertaining to the margin; placed in the margin. **mar-gin-a'-li-a** (*-ā'-lĭ-ă*), *n. pl.* notes written on the margin of a book. [L. *margo*, a border.]

**mar'-grave**, *n.* a German nobleman of rank, equivalent to an English marquis. **mar'-gra-vine** (*-vĭn*, not *-vēn*), *n. f.* the wife of a margrave. [D. *Markgraf*, the count of the border.]

**mar'-gue-rite** (*-gĕ-reet*), *n.* the common garden daisy; the ox-eye daisy; the China aster. [L. *margarīta*, a pearl.]

***mariage à la mode*** (*măr-ĭ-ăzh' ă lă mōd'*), [F.] a fashionable marriage. ***mariage de convenance*** (*duh koñ-ven-aṅs'*), a marriage from motives of convenience or self-interest, not of love.

**Ma'-ri-an**, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Mary, Queen of England (1553—1558) or her times; of, or pertaining to, the Virgin Mary, the Mother of Jesus: *n.*

**mar'-i-gold** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a name applied to several well-known plants with yellow flowers. [<the Virgin *Mary*+**gold** (from its colour).]

**mar'-i-nate (-na-ted, -na-ting)**, *v.* to impregnate with salt; to pickle (meat, fish, etc.). **mar'-i-nate**, *n.* a pickle. [<root of **marine.**]

**ma-rine'** (*-reen'*), *adj.* belonging to the sea; near the sea: *n.* a soldier trained to serve on board ship; sea-going vessels collectively. **mar'-i-ner**, *n.* a sailor. **marine engine**, a steam engine for propelling a steam-ship. **marine insurance**, the insuring of ships, or their cargoes, when at sea. **marine soap**, a soap made with cocoa-nut-oil and soda, which lathers well with sea-water. **marine store**, a place where old ship materials are dealt in; a shop where all kinds of odds and ends, chiefly second-hand, are bought and sold. **mariner's compass**, *see* **compass.** † **tell that to the marines**, tell that to persons of less sense and experience, and so more likely to believe it: a phrase expressing disbelief of a person's statement, and ridiculing it. [F.<L. *marīnus*<*măre*, the sea.]

**ma-ri-ol'-a-try** (*-ă-trĭ*), *n.* the religious veneration of the Virgin Mary. **ma-ri-ol'-a-ter**, *n.* [*Mary*+Gr. *latreia*, worship.]

**mar-i-o-nette'**, *n.* a puppet (dressed doll) caused to make certain dancing and other movements by pulling strings affixed to it; a puppet-show. [F. *dim.* of *Mary*.]

**mar'-i-tal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* pertaining to a husband, and his rights as husband; of, or pertaining to, marriage. [F.<L. *marītus*, a husband.]

**mar'-i-time** (*-ĭ-tīm*), *adj.* pertaining to the sea or the sea-shore; relating to naval affairs; bordering on, or living near, the sea. [F.<L. *maritĭmus*<*măre*, the sea.]

**mar'-jo-ram**, *n.* a plant with a very fragrant smell, used in cookery for seasoning. [L.<Gr. *amārakŏs*.]

**mark**, *n.* a sign; a note; an object serving as a guide; a trace; an impression; a character or device (a **trade-mark**) put on an article by the maker, to show by whom made; an object aimed at: *v.* **(marked, mark'-ing)**, to make a mark, sign, or note on; to observe carefully. **marked**, *adj.* noticeable; distinguished; notorious; bearing a mark. **mark'-ed-ly**, *adv.* noticeably. **mark'-er**, *n.* one who marks (as the points at billiards, and other games). **marking-ink**, *n.* an indelible ink for marking clothes. **a marked man**, one who is known for his excellence, or for his bad deeds. **a man of —**, a well-known or famous man (in a good sense). **beside the —**, not to the point; irrelevant; not bearing on the question under consideration. **marks'-man**, *n.* a shooter at a mark; one skilled in shooting. **private mark**, one used in commerce to mark, distinguish, or identify goods or documents, or to mark prices in

cipher. **to make one's —,** to gain great influence or position. **to — out,** to select; to plan out; to cancel with a mark. **to — time,** to move the feet as though marching, but without going forward; to make no progress. **to toe the —,** to meet one's responsibilities without shirking. **up to the —,** of the same quality as the standard or sample; (of a person) in good health. [A.S. *mearc*, a mark, boundary.]

**mark,** *n.* formerly in Eng., a money value, 13 4 (not a coin) used in reckoning; an old Scots silver coin, value 13/4; now, a Ger. coin, value about 1/-. [A.S. *marc.*]

**mar'-ket,** *n.* a public place for buying and selling; buying and selling; the time for the market; sale; rate of sale: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to trade (as in a market); to buy and sell. **mar'-ket-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be bought and sold. **market cross,** a cross (of stone) set up in a market-place. **market day,** the fixed day (appointed by charter or law) on which a market is held. **market-garden,** *n.* a garden in which vegetables and fruit are grown to sell wholesale. **market-place,** *n.* the place where a market is held. **market town,** one having the privilege (by law) of holding a public market. **market-value** or **-price,** *n.* the price at which an article can be sold in the open market, as opposed to its **face-value** (*q.v.*), which may be more or less than the actual value. [O.F. *marché* < L. *mercātus*, trade, market.]

**marl,** *n.* rich earth of lime and clay: *v.* **(marled, mar'-ling),** to cover (ground) with marl. **marl'-y,** *adj.* **marl'-stone,** *n.* a geological formation of sand, clay, and iron. [O.F. *marle* < L.L. *marga*, marl.]

**mar'-line** (*-līn*), *n.* a small line or cord (used on ships) twisted round ropes to prevent their being chafed, or worn by rubbing. **mar'-line-spike,** *n.* a strong, pointed iron pin used to separate the strands of rope. [D. *marren*, to bind.]

**mar'-ma-lade,** *n.* a preserve or kind of jam, *usu.* made from the pulp of quinces, oranges, etc., boiled with sugar and part of the rind. [F. < L. < Gr. *melimēlon*, sweet apple.]

**mar'-mite** (*-mīt*, or *-mēt*), *n.* a stew-pan of earthenware or metal. [F.]

**mar'-mo-set** (*-zet*), *n.* a kind of small American monkey. [F. < L. *marmor*, marble. It is like a grotesque marble figure.]

**mar'-mot,** *n.* a small rodent quadruped of the rat kind, found in the Alps and Pyrenees. [F. < L. *mūs*, mouse + *mons*, mountain.]

**ma-roon',** *n.* a brownish-crimson colour: *adj.* [F. *marron*, a chestnut.]

**ma-roon',** *n.* (formerly) a fugitive slave (living on the mountains, in the West Indies and adjoining regions): *v.* **(-rooned', -roon'-ing),** to put a person ashore, and leave him on a desolate island or coast to shift for himself (as a punishment). [Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly; also a run-away slave.]

**mar'-o-quin** (*kwin*), *n.* another name for **Morocco leather** (*q.v.*).

**mar'-plot,** *n.* one who, by officious interference, spoils a plot or design. [**mar** + **plot.**]

**marque** (*mark*), *n.* a licence (in time of war) to private vessels to attack the ships of an enemy. **letters of marque,** *see* **letter.** [F. *marque*, an official stamp.]

**mar-quee'** (*-kē'*), *n.* a large field-tent. [F. *marquise*, a marchioness; the word, by derivation, signifies a marchioness's tent.]

**mar'-quess** (*-kwĕs*) (less correctly, **-quis**) (*-kwĭs*), *n.* (*f.* **marchioness**), a title of rank next below that of a duke. The marquis was anciently the officer who guarded the *marches*, or boundaries. [< root of **mark.**]

**mar'-quet-ry** (*-kĕt-rĭ*), or **-er-ie** (*-ĕr-ē*), *n.* inlaid work, formed of wood of various colours, and specially used in decorating furniture. [F. *marqueterie* < *marqueter*, to mark, spot.]

**mar-quise'** (*-kēz'*), *n.* a French title of nobility, *f.* of **marquis**; a lady's dress ring, set with a cluster of diamonds, etc., thus, (). [F.]

**mar'-riage** (*-rij*), *n.* *See* **marry.**

***mar-rons gla-cés*** (*mar-roń' glâ-sā'*), [F.] chestnuts taken out of the shell, boiled until tender, and then covered with crystallized (iced) sugar.

**mar'-row** (*-rō*), *n.* a soft, fatty substance in the hollow of the bones; inner meaning or purpose; the best part of anything; a plant bearing large, soft gourds. **marrow-bone,** *n.* a bone containing marrow; in *pl.* the knees.

**marrow–bones and cleaver,** rough, noisy music. **mar'-row-fat,** *n.* the name of a kind of large, soft pea. **mar'-row-y** (*-rō-ĭ*), *adj.* soft, like —. [A.S. *mearg*, marrow.]

**mar'-ry** (**-ried, -ry-ing**), *v.* to take as wife or husband. **mar'-riage** (*-rij*), *n.* the union of two persons as husband and wife; the ceremony by which it is effected. **mar'-riage-a-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* fit, or capable (by age, etc.) of being married. **marriage–contract,** *n.* a contract or agreement setting out the conditions of the marriage of two persons; a betrothal or formal engagement. **marriage–favour,** *n.* a knot of white ribbons, or bunch of white flowers, worn at a marriage. **marriage–licence,** *n.* a licence for the solemnization of a marriage without banns. **marriage–lines,** *n.* the certificate or written proof of marriage. **marriage–portion,** *n.* a sum of money (or its equivalent) given to a bride at her marriage. **marriage–settlement,** *n.* an arrangement (before marriage) by which property, etc., is secured to a wife, or her children, in case of the husband's death. [F. *marier*, to marry < L. *marītus*, a husband.]

**mar'-ry** (*-rĭ*), *int.* truly! most certainly! [*Lit.* by *Mary*, *i.e.*, the Virgin Mary.]

**Mars** (*mârz*), *n.* one of the smaller planets, situated between the earth and Jupiter. **Mar'-tian** (*-sh'n*), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Mars: *n.* a (supposed) inhabitant of Mars. [L. *Mars*, the god of War.]

**mar-sa'-la** (*-sâ'-lă*), *n.* a light wine (resembling sherry) made at *Marsala*, in Sicily.

**Mar-seill-aise'** (*-sā-yāz'*, less correctly, *-sĕl-lāz'*), *n.* the national song of the French Republicans, written and composed by Rouget de l'Isle, in 1792, and first sung by revolutionists of *Marseilles* (in S. France), on their march to Paris, August, 1792.

**marsh,** *n.* a tract of low, wet land; a fen or swamp. **marsh–gas,** or **fire–damp,** *n.* light carburetted hydrogen, a poisonous gas found in some coal mines, and about some stagnant pools. **marsh–mallow,** *n.* a species of mallow growing in meadows and in a wet soil. **marsh'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* **marsh fever,** malarial (*q.v.*) fever. [A.S. *mersc* < *mere*, a lake, pool.]

**mar'-shal,** *n.* properly, master of the horse; a high officer of the court, the army, etc.; an officer whose duty it is to arrange processions, ceremonies, etc.: *v.* (**-shalled, -shal-ling**), to arrange in order. **mar'-shal-ler,** *n.* one who marshals. **Earl Marshal,** *see* **earl.** [F. *maréchal* < O. High G. *marah*, a horse + *scalh*, a servant.]

**mar-su'-pi-al** (*-pĭ-*), *adj.* (animal) having a pouch or bag (in which to carry its young): *n.* a pouched animal. **mar-su'-pi-um,** *n.* the pouch or bag of such an animal. [L. *marsupium* < Gr. *marsupion*, a pouch, purse.]

**mart,** *n.* a place of trade; an abbreviation of **market,** *q.v.*

**mar-tel'-lo–tower,** *n.* a small, strong, circular tower or fort, *usu.* constructed to defend the coast. [< Cape *Mortella*, in Corsica, where a tower of this kind was built in the 18th century.]

**mar'-ten,** *n.* a kind of weasel, destructive to poultry, etc., but valued for its fur; the fur of the marten. [F. *martre*.]

**mar'-tial** (*-shăl*), *adj.* of war; warlike. **martial law,** special laws enforced (under military control) in times of war, rebellion, or other great emergency, the ordinary law being set aside. [< *Mars*, the Roman god of War.]

**mar'-tin,** or **mart'-let,** *n.* a swift-flying bird of the swallow kind. [Named after *St. Martin*; *-let* is a *dim. term.*]

**mar'-tin-et,** *n.* a very strict and rigid disciplinarian (*esp.* in the army or navy). [< General *Martinet*, a very strict drill-master in the French army during the reign of Louis XIV.]

**mar'-tin-gale,** *n.* a strap fastened at one end to the nose-band, bit, or reins, of a horse, and passing between the fore-legs to another strap round the body, called the girth, to prevent the animal from rearing; a short spar under the bowsprit of a ship. [F. (?)]

**Mar-ti'-ni** (*-tē'-nĭ*), *n.* short for **Martini–Henry rifle,** a kind of breech-loading rifle with which the English infantry were armed (from 1874 to 1887). [From the names of the inventors.]

**Mar'-tin-mas,** *n.* the Mass or feast of *St. Martin* (bishop of Tours in France), held on 11th November: it is a term-day (the other being Lady Day, 25th March), and a usual hiring-day for farm servants.

**mart'-let,** *n.* *See* **martin.**

**mar'-tyr** (*-tĕr*), *n.* one who dies, or under-

goes great suffering, for his faith (*esp.* the Christian faith), or for opinions (to which he is thus bearing *witness*). **mar'-tyr-dom,** *n.* state of being a martyr; death as a martyr; extreme pain or suffering; torture. **mar-tyr-ol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* a history of the sufferings of martyrs. **mar-tyr-ol'-o-gist,** *n.* one who writes such a history. **to make a — of,** to subject to great hardship or inconvenience. **to make a — of oneself,** to make a real, or pretended, sacrifice in order to promote a cause, or to gain credit. [L.<Gr. *martur*, a witness.]

**mar'-vel (-velled, -vel-ling),** *v.* to wonder; to be filled with surprise: *n.* a wonder; something causing astonishment. **mar'-vel-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* wonderful. **mar'-vel-lous-ly,** *adv.* **mar'-vel-lous-ness,** *n.* [F. *merveille* <L. *mīrābilia*, wonderful things< *mīror*, I wonder.]

**mar'-zi-pan.** Same as **marchpane** (*q.v.*).

**mas.,** or **masc.,** masculine.

**mas'-cot,** or **mas'-cotte,** *n.* a person or thing popularly supposed to bring good luck. [F. *mascotte*; of obscure origin.]

**mas'-cu-line** (*-lin*), *adj.* pertaining to man; manly; bold; brave; vigorous; powerful; of the gender (in grammar) which relates to males. **mas-cu-lin'-i-ty,** or **mas'-cu-line-ness,** *n.* the state or quality of being masculine. [F.< L. *masculus*, male.]

**mash,** *n.* a mixture of substances beaten together, *esp.* so as to make a thick, semi-liquid or pulpy mass; (in brewing) a mixture formed (in a **mash-tub**) from malt and hot water; a mixture of boiled grain, bran, or meal, etc., given as a warm food to horses and cattle: *v.* **(mashed, mash'-ing),** to beat together into a liquid or pulpy state; † to flirt with. † **mash'-er,** *n.* a conceited, dressed-up fop or dandy. [?]

**mash'-ie,** or **mash'-y,** *n.* a golf club somewhat like a niblick, but having the sole and face straight, instead of rounded. [?]

**mask** (formerly, **masque**) (*mask*), *n.* a contrivance for covering the face for disguise, or for protection in dangerous games or in manufactures; a screen to protect men in constructing a work, or to conceal a battery; an entertainment (a **masque**) where masks are used. **mask'-er,** *n.* one who wears a mask. **mask (masked, mask'-ing),** *v.* to cover with a —; to be disguised; to hide or conceal. **mas-quer-ade'** (*-kĕr-*), *n.* an assembly of people (*usu.* for pleasure, as at a ball) wearing masks; a false show: *v.* **(-a-ded, -a-ding),** to revel in masked disguise; to go in disguise. **mas-quer-a'-der,** *n.* one who takes part in a masquerade. [F. *masque*<Ar. *maskharat*, a buffoon.]

**mas'-lin** (*maz'-*), *n.* mixed grain (*esp.* rye and wheat); a kind of brass (in this sense) now used only as an *adj.*, as **maslin kettle, maslin pan** (used for preserving fruit in). [A.S. *mæslen.*]

**ma'-son,** *n.* a cutter and worker in building stone; a member of the society of Freemasons. **ma-son'-ic,** *n.* relating to masons (*esp.* Freemasons). **ma'-son-ry,** *n.* the work of masons; the art of building in stone; stone-work. **master—mason,** *n.* a mason who designs and carries out building in stone, or who employs workmen to shape and fit stone-work; a Freemason who has passed the third degree. [F. *maçon.*]

**Mass.,** Massachusetts (U.S.A.).

**mass,** *n.* a quantity of matter; a lump; a body (as of people); magnitude; principal or main body. **the masses,** the great body of the common people (*esp.* as opposed to **the classes,** or persons of more distinction). **mas'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* forming a mass; bulky. **mas'-sy,** *adj.* **a mass meeting,** a large, public meeting of the people to discuss some topic (*esp.* political) of general interest. [F. *masse*<L. *massa*, a lump, mass.]

**Mass,** *n.* the celebration (in the R.C. Church) of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper as a sacrament instituted by Christ, and as a sacrifice presenting the body and blood of Christ under the appearance of bread and wine; the service itself; a musical setting of parts of the service; a Church festival or Feast-day (as Christmas, etc.). **mass—bell,** *n.* the sanctus-bell, a bell rung during the celebration of Mass, at the elevation of the Host. **mass—book,** *n.* a missal, or book, containing the service of the —. **mass—priest,** *n.* (formerly) a secular priest, *i.e.*, one not living under rules (as a monk); one employed in a chantry chapel to say Mass for the souls of the dead. **black —,** a wicked

parody of the Mass. **conventual —**, a daily Mass in a collegiate or cathedral church in memory of its founders. **dry Mass,** or **service,** a service without either consecration, elevation, or communion. **high —,** Mass celebrated on Sundays and Feast-days, with music, great ceremonial, incense, and with the assistance of deacon and sub-deacon. **low —,** the ordinary Mass, celebrated without music and incense. **pontifical —,** Mass celebrated by a bishop in official vestments. **private —,** low Mass; one in which the priest alone communicates. **requiem —,** a Mass for the repose of a soul; the music for such a service. **solemn —,** same as "high Mass," *q.v.* **votive —,** a Mass said at a time when one is not appointed by the service-book. **Mass for the dead,** a Mass said after the death of a person, for the release of his soul from Purgatory. **by the —!** an (often irreverent) asseveration. [(?) L. *missa est* (the assembly) is dismissed: the concluding words in the service.]

**mas'-sa-cre** (*-kr*), *n.* great slaughter (*esp.* of human beings, or of wild animals): *v.* **(-cred, -cring),** to murder cruelly or violently; to make a great slaughter of. **Massacre of the Innocents,** (in the English House of Commons) the sacrifice or abandonment of bills which cannot, owing to want of time, be passed. The reference is to *St. Matthew* ii. 16—18. [F., of obscure origin.]

**mas'-sage** (*-säzh*, less correctly, *-săj*, or *-săj*). *n.* a form of cure by rubbing, kneading, striking, and pressing the flesh. **mas'-sa-gist,** *n.* or **mas-seur'** (*-suhr'*), *n.* (*f.* **-seuse'**) (*-suhz'*), one who performs or practises this process. [F.]

**mas'-sive,** *adj.* See under **mass.**

**mast,** *n.* (on a ship or boat), the long, upright pole for bearing the sailyards, rigging, etc. **mast'-head,** *n.* the head or top of a mast: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to send a sailor to the mast-head for punishment. [A.S. *mæst.*]

**mast,** *n.* the fruit of the oak, beech, and other trees, on which swine are fed. [A.S. *mæst.*]

**mas'-ter,** *n.* one who commands or who is placed in authority; an employer of labour; a ruler; an owner; the captain of a merchant vessel; an officer who navigates a man-of-war under the direction of a captain; a chief teacher; an expert; one having special knowledge of a subject; one highly skilled (in an art, *esp.* one of the fine arts); a respectful title of address: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to overcome; to become perfect in (an art, lesson, etc.). **master-at-arms,** *n.* a petty officer on board a man-of-war who does police duty. **master-builder,** *n.* a builder who directs or employs others. **mas'-ter-ful,** *adj.* acting as master (often without proper authority or qualification); headstrong; perverse. **master-hand,** *n.* an expert. **master-key,** *n.* a key that opens all the locks of a set. **mas'-ter-ly,** *adj.* like a master; very skilful; excellent. **master mariner,** a captain of a merchant- (or fishing-) vessel, *esp.* one who is certificated by the Board of Trade. **master mind,** one who has a ruling or guiding influence. **master-piece,** *n.* a chief work (*esp.* of an artist). **master-stroke,** *n.* a performance worthy of a master; a masterly action; something carried out with skill and cleverness. **mas'-ter-y,** *n.* supremacy; pre-eminence; victory. **master of ceremonies,** (abbreviated to **M.C.**), *see* **ceremony. Master of the Rolls,** one of the chief English judges in the Court of Chancery. **masterly inactivity,** allowing things to take their course, but being prepared to step in when necessary; the attitude assumed when more advantage is gained by deliberately refraining from action, than by interfering. **the great masters,** (in painting, sculpture, or music) those whose works stand pre-eminent. **the old masters,** distinguished painters of the 13th to the 17th cent., *esp.* the Italians. [F. < L. *magister*, master.]

**mas'-tic,** *n.* a kind of gum-resin obtained from the lentisk-tree; a tree of the same name; a kind of cement. [F. < L. < Gr. *mastichē*, *prop.* that which is chewed; the substance is chewed in Eastern countries.]

**mas'-ti-cate** (*-tĭ-*), **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to chew (the food); to grind with the teeth. **mas-ti-ca'-tion,** *n.* the act of chewing. **mas'-ti-ca-tor,** *n.* one who, or that which, masticates; a machine for pulping india-rubber. [L. *mastĭco*, I chew; *cf.* **mastic.**]

**mas'-tiff,** *n.* a large, strong dog (often used as a watch-dog). [O.F. *mastif*? < L. *mansuētus*, tame.]

**mas'-to-don,** *n.* a genus of large, extinct elephants. [Gr.]

**mat,** *n.* an interwoven fabric of straw, rushes, fibre, etc. for cleaning the feet on; a thick web of rope-yarn; an ornamental border for a picture (inside the frame); a thin, flat article placed under a dish at table; anything of a similar character either for ornament or use: *v.* **(-ted, -ting),** to make (materials) into a mat; to interweave; to entangle. **mat'-ting,** *n.* material for mats; coarse fabrics used for packing, and for covering floors. [A.S. *matte.*]

**mat,** (less correctly **matt**), *adj.* (of colours, gilding, surfaces, etc.) without lustre or colour; dull; dead: *n.* an instrument by means of which such surfaces are produced: *v.* **(-ted, -ting),** to give a dull appearance to. [O.F. *mat,* dull.]

**mat'-a-dor** (*-dōr*), *n.* the killer of the bull at the close of a bull-fight. [Sp. < *matar,* to kill < L. *macto,* I slaughter.]

**match** (*mach*), *n.* a small piece of inflammable matter (*usu.* light, dry wood) for obtaining a light quickly; a lucifer, or **lucifer-match;** a piece of dry rope used for firing a gun. **match'-lock,** *n.* the lock of a musket, to which a lighted match is applied to fire it. **match'-wood,** *n.* splinters of wood cut for making matches; any wood broken into splinters. **quick-match,** *n.* a match made of threads of cotton soaked in various chemicals and which will burn at the rate of a yard in 13 seconds: a **slow-match** will burn only at the rate of 4 or 5 inches an hour, (both are used in blasting). **safety-match,** *n.* a match which will not ignite by friction unless rubbed on a specially prepared surface. [F. *mèche* < Gr. *muxa,* the nozzle of a lamp.]

**match,** *n.* something which agrees with another, the two forming a pair; an equal; a contest or game (in which one person, or side, is set against another); a series of games; a pairing; a marriage: *v.* **(matched, match'-ing),** to be equal to; to set a thing against another as equal; to make one thing form a pair with another; to give in marriage. **match'-a-ble,** *adj.* **match-boarding,** *n.* thin planks having a tongue formed along one edge and a groove cut along the other, so that they can be fitted together, the joining being called a **match-joint. match'-less,** *adj.* without an equal; peerless. **match-maker,** *n.* one who makes matches, or who schemes to bring about marriages **(match-making).** [A.S. *mæcca,* one of a pair (*esp.* in marriage).]

**mate,** *n.* a companion; an equal; an officer of a merchant-ship (next to the captain); an assistant; one of a wedded pair (husband or wife); (of animals or birds) one of a pair: *v.* **(ma'-ted, ma'-ting),** to make a pair of (*esp.* in marriage); to be a companion to; to be equal to; to match. **first-mate,** *n.* the chief mate (where more than one) in a ship. [D. *maat.*]

**mate,** *n.* (in chess) *see* **check-mate.** [F. *mater;* of Ar. origin.]

**ma'-té** (*mä'-tā*, incorrectly *mā'-tē*), *n.* the leaves and young shoots of a kind of holly grown in Paraguay (S. America) and used as tea. [Sp.]

**mat-e-las-sé'** (*-sā'*), *n.* a kind of French fabric (in silk and wool) all one colour, with raised pattern, as if quilted; similar material ("appliqué") in which the pattern only is used as a trimming. [F.]

**mat'-e-lote** (*-lōt*), *n.* a stew of fish (sometimes of meat) in a rich sauce. [F.]

***ma'-ter,*** [L.] *n.* mother. ***Mater Dolorosa*** (*dō-lō-rō'-sä*), [L.] the sorrowful mother: a title of the Virgin Mary.

**ma-te'-ri-al** (*mä-tē'-ri-*), *n.* the substance (matter) of which anything is made; in *pl.* that of which anything is to be made: *adj.* consisting of, or compounded of, matter; essential; important; pertaining to the body (as opposed to the soul and mind). **ma-te'-ri-al-ize** (*-iz*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to reduce to, or regard as in, a state of matter; to reduce (a spirit) to a material or bodily form. **ma-te'-ri-al-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the doctrine that everything is composed of *matter* (as contrasted with *spirit*). **ma-te'-ri-al-ist,** *n.* one who holds the doctrine of materialism; one who takes a low view of life and its responsibilities, looking only to bodily requirements and comforts. **ma-te-ri-al-is'-tic,** *adj.* **ma-te'-ri-al-ly,** *adv.* to an important extent or degree; substantially; considerably. **raw —,** material to be made up into manufactured goods, or into something useful. [F. < root of **matter.**]

***ma-te'-ri-a med'-i-ca*** (*-kă*), the various substances used in making up medicines; that branch of medical science which deals with such substances. [L. = medical material.]

***ma-té-ri-el'*** (*-tā-rĭ-ĕl'*), *n.* a collective term for the articles, supplies, machinery, etc., of an army, navy, or business as distinguished from the *personnel*, or body of persons employed. [F.]

**ma-ter'-nal,** *adj.* of, or relating to, a mother; motherly. **ma-ter'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being a mother; motherhood. **ma-ter'-nal-ly,** *adv.* in a motherly manner. [L. *māter*, mother.]

**math,** *n.* a mowing; that which is mown (*cf.* **aftermath**). [A.S. *mæth*, a mowing.]

**math-e-mat'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science of quantity and number. **math-e-mat'-ic-al,** *adj.* relating to, or according to, the principles of mathematics; rigorously exact and precise. **mathematical instruments,** all instruments used in drawing, and in measuring lines, areas, and angles. **math-e-ma-ti'-cian** (*-tish'-un*), *n.* one skilled in mathematics. **higher mathematics,** the more advanced stages of the various branches of mathematical knowledge. **mixed** or **applied —,** mathematical knowledge applied to every-day uses. **pure —,** quantity or number considered without relation to matter. [F. < L. < Gr. *manthănō*, I learn.]

**mat'-in,** *n.* morning. **mat'-ins** (not **-tins**), *n. pl.* daily morning service according to the "Book of Common Prayer" of the Church of England; prayers (in the R.C. Church) at 6 a.m., one of the seven canonical hours (*see* **hour**). **mat-i-née'** (*-ĭ-nā'*), *n.* [F.] a reception, musical entertainment, etc., held in the daytime; a woman's dress for wear in the forenoon, or before evening dinner. **matinée hat,** a lady's hat, *usu.* with a broad brim, and worn at entertainments, etc., in the day-time. [F. < L. *mātūtīnus*, of the morning.]

**mat'-ri-cide** (*-rĭ-sīd*), *n.* the murder of one's own mother; the one who commits such a murder. **mat'-ri-ci-dal,** *adj.* [F. < L. *māter*, mother + *cædo*, I slay.]

**ma-tric'-u-late** (*mă-trĭk'-*), (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to admit as member (*esp.* of a university); to enter (a university) as a student (an undergraduate), *usu.* after passing an examination. **ma-tric-u-la'-tion,** *n.* the passing of the entrance examination to a university; the examination itself. [L.L. *matrīcula*, a register.]

**mat'-ri-mo-ny** (*-rĭ-mŏ-nĭ*), *n.* the state of being married; marriage. **mat-ri-mo'-ni-al,** *adj.* relating to, or derived from, marriage. [F. < L. *mātrimōnium* < *māter*, mother.]

**ma'-trix,** *n.* (*pl.* **-trix-es,** or **-tri-ces**), that which gives origin to anything; a mould (*esp.* for type, in printing); the substance in which certain minerals are found. [L. < *māter*, mother.]

**ma'-tron,** *n.* the mother of a family; a married woman; the woman at the head of an institution (*esp.* of a hospital). **ma'-tron-ly,** or **matron-like,** *adj.* of a matron; grave; sedate; elderly. [L. *mātrōna* < *māter*, mother.]

**Matt.,** *St. Matthew.*

**matt,** *adj.* having a dull surface: incorrect for **mat,** *q.v.*

**mat'-ter,** *n.* substance (of which anything is made); fluid running from a sore; subject (of discourse, etc.); affairs; business; event; (in printing) copy, or type set up: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to signify; to be of importance; to form (or discharge) pus or matter (in a wound). **mat'-ter-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* forming, or full of, matter. **matter of fact,** a reality. **matter-of-fact,** *adj.* adhering to, or relying on, facts; unimaginative; unsentimental. **matter of course,** that which happens in natural time and order; something to be expected. [F. < L. *mātĕrĭa.*]

**mat'-tock,** *n.* a kind of pick-axe, with one or both ends broad. [A.S. *mattuc.*]

**mat'-tress,** *n.* a large bag stuffed with wool, flocks, straw, etc. (forming part of a bed), and quilted; an elastic bed-bottom of woven or coiled wire called a **wire-mattress,** or **spring-mattress.** [F. *matelas* < Ar. *matrah*, something thrown down.]

**ma-ture',** *adj.* ripe (as fruit, wine, etc.); of full age or growth; become due or payable (as a bill, policy, investment, etc.): *v.* **(-tured', -tu'-ring),** to make or become —. **ma-ture'-ly,** *adv.* after mature consideration. **ma-tu'-ri-ty** (*-rĭ-tĭ*), *n.* ripeness; completeness; readiness for use. [L. *mātūrus*, ripe.]

**mat-u-ti'-nal** (*-tī'-*, less correctly *mă-tū'-tī-*), or **mat'-u-tine,** *adj.* belonging to the morning (or early part of the day). [L. *mātūtīnus*, of the morning, early.]

**maud,** *n.* a Scotch shepherd's woollen plaid. [<the proper name *Maud*.]

**mau'-dlin,** *adj.* sickly (in sentiment); silly; fuddled; half-drunk. [O.F. and L.<Mary *Magdalene* (Gr. *Magdalēnē*), as drawn by ancient painters with eyes swollen with weeping.]

**mau'-gre** (*maw'-gĕr*), or **mau'-ger** (*-gĕr*), *prep.* in spite of. [F. *malgré*<L. *male grātum*, disagreeable.]

**maul (mauled, maul'-ing),** *v.* to beat with a **mall** (*q.v.*) or heavy stick; to ill-treat; to handle (a person) roughly; to subject to harsh criticism. [<**mall.**]

**maul'-stick** (incorrectly, **mahl'-stick),** *n.* a stick used by painters to lean the hand on and steady it whilst painting. [G. *malen*, to paint+*Stock*, a stick.]

**Maun'-dy Thurs'-day,** *n.* the Thursday in Passion Week (the day before Good-Friday) on which special alms (**Maundy money**) are distributed by the royal almoner to the poor at Whitehall, *usu.* a penny for each year of the Sovereign's age. [<the "new commandment" (L. *mandātum*) given by Christ to the disciples (*St. John* xiii. 34).]

**mau'-ser** (*mow'-zĕr*), *n.* a magazine-rifle used in Germany from 1871 to 1881. [<the inventor, William *Mauser* (1834—1882), a German armourer.]

**mau-so-le'-um,** *n.* (*pl.* **-le'-ums,** or **-le'--a),** a magnificent tomb or monument (to the dead). [<the sumptuous tomb erected to the memory of *Mausōlus*, King of Caria (in Asia Minor) by his widow in the 4th cent. B.C., and considered one of the seven wonders of the world.]

**mauve** (*mawv*, or *mōv*), *n.* a beautiful purple dye (extracted from coal-tar): *adj.* [F.<L. *malva*, a mallow (from the colour).]

**ma'-vis** (*mā'-*), *n.* the throstle or song-thrush. [F. *mauvis*.]

**ma-vour'-neen** (*mă-voor'-nēn*), (less correctly **-nin**), *n.* and *int.* a term of endearment=my darling. [Irish.]

**maw,** *n.* the stomach of beasts, or the crop of birds. **maw-worm,** *n.* the thread-worm; any worm infesting the intestines. [O.E. *maga*, stomach.]

**mawk,** *n.* a maggot. **maw'-kish,** *adj.* causing sickness, disgust, or loathing; easily disgusted; squeamish; feebly sentimental. **mawk'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* full of maggots. **maw'-kish-ness,** *n.* [< root of **maggot.**]

**Max.,** Maximilian. **max.,** maximum.

**max'-im,** *n.* a truth expressed shortly; a proverb. [F.<L. *maxĭma* (*proposito*), greatest (proposition).]

**Max'-im,** or **Maxim gun,** *n.* a single-barrelled, light, quick-firing machine-gun. [<Hiram S. *Maxim*, the inventor, an American engineer, born 1840.]

**max'-i-mum,** *n.* (*pl.* **max'-i-ma**), the greatest size, number, value, degree, or quantity [the opposite of "minimum."] **maxima and minima,** the greatest and the least. [L. *maxĭmus*, *superl.* of *magnus*, great.]

**May,** *n.* the fifth month of the year; the blossom of the hawthorn (which blooms in May). **May-beetle,** or **May-bug,** *n.* the cockchafer. **May'-day,** *n.* the first of May. **May'-fair,** *n.* a fair held in the month of May (the springtime); a name given to a district in the West-End of London, because of its gay festivities. **May-fly,** *n.* a short-lived fly, which appears in May, and is much used by anglers. **May'-ing,** *adj.* the celebration of the festivities of May-day or the month of May. **May lily,** the lily of the valley. **May meetings,** meetings of various religious, social, and philanthropic societies held annually in London about the month of May. **May-pole,** *n.* a high pole set up in an open space to dance round on May-day. **May Queen,** or **May Lady,** a young maiden selected, and crowned with flowers, for the May-day festivities. [F. *Mai*<L. *Maia*, the name of a goddess.]

**may** (*p.t.* **might**), *v.* a verb expressing permission or probability. **may'-be,** *adv.* perhaps; probably. **may'-hap,** *adv.* perhaps; perchance. [A.S. *magan*, to be able.]

**may-on-naise'** (*-nāz'*), *n.* a sauce made of the yolk of eggs beaten up with salad-oil and vinegar, or lemon-juice, often eaten with fish; also any cold meat or fish served with this sauce as a dressing (*esp.* **lobster —.**) [F.]

**may'-or,** *n.* (*f.* **-or-ess**), the chief magistrate of a city, or incorporated borough. **may'-or-al,** *adj.* pertaining to the —.

**may'-or-al-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* the office of a —; the period during which a — holds office. [F. *maire* < L. *mājor*, greater.]

**mayst** (no apostrophe), 2nd person, singular, *pres. t.* of **may.**

***maz'-a-gran*** (*-grâń*), *n.* [F.] black coffee served in a glass, with sugar and water.

**maz-ar-ine'** (*-ēn'*), *n.* a rich, blue colour; also a gown of that colour worn by certain officials. [< Cardinal *Mazarin* (1602—1661), a famous French ecclesiastic and statesman.]

**maze,** *n.* a place with intricate windings, and difficult to find one's way into or out of (as the *Maze* at Hampton Court); a labyrinth; a perplexity: *v.* **(mazed, ma'-zing),** to amaze; to bewilder. **ma'-zi-ly,** *adv.* **ma'-zi-ness,** *n.* **ma'-zy** (*-zĭ*), *adj.* [?]

**ma'-zer** (less correctly **-zar**), *n.* a bowl, drinking-cup, or goblet, usually of maple wood, and richly carved or ornamented; also any similar bowl made of metal. [?]

**ma-zur'-ka** (not **-zour'-**), *n.* a lively Polish round dance for 8 couples; the music composed for it. [F. < Polish.]

**M.B.,** Bachelor of Music; Bachelor of Medicine.

**M.C.,** Master of Ceremonies.

**M/C.,** Manchester. [Club.

**M.C.C.,** Marylebone (*măr'-ĭ-bŭn*) Cricket

**M.D.,** *Med-i-ci'-næ Doc'-tor,* [L] = Doctor of Medicine.

**Md.,** Maryland (U.S.A.).

**Mdlle** (more correctly, **Mlle**), *Mademoiselle* [F.] = Miss. [Note:—The French do not now put a full stop after this abbreviation.]

**Mdme** (more correctly, **Mme**), *Madame* [F.] = Madam or Mrs. [Note:—The French often omit the full stop after this abbreviation.]

**M.D.R.,** Metropolitan District Railway.

**M.E.,** Mining Engineer.

**Me.,** Maine (U.S.A.).

***me-a cul-pa*** (*mē'-a kul'-pă*) [L.] = mine is the fault; the blame is mine.

**mead** (*mēd*), *n.* a drink made of honey and water fermented and flavoured. [A.S. *medu.*]

**mead** (*mēd*), or **mead'-ow** (*med'-ō*), *n.* rich grass-land (sometimes, rich pasture-land). **mead'-ow-y** (*mĕd'-ō-ĭ*), *adj.* [A.S. *mæd.*]

**mea'-gre** (*mē'-gĕr*), *adj.* lean; thin; scanty. **mea'-gre-ly,** *adv.* **mea'-gre-ness,** *n.* **mea'-grest,** *adj.* [F. *maigre* < L. *măcer*, lean.]

**meal** (*mēl*), *n.* grain ground to powder; ground corn; flour. **meal'-ies** (*-iz*), *n. pl.* maize or Indian corn. **meal'-i-ness,** *n.* state, quality, or condition of being mealy. **meal-worm,** *n.* the larva of the meal-beetle, an insect which infests granaries, etc.: the worms are bred for ground-bait for fishermen. **meal'-y,** *adj.* resembling meal. **mealy-mouthed,** *adj.* unwilling to tell the truth in plain words, or to say what one thinks; smooth-tongued. [A.S. *melu.*]

**meal** (*mēl*). *n.* food taken at one time or sitting; the act, or time, of taking food. **square meal,** a good, substantial meal. [A.S. *māl*, appointed time, meal.]

**mean** (*mēn*), *adj.* low (in rank or birth); base; common; stingy; vulgar; inferior; petty; low-minded. **mean'-ly,** *adv.* **mean'-ness,** *n.* lack of generosity; base or ignoble origin or conduct; low condition. **mean-spirited,** *adj.* base; low-minded; contemptible. [A.S. *mǣne*, false; wicked.]

**mean** (*mēn*), **(meant** (*mĕnt*), **mean'-ing),** *v.* to intend; to purpose; to signify. **mean'-ing,** *n.* intention; signification. [A.S. *mǣnan*, to mean; to signify.]

**mean** (*mēn*), *n.* the middle: *adj.* belonging to the middle; moderate. **means,** *n. pl.* what one has to live on, or to carry out one's purpose; revenue; agency; instrument. **mean'-time,** *n.* the interval between two given times: *adv.* **mean'-while,** *adv.* in the interval. **by all means,** certainly; without a doubt. **by no means,** certainly not. **the golden mean,** the middle course; a wise moderation. [F. < L. *mediānus* < *medius*, middle.]

**me-an'-der,** *n.* a winding way or course (*esp.* of a stream); a maze: *v.* **(-dered, -der-ing),** to run or flow in a winding course; (in speaking) to wander away from the point. **me-an'-der-ing,** *n.* [L. *Mæander* < Gr. *Maiandros*, a very winding river in Asia Minor.]

**meant** (*mĕnt*), *p.t.* and *p. part.* of **mean.**

**mea'-sles** (*mē'-zls*), *n. pl.* a contagious fever accompanied by an eruption of red spots on the skin. **meas'-ly,** *adj.* infected with —; poor; contemptible; of little value. **meas'-li-ness,** *n.* [D.]

**meas'-ure** (*mezh'-*), *n.* the extent or dimensions of a thing; a standard of

measurement; a definite unit of capacity or extent; the quantity contained in such a standard; an instrument for measuring; the measurements necessary to make an article (as of dress, etc.); (in politics) a proposal, plan, or means by which an end is brought about; a law, statute, or Act of Parliament; a quantity or number contained in another an exact number of times; a dance (to time or measure); (in geology) a series of strata or beds: *v.* **(-ured, -ur-ing),** to find the size or quantity of. **meas'-ur-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be measured. **measurable distance,** one able to be estimated and so provided for. **meas'-ured,** *adj.* steady; uniform; regular in movement; (of speech) deliberate. **meas'-ure-less,** *adj.* unable to be measured; vast. **meas'-ure-ment,** *n.* the act, or the result, of measuring. **greatest common measure** [the **G.C.M.**], the greatest quantity or highest number contained in each of two or more numbers an exact number of times. **in a —,** to some degree or extent. **to — swords with,** to try one's skill against. **to take measures,** to adopt means (to gain some end). **to take one's —,** to find out, or to estimate, one's worth or capabilities. **within —,** moderately. **[**F. <L. *mensūra,* a measure<*mētior,* I measure.**]**

**meat** (*mēt*), *n.* food; the flesh of animals eaten as food. **meat-fly,** *n.* the blue-bottle fly, the larva of which is the **meat-maggot. meat-offering,** *n.* (among the Jews) a sacrifice of flesh. **meat-safe,** *n.* a cupboard for storing meat. **meat-screen,** *n.* (in cooking) a metal screen placed behind meat, when roasted in front of the fire, to reflect back the heat. **meat-tea,** *n.* a tea at which meat is served: sometimes called a "high-tea." **meat'-y** (*-i*), *adj.* full of meat; having the flavour of meat. **inside meat,** (of animals and birds) those internal organs which are eaten (as heart, liver, kidneys, sweetbreads, tongue, tripe, giblets, etc.). **broken meat,** portions of cooked food, cut up for the table, but not used. **meat juice,** the juices of good, raw beef extracted by means of cold water, then concentrated by heat, and flavoured. **white meat,** veal, poultry, and some game (with white flesh), as compared with red meats (beef and mutton). **[**A.S. *mete,* food.**]**

**Mec'-ca,** *n.* the birth-place of the great prophet Mohammed (570—632 A.D.); hence, a place of pilgrimage for those who believe in him; any place of outstanding interest, trade, etc. to which persons resort in large numbers.

**mech.,** mechanics.

**me-chan'-ic** (*-kan'-*), *adj.* belonging to machines: *n.* a skilled workman; an artificer; an artisan; (in some factories) a repairer of machinery. **me-chan'-i-cal,** *adj.* belonging to, or like, a machine; unintelligent; done from force of habit. **me-chan'-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* in an unintelligent manner. **mech-an-i'-cian** (*mek-an-ish'-an*), *n.* one skilled in the making of, or in the use of, machines; the driver of a motor-car. **me-chan'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science (of machines, motions, and forces). **mech'-an-ism** (*mek'-an-izm*), *n.* mechanical action; the arrangement and action of the parts of a machine. **mechanical drawing,** drawing done with the help of rulers, compasses, etc. **mechanical powers,** the six simple forms of machines, *viz.*, lever, inclined plane, pulley, wheel and axle, wedge, and screw. **Mechanics' Institutions,** institutions formed originally (about 1823) for the education of working-men, mechanics, and others, by means of classes, lectures, etc. [Note:—Their places are now taken largely by Technical Institutes.] **[**O.F.<L. *mēchanĭcus*<root of **machine.]**

**mech'-lin** (*mĕk'-*), *n.* and *adj.* the kind of pillow-lace manufactured at *Mechlin* or *Malines,* in Belgium.

**med'-al,** *n.* metal worked in the form of a coin: often given as a prize or reward of merit, or prepared as a memento of some event. **me-dal'-li-on,** *n.* a large medal; a large, round tablet (often containing a portrait). **med'-al-list** (not **-ist**), *n.* one who has gained a medal (prize); an engraver of medals; one skilled in the knowledge of medals. **[**F. *médaille*<L. *metallum,* metal.**]**

**med'-dle (-dled, -dling),** *v.* to interfere in any matter (*esp.* in an officious manner); to interfere where one has no business. **med'-dler,** *n.* one who —. **med'-dle-some,** *adj.* given to meddling. **[**O.F.<L. *misceo,* I mingle.**]**

**med-i-æ'-val** (*mĕd-ĭ-ē'-*, or *mē-dĭ-ē'-*), or **med-i-ae'-,** or **med-i-e'-,** *adj.* relating to

the Middle Ages, *i.e.* from about the 5th to the middle of the 16th century A.D. **med-i-æ'-val-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the system of living, government, art, etc., in the Middle Ages. [L. *mĕdius*, middle + *ævum*, an age.]

**me'-di-al,** *adj.* relating to the mean, middle, or average. **me'-di-an,** *adj.* occupying a middle position. **median wing—coverts,** (of a bird) the middle row of feathers in the wing, covering the insertion of the flight feathers. [L. *mĕdius*, middle.]

**me'-di-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to come between; to try to settle a dispute, or to reconcile. **me-di-a'-tion,** *n.* the act of —; intercession on behalf of another. **me'-di-a-tor,** *n.* one who intervenes between two parties for the purpose of reconciling them; one who settles a dispute by mediation. **me-di-a-to'-ri-al,** *adj.* of a mediator. [L. *mĕdius*, middle.]

**med'-i-cal,** *adj.* relating to medicine or to healing; containing that which heals. **med'-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **me-dic'-a-ment,** *n.* a means of healing; a medicine. **med'-i-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to give medicine to; to impregnate with a medicinal substance. **med'-i-ca-tive** (*-că-tiv*), *adj.* relating to healing. **med'-i-co,** *n.* a doctor of medicine; a medical student. **medical man,** a man properly qualified to practise medicine or surgery. **Medical Officer of Health,** a medical man appointed by a Local Authority to assist in carrying out the Public Health Acts. **medical practitioner,** a medical man in active practice. [*See* **medicine.**]

**med'-i-cine** (*mĕd'-sĭn*, or *mĕd'-ĭ-sĭn*), *n.* the art of preventing, curing, or alleviating disease; any substance used in the treatment of disease; (among the Red-Indians) a charm. **me-dic'-i-nal** (*-dĭs'-ĭ-*), *adj.* relating to —; fitted to cure, or to lessen, disease or pain. **medicine chest,** a box for containing medicines, so as to have them at hand when needed. **medicine man,** among savage nations (*esp.* the Red-Indians) a man supposed to possess magical powers. **medicinal spring,** one, the water of which contains dissolved minerals useful for certain medical purposes. **domestic medicine,** the treatment of ailments by simple household remedies. **patent —,** a medicine upon which a tax (represented by a stamp) is paid to the Government for special permission to make it. [NOTE:—The stamp is not a Government guarantee of the quality of the medicine.] [F. < L. *mĕdicīna*, medicine < *mĕdeor*, I heal.]

**me-di-o'-cre** (*-ō'-kĕr*), *adj.* of moderate or middling quality or ability; neither bad nor good; common-place; ordinary. **me-di-oc'-ri-ty** (*-rĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a moderate degree of ability, skill, etc.; a person of little power or importance. [L. *mĕdiocris*, middling < *mĕdius*, middle.]

**med'-i-tate** (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to think carefully about something. **med-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of —; thought; reflection. **med'-i-ta-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* given to meditation. [L. *mĕditor*, I meditate.]

**me'-di-um,** *n.* (*pl.* **me'-di-ums,** or **me'-di-a**), the middle; means; an agent; a person by whom communications are conducted; the ether; any liquid in which animals live and move; any intervening substance through which a force acts, or impressions are conveyed to the senses; (in spiritualism) a person by means of whom spirits are supposed to make themselves seen or heard: *adj.* mediocre. **medium of exchange,** money or representatives of money (as bank notes, cheques, bills, etc.). **circulating medium,** money (coins or notes). [L. *mĕdium*, the midst < *mĕdius*, middle]

**me-djid'-i-e** (*mē-jĭd'-ĭ-ē*, or *mĕj'-ĭ-dē*), *n.* a Turkish order of knighthood; a Turkish silver coin, equal to 20 piastres, about 3/8. [T.]

**med'-lar,** *n.* a small tree of the rose family bearing a fruit like a pear. [O.F. < L. < Gr. *mespĭlŏn.*]

**med'-ley,** *n.* a confused mixture of things. [< the root of **meddle.**]

**mé-doc'** (*mā-dŏk'*), *n.* a French wine (a claret) produced in the district of *Médoc*, in S.W. France.

**me-dul'-la,** *n.* marrow (filling the cavities of the bones); pith. **me-dul'-lar** and **me-dul'-la-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adjs.* of the nature, or appearance, of marrow. **medullary rays,** (in timber trees [exogens]) the vertical plates or bands of tissue which pass from the pith to the bark, commonly called the "silver grain." [L. *medulla*, marrow < *mĕdius*, middle.]

**Me-du'-sa,** *n.* (in mythology) a Gorgon,

whose head turned into stone those who looked upon it; (with small **m**) a kind of jelly-fish (*pl.* **-sas,** or **-sæ**). [Gr.]

**meed,** *n.* reward; wages. [A.S. *mēd*, reward.]

**meek,** *adj.* of mild, gentle disposition and temper; submissive; humble. **meek'-ly,** *adv.* **meek'-ness,** *n.* [Ic. *mjūkr*, soft, mild.]

**meer'-schaum** (*mēr'-shum*), *n.* a white, lightish clay used for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes; a tobacco-pipe made of it. [G. *Meer-schaum*, sea-foam: formerly supposed to be the petrified foam of the sea.]

**meet,** *adj.* fitting; proper. **meet'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *gemet*, fit, proper<*metan*, to measure.]

**meet (met, meet'-ing),** *v.* to come together; to come upon (a person going in the opposite direction); to come to an agreement; to come up to, or be even with; to equal; to satisfy: *n.* place of meeting; an assembly of horsemen and hounds (for hunting), of cyclists (for a run), and of sportsmen (for various purposes). **meet'-ing,** *n.* **meeting-house,** *n.* a place of assembly; a place of worship (*esp.* amongst the Society of Friends [Quakers], and formerly amongst Dissenters). [A.S. *mētan*, to find, come upon.]

**meg'-a-fog,** *n.* a fog-signal for light-houses or coast-stations, having megaphones (*q.v.*) that point in several directions. [Gr. *mĕgas*, great+**fog.**]

**meg-a-lith'-ic,** *adj.* consisting, or composed, of **meg'-a-liths** or great stones (said *esp.* of ancient monuments so formed). [Gr. *mĕgas*, great+*lĭthos*, a stone.]

**meg-a-lo-ma'-ni-a** (*-nĭ-ă*), *n.* the anxious striving after the great or magnificent; the passion for "big things"; the insane conceit that oneself is a great personage. [Gr. *mĕgas*, great+*mănia*, madness.]

**meg'-a-phone** (*-fōn*), *n.* an instrument (a kind of large speaking-trumpet) for enabling sounds to be heard a long distance away. [Gr. *mĕgas*, great+*phōnē*, sound.]

**me-gass',** *n.* the refuse of the sugar-cane after the sugar is extracted, used for making into pulp for paper. [Corrupted from Sp. *bagazo*<*bagaze*, rubbish.]

**meg-a-the'-ri-um** (*-thē'-rĭ-*), *n.* a fossil extinct animal (quadruped) of great size, one of the mammalia. [Gr. *mĕgas*, great+*thērĭon*, a wild animal.]

**me'-grim** (*mē'-*), *n.* a neuralgic pain in the head; sick-headache; in *pl.* low spirits; terrifying fancies; a sudden sickness of a horse at work; the staggers, or vertigo. [F. *migraine*, headache< Gr. *hēmikranion*, half the cranium or skull.]

**mein Herr** (*mīn hār*), Sir, (in *pl.* **meine Herren** (*mī'-nā hā'-rĕn*), Sirs, Messrs.). [G.]

**Meis'-ter-sing-er** (*mīs'-tĕr-*), *n.* a member of a German guild or society of poets and musicians, which flourished in Germany from the 14th to the 16th cent. [G. *Meister*, master+**singer.**]

**mel'-an-chol-y** (*-kŏl-ĭ*), *n.* a feeling of great dullness or low spirits; sadness; gloom: *adj.* gloomy; dismal; in low spirits. **mel-an-cho'-li-a** (*-kō'-lĭ-ă*), *n.* a nervous disease, marked by great depression of spirits; a form of insanity. [Gr. *mĕlas*, black+*chŏlē*, bile.]

***mé-lange'*** (*mā-lâńzh'*), *n.* [F.] a mixture; a medley. [F. *mêler*, to mix.]

**mel'-an-ism,** *n.* darkness of skin. **me-lan'-ic,** *adj.* having dark hair and skin. **mel-a-no'-sis,** *n.* a deposit of black pigment in the tissues of the body. **me-las'-ma,** *n.* a skin disease, marked by dark discoloration in spots. [Gr.]

**mê-lée'** (*mā-lā'*), *n.* [F.] a confused, hand-to-hand struggle of two or more bodies of fighters; a skirmish. [F.< *mêler*, to mix; *cf.* **meddle.**]

**mel'-in-ite,** *n.* a powerful explosive (much used in filling war-shells), composed of picric acid and gun-cotton, and yellow like a quince. [F.<Gr. *mēlŏn*, an apple, a quince.]

**me'-li-o-rate (-ra-ted, -ra-ting),** *v.* to make better; to improve; to become better. *Cf.* **ameliorate. me-li-o-ra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *mĕlior*, better.]

**mel-lif'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* bearing, or producing, honey. **mel-lif'-ic,** *adj.* honey-making. [L. *mel*, honey+*fĕro*, I bear.]

**mel-lif'-lu-ent,** *adj.* flowing with honey, or sweetness; smooth. **mel-lif'-lu-ence,** *n.* [L. *mel*, honey+*flŭo*, I flow.]

**mel'-low,** *adj.* ripe and soft; well matured; genial; soft to the touch: *v.* **(-lowed, -low-ing),** to make —. **mel-low-ness,** *n.* [?; the M.E. form is *melwe*.]

**mel'-o-dra-ma** (*-drâ-mă*), *n.* a drama in which there are striking, sensational, and emotional incidents and effects (formerly combined with music of similar character). **mel-o-dra-mat'-ic,** *adj.* of the nature of —; sensational; unnatural. **mel-o-dram'-a-tist,** *n.* a writer or composer of —. [F. < Gr. *mĕlos*, a song + **drama.**]

**mel'-o-dy** (*-dĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-dies**) (*-dĭz*), sweet sound; musical air or tune. **mel-od'-ic,** *adj.* **me-lo'-di-on,** *n.* a small kind of American organ; a kind of accordion. **me-lo'-di-ous** (*-dĭ-us*), *adj.* full of melody; sweet-sounding; musical; pleasing to the ear. **mel'-o-dist,** *n.* a writer or singer of melodies. [F. < L. < Gr. *melōdia*, a tune, song.]

**mel'-on** (*-un*), *n.* a large, round, soft, juicy fruit (a kind of cucumber); the plant which bears it. **water-melon,** *n.* a very large melon full of a sweet, watery juice. [F. < L. < Gr. *mēlon*, an apple, from the shape of the fruit.]

**melt (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to make liquid, or to dissolve, by the application of heat; to become liquid; to soften; to waste away; to overwhelm with grief or sorrow; to yield to entreaty. **melting-pot,** *n.* one used for melting (metals, etc.); a crucible. **melting-point,** *n.* the temperature at which a substance changes from solid to liquid. **to put a question (or subject) into the melting-pot,** to cause it to be considered or debated thoroughly. **melted butter,** a white sauce made of flour and milk, with butter added. [A.S. *meltan.*]

**mel'-ton,** *n.* a kind of stout cloth, without nap, for men's coats or jackets: *adj.* as in **melton cloth; melton jacket,** etc. [< *Melton Mowbray*, a town in Leicestershire, where originally made.]

**mem.,** *see* **memo.**

**mem'-ber,** *n.* a limb or part of the body; one of a company or society. **mem'-bered** (*-bĕrd*), *n.* having limbs. **Member of Parliament [M.P.],** a representative of a borough, county, etc., sitting in the House of Commons. **mem'-ber-ship,** *n.* the state or condition of being a —; the members of a body regarded as a whole. [F. < L. *membrum*, a limb.]

**mem'-brane,** *n.* a thin skin or tissue which covers or lines various organs of an animal body, or of a vegetable. **mem-bra'-ne-ous** (*-brā'-nē-us*), or **mem'-bra-nous** (*-bră-nus*), *adjs.* belonging to, consisting of, or like, membrane. [F. < L. *membrāna*, a skin covering a limb.]

**me-men'-to,** *n.* (*pl.* **-toes,** or **-tos**), something which reminds one of a past event or condition, or of an absent person. [L. *memento*, remember thou.]

***me-men'-to mo'-ri,*** [L.] (*lit* = remember to die); remember death; be mindful of death: *n.* a warning of death; a reminder of death, such as a skull.

**mem'-o,** *n.* (*pl.* **mem'-os**), or **mem.** (*pl.* **mems.**), a memorandum, *q.v.*

**mem'-oir** (*-wŏr*, or *mem'-oir*), *n.* a short history of a (living) person's life; an obituary notice (*i.e.*, of a dead person); (in *pl.*) a record of events, or of the transactions of a society. **mem'-oir-ist,** *n.* a writer of memoirs. [F. *mémoire* < L. *mĕmŏria*, memory.]

***mem-or-a-bil'-i-a,*** *n. pl.* memorable or noteworthy things. [L.]

**mem'-o-ra-ble** (*-ră-bl*), *adj.* worthy of being remembered. **mem'-or-a-bly,** *adv.* [*See* **memory.**]

**mem-o-ran'-dum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-da,** less correctly, **-dums**), a short note to help the memory; a brief note of some transaction or decision, or the document containing it. **memorandum of association,** (in connection with a Limited Liability Company) a document containing the name, address of office, and objects of the Company, etc. [L.]

***me-mo'-ri-a tech'-ni-ca*** (*tĕk'-nĭ-kă*), [L.] = technical memory; a contrivance for aiding the memory; mnemonics.

***me-mor'-i-ter,*** *adv.* [L.] by heart; from memory.

**mem'-o-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* the faculty or power of remembering; remembrance; keeping in mind; time within which past things can be remembered. **me-mo'-ri-al,** *adj.* bringing to memory: *n.* a monument (or other means) for recalling to memory; a written statement forming the basis of a petition or remonstrance. **me-mo'-ri-al-ist,** *n.* one who addresses or presents a memorial. **me-mo'-ri-al-ize (-ized, -iz-ing),** *v.* to present a memorial to. **mem'-or-ize (-ized, -iz-ing),** *v.* to commit to memory. **Memorial Day,** (in U.S.A.) a day set apart for honouring the memories of those who fell in the great Civil War (1861—5). [L. *mĕmŏria.*]

**mem-sahib** (*-sâ'-hĭb*), *n.* a European

married lady in India; (in India) the mistress of a house. [*mem* = Ma'am + **sahib.**]

**men'-ace** (*-ăs*), **(-aced, -a-cing),** *v.* to threaten: *n.* a threat; a show of an intention to do harm. [F. < L. *minăciæ*, threats.]

***mé-nage'*** (*mā-nâzh'*), *n.* a household; management or arrangements of a household. [F. *ménage*, a household < L. *mansio*, a dwelling. *cf.* **mansion.**]

**me-nag'-er-ie** (*-naj'-er-ĭ*), *n.* a collection of wild animals (*esp.* for exhibition); a place where such animals are kept. [*See* ***ménage.***]

**mend (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to correct a fault; to set right; to repair; to improve: *n. esp.* in phrase **on the mend,** improving (in health, character, etc.). **mend'-a-ble,** *adj* capable of improvement; that can be mended. **mend'-ing,** *n.* things to be mended; the act of repairing. [< **amend,** *q.v.*]

**men-da'-cious** (*-dā'-shus*), *adj.* given to speaking falsely; lying. **men-dac'-i-ty** (*-das'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* untruthfulness; falsehood; deceit. [L. *mendax*, lying.]

**Men'-del-ism,** *n.* a term used to denote certain principles and peculiarities of heredity (*q.v.*) and variation from type, first noted by G. J. *Mendel* (1822—84), an abbot of Brünn, in Austria, and made known in 1900, after his death. **Men-de'-li-an,** *adj.*

**men'-di-cant,** *adj.* begging: *n.* a beggar; one who is in extreme want; a begging friar. **men'-di-can-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* beggary. **men-dic'-i-ty** (*-dis'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being a beggar. **mendicant orders,** religious communities (*esp.* in the R.C. Church) which give up their property and depend on alms for their support: the chief are:—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustinians. [L. *mendīcus*, a beggar.]

**men'-hir** (*-hēr*), *n.* a tall, massive, upright stone set up (anciently) either singly, or in groups or circles, as a memorial. [W. *maen*, stone + *hir*, long.]

**me'-ni-al** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* a house servant; a person of servile disposition; one performing servile work: *adj.* servile; mean; degrading. [< the root of ***ménage.***]

**men-in-gi'-tis** (*-jī'-*), *n.* an inflammation of the membrane of the brain or the spine. **cerebro-spinal-meningitis,** *see* under **cerebellum.** [Gr. *mēningx*, a membrane.]

**men'-i-ver,** same as **miniver.**

***men'-sa et tho'-ro*** (or ***to'-ro***), [L.] (from) bed and board: in full, ***a mensa et toro,*** a legal phrase used by a judge in pronouncing a decree of separation of husband and wife.

***mens con'-sci-a rec'-ti,*** [L.] a mind conscious of (being) right.

***mens sa'-na in cor'-po-re sa'-no,*** [L.] = a sound mind in a sound [healthy] body.

**men'-su-ra-ble** (*-shŭ-ră-bl*), *adj.* able to be measured; measurable. **men'-su-ral,** *adj.* pertaining to measuring. **men'-su-ra'-tion,** *n.* the science of measuring (lines [length], surfaces [area] and solids [capacity]). [L. *mensūra*, a measuring. *cf.* **measure.**]

**men'-tal,** *adj.* of, or relating to, the mind. **men-tal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* intellectual activity or power. **men'-tal-ly,** *adv.* in the mind; as regards the mind. **mental arithmetic,** arithmetic performed in the mind only, and without the help of written figures. **mental defectives,** those whose brains are imperfectly developed, and often remain so through life. **mental deficiency,** (of children, idiots, etc.) a state in which the mind is undeveloped in one or more directions. **mental reservation,** withholding of part of the truth as to one's knowledge, opinions, or intentions; a statement made with the intention to deceive; a white lie. [F. < L. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.]

**men'-thol,** *n.* a camphor-like substance, obtained from oil of peppermint: it is used to relieve neuralgic pains. [G. < L. *mentha*, mint.]

**men'-tion** (*-shŭn*), **(-tioned, -tion-ing),** *v.* to speak about; to refer to: *n.* a remark (about); a brief notice; a hint. **men'-tion-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able, or fit, to be mentioned. **honourable —,** (at an exhibition or examination) praise or commendation for work, which, though good, is not good enough for a prize. [F. < L. *mentio* < *mens*, mind.]

**men'-tor,** *n.* one who advises faithfully and wisely; a wise counsellor; a guide. **men-to'-ri-al,** *adj.* [< *Mentor*, the friend and counsellor of Ulysses in Homer's epic poem "The Odyssey."]

**men'-u** (*men'-ū*, or, more correctly, *muh-nū'*), *n.* (*pl.* **-us**), a bill of fare; a list

of cooked foods (at a restaurant, etc.). [F. *menu*, a list of minute particulars; a bill of fare < L. *minūtus*, minute.]

**me-phis-to-phe'-li-an** (*-fis-tō-fē'-*), *adj.* of *Mephistopheles*, a diabolic spirit in legendary story, and *esp.* in Goethe's (1749—1832) dramatic poem, "Faust"; diabolical; malignantly sarcastic; cynical; scoffing.

**me-phi'-tis** (*-fī'-*), *n.* a poisonous stench; a noxious exhalation from the ground, from decaying matter, etc. **me-phit'-ic** (*-fit'-*), *adj.* of mephitis; noxious; pestilential. [L. *mephītis*, noxious exhalation from the ground.]

**mer.**, meridian.

**mer'-can-tile** (*-kăn-*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, merchants, or to trade and commerce; commercial; mercenary. **mercantile agency**, an agency for getting information about merchants and tradesmen for the use of those who sell to them. **mercantile law**, points of law in connection with the dealings of merchants with each other. **mercantile marine**, ships and sailors employed in commerce. [F. < L. *merx*, merchandise.]

**Mer-ca'-tor's Pro-jec'-tion**, a method of representing the globular surface of the earth on a plane, with the meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude all as parallel straight lines. **Mercator's Chart**, one in which the surface of the earth, or a portion of it, is so represented. [< Gerard *Mercator*, a Flemish geographer (1512—1594).]

**mer'-ce-na-ry** (*-sĕ-na-rĭ*), *adj.* greedy of gain; influenced by a love of gain; selfish; working for pay or gain only: *n.* a soldier hired for foreign service. [F. < L. *mercēnārius* < *mercēs*, pay.]

**mer'-cer** (*-sĕr*), *n.* one who sells silks, woollens, and small wares. **mer'-cer-y** (*-sĕr-ĭ*), *n.* goods of the kinds sold by a —. [F. < root of **merchant.**]

**mer'-cer-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to prepare cotton fibres with a chemical (caustic soda), which causes the fabrics woven from them to have a high gloss like silk. **mer-cer-i-za'-tion**, *n.* [< John *Mercer* (1791—1866), a calico-printer and chemist, who patented the process in 1851.]

**mer'-chant**, *n.* a trader (*esp.* in large quantities of goods or with foreign countries); a merchant-vessel. **mer'-chan-dise**, *n.* goods dealt in by merchants. **mer'-chant-a-ble**, *adj.* suitable for sale. **mer'-chant-man**, *n.* a trading vessel (as contrasted with a man-of-war). **merchant prince**, a man who has made (or is making) a great fortune as a merchant. **merchant service**, the mercantile marine of a country. **merchant tailor**, a tailor who supplies cloth for the clothes which he makes. [F. < L. *mercor*, I trade.]

**mer'-cu-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* quicksilver; (with cap.) the planet nearest the Sun. **mer-cu'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-al*), *adj.* of, belonging to, or resembling, the god *Mercury* (the messenger of the gods); of lively, active disposition; resembling quicksilver; sprightly; fickle; changeable. **mer-cu'-ri-al-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to affect (or treat) with mercury, or with the vapour of mercury. **mer-cu'-ric**, *adj.* containing —. **mercury-vapour-lamp**, *n.* an electric incandescent lamp in which the vapour of mercury is caused to incandesce.

**mer'-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* pity; compassion; forgiveness. **mer'-ci-ful**, *adj.* showing — or pity. **mer'-ci-less**, *adj.* without —; unfeeling; cruel. **mer'-ci-less-ly**, *adv.* **mercy-seat**, *n.* the covering of the Jewish Ark of the Covenant (*Exodus* xxv. 17), whence God's favour was often shown to the Israelites; the throne of God. **at the — of**, entirely in the power of (another). **sister of mercy**, a member of a religious community, who tends the sick and looks after the poor, etc. [F. *merci* < L. *mercēs*, pay, reward.]

**mere**, *n.* a pool; a small lake. [A.S. *mere*, a lake.]

**mere**, *adj.* nothing but. **mere'-ly**, *adv.* solely; simply; without anything else. [L. *mĕrus*, pure, unmixed.]

**mer-e-tri'-cious** (*-trish'-us*), *adj.* enticing or alluring by false show; gay and deceitful; unreal; tawdry. [L. *mercēs*, gain.]

**merge** (*mĕrj*), (**merged, mer'-ging**), *v.* to swallow up or absorb; to sink or cause to sink in; to make or become part of. [L. *mergo*, I dip, plunge.]

**me-rid'-i-an**, *adj.* of mid-day; raised to the highest point: *n.* an imaginary circle passing round the earth (or the sky) through the two poles (N. and S.); the highest point. **First —**, (in England) that passing through Greenwich, from

which longitudes are reckoned east and west. **magnetic meridian,** one passing through the two magnetic poles of the earth. **me-rid'-i-o-nal,** *adj.* pertaining to the meridian; southerly. [F.<L. *meridiānus,* pertaining to mid-day< *meridiēs,* mid-day.]

**me-ringue'** (*-rang'*), *n.* a small dish or cake in which pounded sugar and the white of eggs are the chief ingredients; a pudding or tart covered with this compound. ***meringue glacée*** (*glâ-sā'*), ice-cream in a casing of meringue. [F.]

**me-ri'-no** (*-rē'-*), *n.* a sheep with very fine wool; a soft woollen material originally woven from its wool, used for women's dresses and for underclothing: *adj.* [Sp.<L.L. *majorīnus*<L. *major,* greater.]

**mer'-it (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to deserve; to earn; to be entitled to receive as a reward, or as a punishment; to have a just claim or title to: *n.* excellence; worth; value; that which one has earned: in *pl.* the essential circumstances (of a case). **mer-i-to'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* possessing merit; deserving (reward or praise). **in order of merit,** in a list or class, the best being first. **Order of Merit [O.M.],** an order (instituted 1902) to recognize conspicuous naval, military, literary, or scientific services of British subjects. [F.<L. *mĕreo,* I deserve.]

**merle** (*mĕrl*), *n.* the blackbird. [F.<L. *merŭla,* a blackbird.]

**mer'-lin,** *n.* a species of small hawk. [F. ?<L. *merŭla.*]

**mer'-maid,** *n.* (*m.* **mer'-man**), a sea-maid; a fabulous being, having the upper part of the body like that of a woman, and the lower like that of a fish. [A.S. *mere,* a pool, lake+**maid.**]

**mer'-ry,** *adj.* very gay and lively; sportive; cheerful; jovial; causing merriment. **mer'-ri-ly** (*-rĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* **mer'-ri-ment,** *n.* **merry-andrew,** or **merry-man,** *n.* a buffoon. **merry-go-round,** *n.* a ring of hobby-horses, caused to revolve, on which children, etc., ride at fairs. **merry-making,** *n.* a frolic; a gay festival. **merry-thought,** *n.* the forked (V-shaped) bone of a fowl's breast (used sportively as an omen). **the — dancers,** the Aurora Borealis. **to make —,** to feast with mirth. [A.S. *myrige,* pleasant.]

**mer'-sa-line** (*-lĭn*), *n.* a mercerized fabric used for dress-linings, etc. [*See* **mercerize.**]

**mery,** *n.* a silk material (for ladies' dresses and dress trimmings), a shortened form of ***sat-in' mer-veill-eux'*** (*măr-vā-yuh'*) = exceedingly fine satin. [F. *merveilleux,* marvellous, wonderful.]

***més-al-li-ance'*** (*māz-al-lĭ-aṅs'*), *n.* [F.] a mis-alliance; an unequal marriage (one in which the two parties differ greatly in fortune, rank, or social position).

**mes'-en-ter-y,** *n.* the membrane which keeps the small intestines in position. **mes-en-ter'-ic,** *adj.* [L.<Gr. *mĕsos,* middle+*enterion,* an intestinal membrane.]

**mesh,** *n.* (*pl.* **-es**), one of the holes or openings (or the knots and cords) forming a net; network: *v.* **(meshed, mesh'-ing),** to catch in a net; to ensnare. **mesh-work,** *n.* network. [A.S. *max,* or *masc,* a net.]

**mes'-mer-ize** (*-iz*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to place a subject or person (by acting on the nervous system) in such a state of body and mind that he is under the control of the operator; to fill with astonishment; to hold spell-bound with astonishment. **mes-mer'-ic,** *adj.* **mes'-mer-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the act or process of mesmerizing; hypnotism. **mes'-mer-ist,** *n.* **mes'-mer-i-zer,** *n.* [<F. A. *Mesmer,* an Austrian physician (1733—1815) who introduced the system.]

**mesne** (*mēn*), *adj.* belonging to the *mean,* or middle; generally used as a law term; intermediate. **A mesne lord** is one who holds land from a superior, and lets the whole or part of it to an inferior. [O.F.<L. *mediānus*<*medius,* middle.]

**mess,** *n.* a mixture (*esp.* of a disagreeable kind); a disorderly medley; a dish of food served up; a number of persons who regularly take their meals together: *v.* **(messed, mess'-ing),** to eat together at one table; to make a muddle of; to dirty or soil (a thing). **mess'-mate,** *n.* one who eats (together with others) at the same table. **mes'-sy,** *adj.* disorderly and untidy; dirty. [O.F.<L. *mitto, missum,* I send.]

**mess'-age,** *n.* a communication sent; an official communication (*e.g.,* from the Sovereign to Parliament, or the President's Message or Address to Congress, U.S.A.). **mes'-sen-ger,** *n.* a person

who conveys a —. **King's** (or **Queen's**) **messenger,** an official who carries despatches to or from the sovereign. [F.< L. *mitto, missum,* I send.]

**Mes-si'-ah** (*-sī'-ă*), *n.* (or **-as**), the Anointed One; the Christ. **Mes-si-an'-ic** (*-sĭ-*), *adj.* of, or relating to, the —. **Mes-si'-ah-ship,** *n.* the character or office of the Messiah as the Saviour of the World. [H. *māshakh,* to anoint.]

**Mes'-sieurs** (*mĕs' syŭrz,* in customary English pronunciation: the F. is *mā-syuh'*), *n. pl.* of **Monsieur** (*moṅ-syur'*), Mr. [F.]

**Messrs.** (*mĕs'-ĕrz,* not *mezh'-urz, mĕsh'-ĕrz,* nor *mĕsh'-yrz*), [F.] = Sirs; Gentlemen. [Abbreviation of **Messieurs.**]

**mes'-suage** (*-swāj*), *n.* a dwelling-house with its outbuildings and lands attached. [< root of **mansion.**]

**met.,** metronome.

**meta-, met-, meth-,** *pref.* [Gr.] among; with; often implies change.

**met-a-bol'-ic,** *adj.* relating to change or metamorphosis (of insects, etc.). **me-tab'-ol-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* a general name for the chemical changes that take place in a living organism. [Gr. *meta-* + *ballō,* I throw.]

**met-a-car'-pus,** *n.* that part of the hand between the fingers and the wrist containing the **met-a-car'-pal bones.** [Gr.]

**met-a-cen'-tre** (*-sen'-tr*), *n.* the point in a floating body (above the centre of gravity) on which its stability depends. [Gr. *meta-* + **centre.**]

**met'-al,** *n.* a hard, opaque, fusible, (and often) shining mineral (as gold, etc.); broken stones for mending roads; molten iron or brass ready for casting; molten glass ready for blowing or casting; in *pl.* the rails of a railway or tram-road: *v.* (**-alled, -al-ling**), to cover or repair roads with broken stones. **me-tal'-lic,** *adj.* of, or like, metal; ringing; clanging; clear-sounding; lustrous. **me-tal'-li-cize** (*-lī-sīz*), (**-cized, -ci-zing**), *v.* to convert into, or cover with, metal. **me-tal'-li-cized,** (of fabrics) with gold and silver threads interwoven. **met-al-lif'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* bearing, or producing, metals. **me-tal'-li-form,** *adj.* in metallic form. **met'-al-loid,** *n.* a non-metallic element; one of several elements which act (chemically) like metals. **met'-al-lur-gist,** *n.* a worker in metals. **met'-al-lur-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the art of working metals. **metallic oxide,** a compound of a metal and oxygen. **metallic salt,** a salt having a metal, or a metallic oxide, for base. **base metals,** iron, lead, zinc, and copper. **fusible metal,** an alloy of lead, tin, and bismuth that fuses at a very low temperature. [F. < L. *metallum* < Gr. *metallon,* a mine, metal.]

**me-tal'-lo-phone** (*-fōn*), *n.* a musical keyed instrument resembling a piano, but having metal bars instead of strings. [< **metal** + Gr. *phōnē,* sound.]

**met-a-mor'-pho-sis** (*-fō-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**) (*-sēz*), change from one shape, form, or state, into another. **met-a-mor'-phic,** *adj.* subject to change of form; (in geology) applied to the changes in stratified rocks, produced by heat, pressure, etc. **met-a-mor'-phose** (*-fōz,* or *-fōs*), (**-phosed, -pho-sing**), *v.* to change from one form or state into another. [L. < Gr. *meta-* + *morphē,* form.]

**met'-a-phor** (*-fŏr*), *n.* (in speech) a comparison made by putting one thing for another. **met-a-phor'-ic-al,** *adj.* of, pertaining to, or containing, metaphor; figurative. **met-a-phor'-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [F. < L. < Gr. *meta-* + *phĕrō,* I bear, carry.]

**met-a-phys'-ics** (*-ă-fĭz'-ĭks*), *n. pl.* the science which investigates the first principles of nature, thought, and existence. **met-a-phys'-i-cal,** *adj.* belonging to metaphysics; abstract. **met-a-phy-si'-cian** (*-zĭsh'-ŭn*), *n.* one who pursues the study of, or is versed in, —. [Gr. *meta-* + *phūsis,* nature.]

**me-ta'-yer,** *n.* a farmer who cultivates the soil on condition of paying a part (*usu.* half) of the produce instead of rent. [F. *métayer* < L. *medius,* middle.]

**mete** (**me'-ted, me'-ting**), *v.* to measure; to measure out. **mete-yard** (or **-wand**), *n.* a measuring-rod. **to mete out,** to distribute by measure; to allot (punishment, praise, reward, etc.). [A.S. *metan,* to measure; *cf.* L. *mētior,* I measure.]

**met-emp-sy-cho'-sis** (*-sĭ-kō'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**), the passing of the soul, after death, into some other animal body, as believed in by the Buddhists and other Eastern peoples. [Gr. *meta-* + *psychē,* soul.]

**me'-te-or,** *n.* a solid body (of stone, and

luminous) seen in the air; a fire-ball or shooting-star; anything that dazzles, or strikes with wonder. **me-te-or'-ic (-al)**, *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, meteors; proceeding from a meteor; flashing or blazing like a meteor; of short duration; passing rapidly. **meteoric iron,** iron found in meteoric stones. **meteoric shower,** a shower of falling-stars or meteors. **meteoric stone,** a mass of stone or iron which has fallen to the earth from space; an aerolite. **me'-te-or-o-lite** (*-līt*), *n.* a meteoric stone. **me-te-or-o-log'-i-cal** (*-lŏj'-*), *adj.* pertaining to the atmosphere, weather, and climate. **me-te-or-ol'-o-gist** (*-jist*), *n.* one skilled in meteorology. **me-te-or-ol'-o-gy** (*-jȳ*), *n.* the science of meteors; that branch of science which deals with the atmosphere, weather and climate. [F.<Gr. *mĕteōros*, raised from the ground.]

**me'-ter,** *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of gas, water, electricity, etc., consumed. **me'-ter-age,** *n.* the act of measuring (by a meter); the amount measured; the price paid for measuring, or for the use of a meter. **wet meter,** a gas-meter in which water forms an important part of the apparatus: no liquid is used in a **dry meter.** [*See* **metre.**]

**me-thinks',** *v.* it seems to me. **me-thought'** (*-thaut'*), *v.* (*p.t.*) it seemed to me. [A.S. *mē*, to me+*thyncan*, to seem.]

**meth'-od,** *n.* way; mode; rule; manner; classification. **me-thod'-ic (-al),** *adj.* arranged in, or working according to, a regular plan; orderly; formal. **Meth'-o-dist,** *n.* one of a sect of Christians originally founded (about 1729) by John Wesley (1703—91), professing strict regularity of life and practice; a Wesleyan. **Meth'-o-dism,** *n.* the principles and practices of the Methodists. **meth'-o-dize (-dized, -di-zing),** *v.* to reduce to method; to arrange in order. [F.< L.<Gr. *meta-*+*hŏdŏs*, a road, way.]

**me-thought'.** *See* **methinks.**

**meth'-yl** (*-īl*), *n.* the hypothetical radical of wood spirit. **meth'-y-la-ted spirit,** a mixture of nine parts of alcohol (spirit of wine) and one of wood-spirit (wood-naphtha, added to prevent people drinking it): it is used for burning and for making varnishes, etc. [Gr. *meta-*+*hūlē*, wood.]

**me-tic'-u-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* timid; afraid to make mistakes; hence, excessively careful or scrupulous. [Note:—This is quite a modern use of the word.] **me-tic-u-los'-i-ty** (*-los'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **me-tic'-u-lous-ly,** *adv.* with excessive care. [L. *mĕticulosus*<*mĕtus*, fear.]

**mé-tier'** (*mā-tyā'*), *n.* one's profession, calling, or business; that art, science, business, etc. in which one is specially skilled. [F. *métier*, trade, profession.]

**me-ton'-ic cycle.** *See* **lunar cycle.**

**me-ton'-y-my** (*-ĭ-mĭ*), *n.* a figure of speech in which one word is put for another related to it; the effect for the cause. **met-o-nym'-ic (-al),** *adj.* [L. <Gr. *meta-*+*ŏnŏmā*, a name.]

**Met. R.,** Metropolitan Railway, London.

**me'-tre** (*-tĕr*), or **me'-ter** (*-tĕr*), *n.* the regular succession of syllables in verse; musical tune; a French measure of length=39·37 (about 39⅜) inches. **met'-ric,** *adj.*, relating to the system of weights and measures (of which the metre is the unit) known as the **metric system,** a system (originally French) of weights and measures, based on the French mètre, and calculating by decimals or tens. **met'-ric-al,** *adj.* relating to metre (*esp.* in music). **common metre,** a verse of poetry of four lines, in which the number of syllables runs 8,6,8,6. **long —,** *see* **long. short —,** *see* **short.** [F.<L. *metrum*<Gr. *metrŏn*, a measure.]

**met'-ro-nome,** *n.* an instrument for measuring (beating) time in music. [Gr. *metrŏn*, measure+*nŏmŏs*, a law.]

**met-ro-nym'-ic** (*-nĭm'-ĭk*), *adj.* (of a personal name) derived from the name of one's mother or other female ancestor (as opposed to **patronymic,** *q.v.*). [Gr. *mētĕr*, mother+*ŏnŏmā*, name.]

**me-trop'-o-lis,** *n.* (*pl.* **-lis-es**), a capital city (the seat of the government) of a country; a chief city in a district; the see of a metropolitan bishop; a chief centre of some branch of trade or manufacture. **met-ro-pol'-i-tan,** *adj.* relating to, or belonging to, the —: *n.* the bishop or archbishop who is over the other bishops of a province (as the Archbishops of Canterbury and York). [L. <Gr. *mētĕr*, mother+*pŏlis*, a city=the mother-city.]

**met'-ro-style,** *n.* a mechanical piano-player, which enables the music to be

performed with variations of time and modulations of tone as intended by the composer; that part of a pianola which enables this to be done. [Gr. *mĕtron*, measure+**style.**]

**met'-tle** (*-tl*), *n.* spirit; courage; temper. **met'-tle-some,** *adj.* high-spirited. **to be put on one's —,** to be roused up to put forth one's best efforts. [A variation of **metal,** *q.v.*]

***me'-um et tu'-um,*** or ***meum* and *tuum,*** [L.] mine and thine.

**mew** (*mū*), or **sea-mew,** *n.* a sea-fowl; a gull. [A.S. *mēaw.*]

**mew** (*mū*), **(mewed, mew'-ing),** *v.* (of birds) to shed or cast (feathers): *n.* (in falconry) the cage in which hawks were confined when moulting. **mews,** *n. pl.* stables (formerly royal stables for falcons) where horses are kept. [O.F. *mue*, moulting<L. *mūto*, I change.]

**mew (mewed, mew'-ing),** *v.* to cry (as a cat): *n.* [Imit.]

**Mex.,** Mexico.

**me-ze'-re-on** (*mĕ-zē'-rĭ-*), *n.* a shrub with pinkish flowers and red berries: the bark is used in medicine. [F.<Ar.]

**mez'-za-nine** (*-nēn*, or *-nīn*), *n.* (in a building) a low story between two higher ones. [I.<L. *medius*, middle.]

**mez'-zo-** (*mĕd'-zō-*), *pref.* [I.] middle; half; mid-.

**mezzo-forte** (*-for'-tā*), *adj.* (in *mus.*) rather loud. **mezzo-soprano** (*mĕd'-zō-sō-prâ'-nō*), *n.* a quality of female singing voice, between soprano and contralto; a person having such a voice. **mezzo-tint** (*mĕd'-zō-*, or *mĕz'-ō-*), *n.* a method of engraving on copper (sometimes on steel) in imitation of painting in Indian-ink; an impression from a plate so produced. [L. *mĕdius*, middle.]

***mf,*** mezzo-forte [no full stop].

**M.F.,** Miners' Federation.

**M.F.H.,** Master of Fox-Hounds.

**Mgr.,** (less correctly, **Mngr.**), Monsignor, [I.]; Monseigneur, [F.], (in *pl.* **Mgrs.**) the ordinary title of certain Cardinals, Bishops, and Priests in the R.C. Church.

**mi-as'-ma** (*mī-ăz'-mă*), *n.* (*pl.* **-mas,** or **-ma-ta**), infectious particles or germs floating in the air, arising from diseased, decaying, or poisonous bodies, swamps, etc.; infection arising therefrom; the term is often applied to moral infection from vicious example or influence. **mi'-asm** (*-azm*), *n.* an abbreviated form. **mi-as'-mal** (*-ăz'-*), *adj.* [Gr.<*miainō*, I stain, pollute.]

**mi'-ca** (*-kă*), *n.* a shining mineral capable of being separated into thin transparent leaves or plates, which are sometimes used for glass. **mi-ca'-ce-ous** (*-shŭ-us*), *adj.* **mica-schist** (*-shĭst*), or **-slate,** *n.* a rock consisting of alternate layers of mica and quartz. [L. *mīca*, a crumb.]

***mi-carême'*** (*mē-kă-rām'*), *n.* mid-Lent. [F.]

**Mich.,** Michigan, U.S.A.

**Mich'-ael-mas** (*mik'-el-*), *n.* the day or feast in memory of *St. Michael* (the Archangel), 29th September (one of the four quarter-days in England).

**mick'-le,** *adj.* in great quantity; much: *n.* [A.S. *mycel.*]

**mi'-cro-,** *pref.* [Gr.] small.

**mi'-crobes,** *n. pl.* (the form **mi-crob'-i-on** (*pl.* **-a**) is now sometimes used) the name given to exceedingly small living beings (whether plant or animal) only to be perceived by a very powerful microscope, many of which are dangerous to health, though some are beneficial; bacteria. **mi-crob'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *mikros*, small.]

**mi'-cro-cosm** (*-kozm*), *n.* a little world (or universe); an abstract or epitome of the world; a human being, as supposed to be an epitome of the universe. **mi-cro-cos'-mic (-al),** *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *mikros*, small+*kosmos*, the world.]

**micro-farad** (*-far'-ad*), *n.* the one-millionth part of a farad, *q.v.* [Gr. *micro-*+**Farad.**]

**mi-crom'-e-ter,** *n.* an instrument for measuring very small distances, lengths, or angles, and often attached to other instruments. [Gr. *mikros*, small+*mĕtron*, a measure.]

**mi'-cron,** *n.* the millionth part of a metre (F. measure, *q.v.*). [Gr. *mikros*, small.]

**mi'-cro-or'-gan-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* an exceedingly small animal (animalcule) or plant. [Gr. *micro-*+**organism.**]

**mi'-cro-phone** (*-fōn*), *n.* a sound-magnifier which renders very faint sounds audible: it forms part of a telephone receiver. [Gr. *micro-*+*phōnē*, sound.]

**mi'-cro-scope,** *n.* a scientific optical instrument for magnifying to the eye the size of very small objects so as to render them clearly visible. **mi-cro-scop'-ic(-al),** *adj.* (of objects) suitable for examination under the —; visible

only under a —; very small. **mi-cros'-co-pist,** *n.* one skilled in the use of the —. **mi-cros'-co-py** (*-pĭ*), *n.* the art or practice of using the —. [Gr. *mikros*, small + *skŏpeō*, I see.]

**mi-cro-zo'-a,** *n. pl.* (*s.* **-zo'-on**), microscopic animals; micro-organisms. [Gr. *micro-* + *zōŏn*, an animal.]

**mi'-cro-zyme** (*-zīm*), *n.* a minute organism, floating in the air, and supposed to be the germ causing certain epidemic and zymotic diseases. [Gr. *micro-* + *zūmē*, yeast.]

**mid-,** *pref.* [L.] middle. **mid'-day,** *n.* the middle of the day; noon: *adj.* **mid'-night,** *n.* the middle of the night, 12 o'clock p.m.: *adj.* **mid'-sum-mer,** *n.* the middle of Summer, about the 21st June. **Midsummer Day,** the 24th June, the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist. **mid-win'-ter,** *n.* the middle of Winter, the 21st or 22nd December: *adj.* **in mid air,** between the earth and the clouds.

**mid'-den,** *n.* a dunghill, manure heap, or refuse heap. [Scand.]

**mid'-dle** (*-dl*), *adj.* equally distant from two points or extremes; mean; medium (of size, etc.). **middle-aged,** *adj.* neither young nor old; about the middle of ordinary human life (from 35—50). **Middle Ages,** *see* **mediæval.** **middle class** (or **classes**), the persons between the aristocracy and the working class. **middle deck,** the deck below the upper (or main) deck and the lower one. **middle distance,** the central portion of a picture between the foreground and the background. **Middle East,** the countries situated between Turkey in Europe and India (as Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan). **Middle English,** the Eng. language and literature between about 1200—1460. **mid'-dle-man,** *n.* one who acts in any matter between two other persons; one who buys from a first person and sells to another at an advanced price. **mid'-dling,** *adj.* coming half-way between; moderate; pretty good or fair (in health, etc.). **mid'-dlings,** *n. pl.* the coarse part of ground wheat. **middle passage,** the travel across the Atlantic of a slave from Africa to America. **middle watch,** (on shipboard) the watch from midnight to 4 a.m.; also the sailors employed on this duty. [A.S. *middel*, middle.]

**mid'-dy** (*-dĭ*), *n.* a familiar abbreviation of **midshipman,** *q.v.*

**midge** (*mij*), *n.* a common name for several kinds of small, two-winged insects, resembling gnats. **midg'-et,** *n.* a very small midge; a very small person or thing: *adj.* [A.S. *mycg*.]

**mid'-rib,** *n.* the continuation of the stalk of a leaf to its point. [*mid-* + **rib.**]

**mid'-riff,** *n.* the **diaphragm** (*q.v.*). [A.S. *midrif* < *mid-* + *hrif*, the stomach.]

**mid'-ship-man,** *n.* a lower officer of a ship; (in the British navy) an officer next in rank above a cadet; a sub-lieutenant. **mid'-ship-mite,** *n.* a sailor's term for midshipman. [*mid-* + **ship** + **man.**]

**midst,** *n.* the middle: *adv.* in the middle. [< *mid-* + superlative termination.]

**M.I.E.E.,** Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

**mien** (*mēn*), *n.* outward appearance; manner; bearing. [F. *mine*, appearance, look.]

**might** (*mīt*), *n.* power; ability; strength; energy. **might'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* having great power, influence, strength, etc.; of huge size; massive; bulky. **might'-i-ness,** *n.* state of being mighty. **might'-i-ly,** *adv.* with powerful effect; with great power or strength. **with might and main,** with full force, power, or strength. [A.S. *miht*, might, power.]

**mightst,** (no apostrophe) 2nd *per. sing.* of **might.**

**mign-o-nette'** (*min-yō-net'*), *n.* an annual plant with sweet-scented flowers. [F. *dim.* of *mignon*, a darling.]

**mi'-grate (-gra-ted, -gra-ting),** *v.* to change place of abode (*esp.* from one country or climate to another). **mi'-grant,** *adj.* changing abode; migrating; wandering. **mi-gra'-tion,** *n.* **mi-gra'-tor,** *n.* **mi'-gra-to-ry** (*mī'-grā-tō-rĭ*, not *mī-grā'-*), *adj.* wandering (*esp.* of birds). [L. *mīgro*, I wander.]

**Mi-ka'-do** (*mĭ-kä'-*, not *-kā'-*), *n.* a title of the Emperor of Japan. [Japanese.]

**mil,** *n.* a proposed Eng. coin (in the suggested Decimal System) of the value of one-thousandth part of a sovereign (nearly ¼*d.*). [L. *mille*, a thousand.]

**milch** (*milsh*), *adj.* (of a cow) giving milk. [< root of **milk.**]

**mild** (*mīld*), *adj.* gentle; acting gently; not rough or rude; calm; not violent or strong. **mild'-ly,** *adv.* **mild'-ness,**

*n.* **mild ale,** ale not strongly flavoured with hops. **mild steel,** steel containing only a small portion of carbon : it is tough and strong, but cannot be tempered or hardened. [A.S. *milde*, gentle.]

**mil'-dew,** *n.* spots of mould caused by the growth of species of fungi (*esp.* on plants, cloth, paper and food) : *v.* **(-dewed,-dew-ing),** to become tainted, or coated, with —. [A.S. *mele-dēaw*, honey-dew.]

**mile,** *n.* a measure of length, 1,760 yards. **mile'-age,** *n.* rate paid per mile (for carriage, etc.) ; distance in miles. **mile'-stone** (or **-post**), *n.* a stone pillar (or a post) set up to indicate distance (in miles). **three mile limit,** (of the sea) a distance of three miles from the coast of a country, such water being considered as belonging to the country which it borders, the sea beyond being neutral water ; a distance of three miles from a person's residence, within which he cannot obtain intoxicating drink at a public house, when such houses are closed by law. [L. *millia passuum*, a thousand paces (the Roman mile).]

***mi-lieu'*** (*mē-lyuh'*), *n.* the society which a person frequents (in the midst of which he is) ; environment or surroundings ; the medium in which anything exists. ***juste milieu,*** the golden mean. [F. *milieu*, middle<L. *medius locus*, middle place.]

**mil'-i-tant,** *adj.* fighting (as a soldier) ; often used in phrase **church militant** (*see* **church**). [L. *mīles*, a soldier.]

**mil'-i-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), *adj.* of soldiers ; pertaining to war : *n.* the whole force of soldiers. **mil'-i-ta-rism,** *n.* that feeling of loyalty and patriotism which prompts those able to bear arms to undergo military training, to fit them to defend their country if called upon to do so ; an excess of — spirit ; military rule, habit, or manners. **mil'-i-ta-rist,** *n.* one devoted to, or who studies, military affairs ; one who favours keeping a large standing army, or who advocates a warlike policy. **mil'-i-tate (-ta-ted, -ta-ting),** *v.* to be opposed to ; to have force for or against. **mil-i'-tia** (*-ĭsh'-ă*), *n.* soldiers who (formerly) enlisted for service at home, and could not be sent abroad except by their own consent. [Now superseded by the "Special Reserve."] **military law,** those rules and regulations by which an army is governed. [L. *mīles*, a soldier ]

**milk,** *n.* a white fluid secreted by all female mammals (as the cow, etc.) to feed their young ; the juice of certain plants : *v.* **(milked, milk'-ing),** to press or squeeze milk from. **milk'-er,** *n.* one who milks ; a cow that yields milk ; a machine for milking cows. **milk'-maid,** *n.* a girl who milks (cows), or who serves in the dairy. **milk'-man,** *n.* one who sells milk **milk-porridge,** *n.* porridge made with milk instead of water. **milk'-sop,** *n.* a piece of bread soaked in milk ; a soft, effeminate fellow. **milk-teeth,** *n. pl.* the first teeth (temporary) of a child, afterwards succeeded by the permanent teeth. **milk'-tree,** *n.* a South-American tree producing a milk-like juice. **milk-walk** (or **-round**), *n.* a milkman's regular customers, to whom he delivers milk daily. **milk'-y** (*-ĭ*), **(milk'-i-er, milk'-i-est),** *adj.* of, like, or belonging to, milk. **milky-way,** *n.* a broad, luminous belt in the sky, consisting of innumerable stars. **milk-and-water,** *adj.* (of a person) without strength of will or character ; weak ; insipid ; indefinite. **blue milk,** or **skim milk,** milk from which the cream has been taken. **condensed milk,** *see* **condensed. spilt milk,** anything which, once misused, cannot be recovered. **Swiss milk,** same as condensed milk. **milk of lime,** slaked lime. **milk of sulphur,** sulphur dissolved in milk of lime, and then precipitated by adding hydrochloric acid. [A.S. *meolc*, milk.]

**mill,** *n.* a machine for grinding or crushing ; a building in which manufactures are carried on : *v.* **(milled, mill'-ing),** to clean and finish (cloth) ; to stamp the border (*esp.* with ridges on a coin) ; to prepare soap (for toilet purposes) by kneading and pressing it in a special mill. **mill'-board,** *n.* stout pasteboard made from a pulp of old rope, sacking, paper, etc. **mill'-dam,** *n.* a dam crossing a stream to raise the water to a sufficient height for working purposes. **mil'-ler,** *n.* a worker at a mill. **miller's-thumb,** *n.* a small fresh-water fish with large broad head (supposed to resemble the thumb of a miller). **mill'-race,** *n.* the current of water working a mill. **mill'-stone,** *n.* one of the two turning stones of a mill, between which

corn is ground. **millstone–grit,** *n.* a hard variety of sandstone, suitable for making millstones. **mill–tail,** *n.* the current of water from a water-mill. **mill'-wright** (*-rīt*), *n.* one who builds or repairs machinery for mills. **to bring grist to the —,** to add to one's income. **to go (pass, or put) through the —,** to go (pass, or put) through suffering, experience, etc., which fit one for certain duties or privileges. [A.S. *myln* <L. *mōla*, a mill-stone.]

**mil-len'-ni-um,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ums**), a thousand years; the thousand years during which persons (called **mil-len-a'-ri-ans**) say that Christ will reign on the earth (*see Rev.* xx. 1—5); a supposed period (in the future) when everyone will be good and happy. **mil'-len-a-ry,** *adj.* consisting of, or pertaining to, a thousand: *n.* one who believes in the millennium. **mil-len'-ni-al,** *adj.* pertaining to a thousand years, or to the millennium. [L. *mille*, a thousand + *annus*, year.]

**mil'-le-pede** (or **-li-**), *n.* a small, worm-like creature, having an immense number of legs (*i.e.*, as though it had 1,000 feet). [L. *mille*, 1,000 + *pes, pedis*, a foot]

**mil'-let,** *n.* a grass cultivated in many of the tropical parts of the world, the seeds of which are used as food. [F. <L. *mĭlium*, millet.]

**mil'-li-gram,** *n.* the thousandth part of a gram ($=\frac{1}{65}$ grain). [NOTE:—This is the official Board of Trade spelling.] **mil'-li-li-tre,** *n.* the thousandth part of a litre ($=\frac{3}{5}$ cu. in.). **mil'-li-me-tre,** *n.* the thousandth part of a metre ($=\frac{1}{25}$ in.). [L. *mille*, thousand + **gramme.**]

**mil'-li-ner,** *n.* a maker of ladies' hats, bonnets, etc. **mil'-li-ner-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* the goods made, used, or sold by a —; the trade of a milliner. [<*Milaner*, a dealer in goods made in, or brought from, *Milan*, in Italy.]

**mil'-lion** (*mil'-yŭn*, not three syllables), *n.* one thousand thousands. **mil'-li-ard,** *n.* a thousand millions. **mil'-lion-aire** (*mil'-yŭn-ār*), *n.* (*fem.* **-air'-ess**), a very rich person; *prop.* one who possesses a million pounds' worth (or more) of property (in France a million francs' worth). **multi–millionaire,** *n.* a man worth several millions. **the —,** the people generally. [F. <L. *mille*, a thousand.]

**M.I.M.E.,** Member of the Institution of Mining Engineers.

**M.I.Mech.E.,** Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

**mim'-ic,** *adj.* imitating: *n.* one who imitates; a buffoon: *v.* (**-icked, -icking**), to imitate (*esp.* motions of the body or parts of it); to ridicule, by imitating or copying. **mim'-ic-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* the act of mimicking; imitating; (of living creatures) close resemblance to something else in appearance, colour, etc. [L. <Gr. *mīmīkos*, imitating; a mimic.]

**mi-mo'-sa,** *n.* a genus of plants (of the pea family, of which the *sensitive plant* is a well-known example) exhibiting a certain appearance of nervous sensibility (*esp.* when touched): the ordinary mimosa bears small, yellow flowers. [?< the root of **mimic.**]

**M.I.N.A.,** Member of the Institution of Naval Architects.

**min'-ar-et,** *n.* a lofty, slender tower on a Mohammedan mosque: from a platform near the top the muezzin (*q.v.*) summons the people to prayers: any tower of a similar build; a lofty pinnacle of a rock. [Sp. <Ar. *manārat*, a light-house.]

**min'-a-to-ry** (*-ă-tō-rĭ*, not *mī-nā'-*), *adj.* threatening; menacing. [L. *mīnor*, I project; I threaten.]

**mince** (*mins*), (**minced, min'-cing**), *v.* to cut or chop into very small pieces (*esp.* meat, etc. for cooking); to walk, or speak, with affected gait or manner **not to mince matters,** not to make much fuss or ceremony about things. **minced meat,** *n.* meat cut, or chopped, up very small (for cooking). **mince'-meat,** *n.* a mixture of boiled meat, suet, apples, etc., chopped very fine, to which spices and currants and raisins are added. **mince–pie,** *n.* one filled with mince-meat or minced fruit. [NOTE:—*Mince-meat* and *minced meat* are often used one for the other.] **to make mince-meat of,** to defeat completely (in action or argument). [A.S. *minsian*, to make small <*minn*, small.]

**mind** (*mīnd*), *n.* the thinking faculty; the understanding; intention; memory; desire; choice; disposition; judgement: opinion: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to pay attention to; to remember; to take care of. **mind'-ed,** *adj.* inclined (as regards action); disposed. **mind'-er,** *n.* a care-taker; one who attends to machinery when working (*esp.* in a cotton or woollen

factory); one who watches the loom, etc. to tie threads that break. **mind'-ful,** *adj.* keeping in mind; attentive; observant. **mind'-less,** *adj.* without mind; paying no regard or heed. **presence of —,** full command of one's faculties; coolness, alertness, and readiness to act suitably in times of surprise, sudden danger, or difficulty. **to — one's p's and q's,** to take care what one says or does; to be accurate and precise. **to be out of one's —,** to be forgotten; to be insane. **to make up one's —,** to decide or resolve. [A.S. *gemynd*, memory; caring for. *cf.* L. *mens*, mind.]

**mine,** *pron.* of, or belonging to, me. [A.S. *mīn*.]

**mine,** *n.* a hole or pit made to find and dig up metals or other minerals; a hole filled with gunpowder, etc., dug under a thing to destroy it by explosion; a source of wealth; a receptacle, filled with an explosive, and sunk at the entrance to a harbour (usually fired by electricity carried by wires from the shore): *v.* **(mined, mi'-ning),** to dig for metals or minerals; to dig underneath. **mine'-a-ble,** *adj.* capable of being mined. **mi'-ner,** *n.* a worker in a —. **mi'-ning,** *n.* the work or occupation about mines. [F. *mine*, of doubtful origin; perhaps C.]

**min'-er-al,** *n.* earthy matter; any substance obtained by mining; any substance containing a metal; earth; rock: *adj.* relating to minerals. **mineral acid,** any acid not of organic origin (*esp.* applied to sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric and phosphoric acids). **mineral kingdom,** substances neither animal nor vegetable. **mineral oil,** a general name for petroleum and the oils distilled from it. **mineral pitch,** bitumen. **mineral rights,** the ownership of the minerals under a given surface, with the right to mine and remove them. **mineral salt,** any salt of a mineral acid. **mineral waters,** various kinds of waters found in (or issuing from) the ground and having mineral substances dissolved in them: often used medicinally. **min-er-al'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science which treats of minerals. **min-er-al'-o-gist** (*-jĭst*), *n.* one versed in this science. [F. < the root of **mine.**]

**Min-er'-va,** *n.* the Roman goddess (daughter of Jupiter) of wisdom, the arts, science and intellectual life generally, and also of war.

**min'-e-ver,** *n.* incorrect for **miniver** (*q.v.*)

**min'-gle** (*-gl*), **(-gled, -gling),** *v.* to mix, to confuse. [A.S. *mengan*, to mix.]

**min'-i-a-ture** (*-ĭ-ă-tūr*, or *-ĭ-tūr*), *n.* a small painting (*esp.* a portrait on ivory); a representation of anything on a small scale: *adj.* very small. **min'-i-a-tu-rist,** *n.* one who paints miniatures. [I. < L. *minĭum*, red-lead (used in such drawings).]

**min'-im,** *n.* a note in music, thus, 𝅗𝅥, formerly the shortest, equal (in time) to two crotchets; the smallest liquid measure, one drop, $\frac{1}{60}$ of a drachm. [F. *minime* < L. *minĭmus*, least.]

**min'-i-mum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ma**), the smallest size, number, or quantity (*cf.* **maximum**). **min'-i-mize** (*-ĭ-mīz*), **(-mized, -mi-zing),** *v.* to reduce to the minimum, or very smallest; to estimate at the smallest possible amount or value; to treat slightingly, or as of little value. [L. *minimum*, the least < *minĭmus*, least.]

**min'-ion** (*-yun*), *n.* a darling; a favourite; a flatterer; a small kind of type [thus, Minion], largely used in newspapers. [F. *mignon*, a darling.]

**min'-is-ter,** *n.* a servant; the responsible head of a department of state; an officer of state; a pastor or clergyman: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to serve; to perform duties; to attend upon. **min'-is-ters,** *n. pl.* the clergy; those officers of State who manage the business of the country, presided over by the **Prime Minister,** and called **The Ministry. min-is-te'-ri-al,** *adj.* of, or belonging to, a minister, or the ministry. **min-is-te'-ri-al-ist,** *n.* one who supports "the Ministry," or the Government in office. **min-is-te'-ri-al-ly,** *adv.* **min'-is-trant,** *adj.* ministering or serving; administering: *n.* **min-is-tra'-tion,** *n.* the act of ministering or performing service (*esp.* in religious matters); office or service as a priest or minister. **min'-is-tra-tive,** *adj.* serving to aid or assist; ministering. **min'-is-try,** *n.* the act or office of minister; the whole body of Christian ministers. [F. < L. *minister*, a servant.]

**min'-i-ver,** (less correctly, **-e-ver,** or **men'-i-ver**), *n.* the fur of the grey (Siberian) squirrel. [O.F. < L. *mĭnūtus*, small + *varius*, variegated.]

**mink,** *n.* a small fur-bearing animal of

the weasel kind; the fur obtained from it. [Swedish, *menk*.]

**Minn.**, Minnesota (U.S.A.).

**min'-ne-sing-er** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* one of a class of German minstrels of the 12th and 13th centuries, who wrote and sang love-songs. [O.G. *minne*, love (*cf.* **minion**) + **singer.**]

**min'-now** (*-nō*), *n.* a very small fresh-water fish of the same family as the chub, roach, dace, etc. [A.S. *myne* < L. *mĭnūtus*, small.]

**mi'-nor,** *adj.* smaller; less; inferior in importance, degree, size, etc.; (in *mus.*) smaller by a semitone: *n.* a person under age (of 21 years). **mi'-nor-ite,** *n.* a Franciscan friar. **mi-nor'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being less or fewer in number; state of being under age (the converse of **majority**); the age of a minor. **minor canon,** a canon who assists in the daily services in a cathedral. **minor mode** (or **scale**), (in music) the mode (or scale) which has the third note only three semitones above the key note. [L. *minor*, less.]

**Min'-o-taur** (*-tâwr*), *n.* a famous monster of classical antiquity, half bull and half man. [L. *Minotaurus* < *Minos*, King of Crete + *taurus*, a bull.]

**M.Inst.C.E.**, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

**min'-ster,** *n.* the church of a monastery (abbey or priory); a cathedral. [A.S. *mynster* < L. *monastērium*, monastery, *q.v.*]

**min'-strel,** *n.* (in the Middle Ages) a singer to a harp; a musician. **min'-strel-sy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the art of a —; a body of minstrels; minstrel poetry; a collection of songs. [< root of **minister**; the minstrel was originally a servant (in a family, etc.).]

**mint,** *n.* an aromatic plant, used for seasoning and in medicine. **mint-julep,** *n.* a drink of spirits flavoured with mint. **mint-rock,** *n.* a sweetmeat flavoured with peppermint. **mint-sauce,** *n.* chopped mint mixed with vinegar and sweetened with sugar, served with roast lamb. **mint'-y,** *adj.* having the flavour of mint. [A.S. *minte* < L. *ment(h)a*.]

**mint,** *n.* a place where money is coined under state control; a place where anything is invented or made; a great quantity, supply or amount: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to coin money. **mint'-age,** *n.* the coining of money; money coined; duty paid on coining. **mint'-er,** *n.* **mint-mark,** *n.* a private mark on a coin, showing where it was struck. [A.S. *mynet*, coin, coinage < L. *monēta*, *prop.* the place for coining money < *Monēta*, a surname of Juno (Queen of the gods) in whose temple at Rome money was coined.]

**min'-u-end,** *n.* the number from which another is subtracted. [L. *minuo*, I diminish.]

**min'-u-et,** *n.* a slow, graceful dance (with short steps and in triple measure); a tune for the dance. [F. < L. *mĭnūtus*, small.]

**mi'-nus,** *adj.* less; deficient or wanting; denoting subtraction. **a minus quantity,** something non-existent; a sum less than nothing. [L. *minus* (*neuter*), less.]

**mi-nute'** (*mī-nūt'*), *adj.* very small or slender; of little consequence; trifling; attentive to small matters; exact; particular. [L. *mĭnūtus*, very small < *minuo*, I lessen.]

**min'-ute** (*mĭn'-ĭt*), *n.* the 60th part of an hour, or of a degree; a short space of time; a note to help the memory; a note or memorandum of something to be done; (in *pl.*) summary of business done at a meeting. **min'-ut-ing,** *adj.* (of a person) engaged in writing out minutes. **minute-book,** *n.* one in which such summaries are made and kept. **minute-bell,** *n.* (in mourning) a bell sounded at regular intervals. **minute-glass,** *n.* one in which sand runs through a hole in the course of a minute (to register time). **minute-gun,** *n.* one which is fired every minute (*usu.* as the symbol of distress or mourning). **minute-hand,** *n.* the long hand of a timepiece, pointing to the minutes. [*See* **minute.**]

**mi-nu'-ti-a** (*-shi-ă*), *n.* a very small detail; *usu.* in *pl.* **mi-nu'-ti-æ** (*-shĭ-ē*), very small details, items, or things. [L. *minūtia*, smallness < *mĭnūtus*, small.]

**minx,** *n.* a forward, impertinent girl. [Low G. < root of **man**; *cf.* A.S. *mennisc*, human.]

**mi'-o-cene** (*-sēn*), *adj.* (in geology) relating to the middle strata of the tertiary series. [*Lit.* less new < Gr. *meiōn*, less + *kainos*, new.]

***mi-rab'-i-le dic'-tu,*** [L.] wonderful to relate.

**mir'-a-cle** (*-ă-kl*), *n.* a wonderful or supernatural event beyond human power. **mi-rac'-u-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* of the nature of a miracle; done by supernatural power; wonderful; marvellous. **mir-acle-monger,** *n.* an impostor who pretends to work miracles. **miracle-play,** *n.* a play (in the Middle Ages) representing sacred subjects, from the Bible, or the lives of the Saints. [F.< L. *mīrāculum*, a wonder.]

**mi-rage'** (*-râzh'*), *n.* an optical illusion, by which objects seem double, or as if suspended in the air. [F.<L. *mīror*, I wonder.]

**mire,** *n.* thick mud. **mi'-ri-ness,** *n.* **mi'-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* muddy. [Scand.]

**mirk, mirky.** *See* **murk, murky.**

**mir'-ror,** *n.* a looking-glass; a reflecting surface; a pattern or example: *v.* **(-rored, -ror-ing),** to reflect (from a mirror). [O.F.<L. *mīror*, I wonder at.]

**mirth,** *n.* state of being merry; happiness; gaiety; merry-making. **mirth'-ful,** *adj.* full of mirth; merry; jovial. **mirth'-ful-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *myrgth*< root of **merry.**]

**mis-,** *pref.* [A.S.] ill; wrong.

**mis-,** *pref.* [L.<*minus*, less] expresses ill-fortune; bad; wrong; amiss.

**mis-ad-ven'-ture,** *n.* unfortunate adventure; ill-fortune; disaster; a mishap; an accident.

**mis-al-li'-ance,** *n.* an improper alliance; (in marriage) union with one of a lower rank.

**mis'-an-thrope,** or **mis-an'-thro-pist,** *n.* one who hates, distrusts, or despises his fellow man; one who avoids society for this reason. **mis-an'-thro-py** (*-pĭ*), *n.* hatred of mankind. **mis-an-throp'-i-cal,** *adj.* [Gr. *miseō*, I hate+*anthrōpos*, a man.]

**mis-ap-ply'** (**-plied',** **-ply'-ing**), *v.* to put to a wrong use. **mis-ap-pli-ca'-tion,** *n.*

**mis-ap-pre-hend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to misunderstand; to take or understand in a wrong sense. **mis-ap-pre-hen'-sion,** *n.*

**mis-ap-pro'-pri-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to put to a wrong use; to take, or use, dishonestly, what does not belong to oneself. **mis-ap-pro-pri-a'-tion,** *n.*

**mis-be-come'** (**-came',** **-com'-ing**), *v.* to suit badly; to be unsuitable for.

**mis-be-have'** (*-hāv'*), (**-haved',** **-ha'-ving**), *v.* to behave ill, badly, or improperly. **mis-be-ha'-viour** (*-vyur*), *n.*

**mis-cal'-cu-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to reckon or calculate wrongly. **mis-cal-cu-la'-tion,** *n.*

**mis-call'** (**-called',** **-call'-ing**), *v.* to name improperly.

**mis-car'-riage** (*-rij*), *n.* failure (the proposed design not being *carried* through); mismanagement; ill-success. **mis-car'-ry** (**-ried, -ry-ing**), *v.* to come to harm, misfortune, or destruction; (of a letter) to go wrong, or be lost in transit. **miscarriage of justice,** (in law) a case in which a wrong judgement is given, or in which full justice is not done to the one side or the other.

**mis-cel-la'-ne-ous** (*-sel-lā'-nē-us*), *adj.* of various kinds; mixed. **mis-cel'-la-ny** (*-sel'-lă-nĭ*), *n.* a mixture; a collection of writings on various subjects, sometimes called a **mis-cel-la'-ne-a.** [L. *misceo*, I mix.]

**mis-chance',** *n.* ill-chance; bad luck; misfortune: *v.* **(-chanced',** **-chan'-cing**), to turn out badly.

**mis'-chief** (*-chĭf*, not *-cheef*), *n.* injury; damage (*esp.* wilful); acting so as to cause trouble or annoyance. **mis'-chie-vous** (*-chĭ-vus*, not *-chē'-vus*), *adj.* doing or causing mischief; prone to mischief. **mischief-maker,** *n.* one who stirs up strife or ill-will, *esp.* by tale-bearing. [O.F.<L. *mis-*+*caput*, head.]

**mis-con-ceive'** (*-sēv'*), (**-ceived',** **-ceiv'-ing**), *v.* to get a wrong notion of; to mistake. **mis-con-cep'-tion** (*-sep'-shun*), *n.*

**mis-con'-duct,** *n.* bad conduct; ill-behaviour. **mis-con-duct'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to conduct badly or wrongly; to mismanage.

**mis-con-strue'** (*-stroo'*), (**-strued',** **-stru'-ing**), *v.* to put a wrong construction or meaning on; to judge wrongfully. **mis-con-struc'-tion,** *n.*

**mis-count'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to count, reckon, or calculate wrongly: *n.*

**mis'-cre-ant,** *n.* *prop.* a misbeliever; an evil-doer; a scoundrel; a wretch. [F. <L. *mis-*+*crēdo*, I believe.]

**mis-cue'** (**-cued',** **-cu'-ing**), *v.* (in billiards) to fail to strike the ball properly with the cue: *n.*

**mis-deal'** (*-dēl'*), (**-dealt'** (*-dĕlt'*), **-deal'-ing**), *v.* to deal out (*esp.* playing cards) wrongly; to divide improperly: *n.* an error (*esp.* in dealing out playing cards);

(in trading) the buying, or making, of something which has afterwards to be sold at a loss.

**mis-deed'**, *n.* a wrong or bad action; an offence or crime.

**mis-de-mean'** (**-meaned'**, **-mean'-ing**), *v.* to misbehave, or misconduct oneself. **mis-de-mea'-nant**, *n.* one who is guilty of a petty crime. **mis-de-mea'-nour** (*-mē'-nur*), *n.* a trifling offence; a crime of a less serious nature than a felony.

**mis-di-rect'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to direct, or address (a letter) wrongly; to give a wrong direction to.

**mis-em-ploy'** (**-ployed'**, **-ploy'-ing**), *v.* to employ or use wrongly; to misuse.

***mise en scène*** (*meez aṅ sān*), scenery, or stage effect (in a theatre); surroundings. [F.]

**mi'-ser** (*-zer*), *n.* a miserable person; a hoarder of money or other valuables. **mi'-ser-ly**, *adj.* excessively covetous; niggardly; stingy. [L. *mĭser*, miserable.]

**mis'-er-a-ble** (*miz'-*), *adj.* wretched; very unhappy; contemptible; paltry; of little value. **mis'-er-y**, *n.* the state of being —; great sorrow, unhappiness, or wretchedness; great discomfort or distress. **mis'-er-a-bly**, *adv.* [F.< L. *mĭser*, miserable.]

***mis-er-e'-re*** (*miz-er-ē'-rē*), *n.* the 51st Psalm (in the Latin version, the 50th), of a penitential character, sung in certain church services; a musical composition to which this psalm is chanted; a bracket on the under side of a hinged seat in a stall (in church), to form a support to a person standing, when the seat is turned up. [L. *Miserere mei*, "have mercy upon me" (the first words of the psalm, in the Latin (Vulgate) version).]

**mis'-er-i-cord** (*miz'-ĕr-ĭ-*), *n.* pity; mercy; a room in a monastery in which certain relaxations of the rules were allowed; a small dagger with which a knight gave the death blow to a wounded adversary; a miserere (seat). [O.F.< L. *misericordia*, pity; mercy.]

**mis'-er-y**, *n.* *See* **miserable.**

**mis-fea'-sance** (*-fē'-zans*), *n.* transgression; (in law) a wrong done, as distinguished from "nonfeasance," a mere omission, or from "malfeasance" (*q.v.*). [F.< L. *mis-*+*făcio*, I do.]

**mis-fit'**, *n.* a bad fit (*esp.* of a garment): *v.* (**-fit'-ted**, **-fit'-ting**), to fit badly; to make of a wrong size.

**mis-for'-tune**, *n.* ill-fortune; ill-luck; an unhappy event; a calamity.

**mis-give'** (**-gave'**, **-giv'-ing**), *v.* to fail (of the heart, mind, or feeling); to fill with doubt or uneasiness. **mis-giv'-ing**, *n.* mistrust; doubt; fear; apprehension.

**mis-gov'-ern** (**-erned**, **-ern-ing**), *v.* to govern ill or badly; to use power unwisely. **mis-gov'-ern-ment**, *n.*

**mis-guide'** (*-gīd'*), (**-guid'-ed**, **-guid'-ing**), *v.* to guide wrongly; to lead into error. **mis-guid'-ed**, *adj.* guided in a wrong direction; having a wrong purpose or intention; misled in action or thought; erring. **mis-guid'-ance**, *n.*

**mis-hap'**, *n.* evil *hap* or chance; ill-luck; misfortune.

**mis-in-form'** (**-formed'**, **-form'-ing**), *v.* to tell wrongly or incorrectly.

**mis-in-ter'-pret** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to interpret, explain, or understand wrongly or incorrectly. **mis-in-ter-pre-ta'-tion**, *n.*

**mis-judge'** (**-judged'**, **-judg'-ing**), *v.* to judge wrongly; to form wrong opinions of, or about.

**mis-lay'** (**-laid'**,**-lay'-ing**), *v.* to put (a thing) accidentally where it cannot readily be found; to lose.

**mis-lead'** (*-leed'*), (**-led'**, **-lead'-ing**), *v.* to lead or guide into error; to lead astray; to deceive. **mis-lead'-ing**, *adj.* deceptive.

**mis-man'-age** (**-aged**, **-a-ging**), *v.* to manage wrongly, badly, or carelessly. **mis-man'-age-ment**, *n.*

**mis-no'-mer**, *n.* a wrong name. [F.< L. *mis-*+*nōmen*, a name.]

**mis-og'-a-mist**, *n.* a marriage-hater. **mis-og'-a-my** (*-ă-mĭ*), *n.* hatred of marriage. [Gr. *mīseō*, I hate+*gămos*, marriage.]

**mis-og'-y-nist** (*-oj'-ĭ-*), *n.* a hater of women. **mis-og'-y-ny** (*-oj'-ĭ-nĭ*), *n.* hatred of women. [Gr. *mīseō*, I hate+*gūnē*, a woman.]

**mis-place'** (**-placed'**, **-pla'-cing**), *v.* to put out of place; to put into the wrong place, or wrong hands; to set (affections, confidence, interest, etc.) on a wrong object. **mis-placed'**, *adj.* devoted to a wrong object; ill-timed; unseasonable; out of place; put in a wrong place.

**mis-print'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to print incorrectly: *n.* a mistake in printing.

**mis-pri'-sion** (*-prizh'-un*), *n.* oversight; mistake: *usu.* in phrases **misprision**

**of treason (heresy,** or **felony),** knowledge (however slight), or concealment, of treason (heresy, or felony) without actually taking part in it. [F.<L. *mis-+prehendo*, I take.]

**mis-rep-re-sent'** (*-zent'*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to represent wrongly or incorrectly (*usu.* on purpose); to give a false impression of. **mis-rep-re-sen-ta'-tion,** *n.*

**Miss,** *n.* (*pl.* **Miss'-es**), the title of an unmarried woman. [NOTE:—In speaking of two or more, use **The Misses Brown; The Miss Browns** is sometimes used, but is not considered so correct.] [A contraction of **Mistress.**]

**Miss.,** Mississippi (U.S.A.).

**miss (missed, miss'-ing),** *v.* to fail to hit, reach, gain, find, etc.; to feel the want of; to fail to observe; to leave out; to escape or avoid: *n.* **miss'-ing,** *adj.* not able to be found. **to miss fire,** to fail to go off (of a gun, fuse, etc.); to be unsuccessful. **to miss stays,** (of a ship) to fail in trying to go about from one tack to another. [A.S. *missan*, to miss.]

**mis'-sal,** *n.* the R.C. mass-book, containing the service for the whole year. [<the root of **Mass.**]

**mis'-sel, mis'-sel-thrush,** or **mis'-tle-thrush,** *n.* the largest species of European thrushes. [So called because it feeds on the berries of the *mistletoe*.]

**mis-sha'-pen,** *adj.* having a bad or ugly shape; deformed; distorted.

**mis'-sile** (*-sĭl*), *n.* something cast or thrown (by the hand), *esp.* as a weapon. [L. *missīle*<*mitto*, I send, cast.]

**mis'-sion** (*mish'-un*), *n.* a sending; the purpose or object of sending; a body of persons composing a mission; any particular field of mission work; a series of special services to arouse interest (*esp.* in religion); a station of missionaries; that which a person is intended or destined to do; (a person's) life-work. **mis'-sion-a-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* one sent on a mission (*esp.* to preach religion). **mis'-sion-er,** *n.* one who conducts a series of special religious services. [F.<L. *missio*, a sending<*mitto*, I send]

**mis'-sive** (*-sĭv*), *n.* something (*esp.* a letter) sent: *adj.* [F.<L. *mitto*, I send.]

**mis-state'** (**-sta'-ted, -sta'-ting**), *v.* to state wrongly. **mis-state'-ment,** *n.* a wrong or false statement.

**mist,** *n.* watery vapour in the atmosphere; fog; anything that dims the eyesight; haziness (of distance); a state of uncertainty or obscurity (in the mind). **mis'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* full of mist; vaporous; hazy; uncertain. [A.S. *mist*, gloom, darkness, mist.]

**mis-take'** (**-took', -ta'-ken**), *v.* to take or understand wrongly; to take one person or thing for another; to be in error: *n.* an error; an understanding wrongly. **mis-ta'-ka-ble,** *adj.* **mis-ta'-ken,** *adj.* in error. **mistaken identity,** an error with regard to who a person is. [Scand. *mistaka*, to take in error.]

**mis'-tle-toe** (*miz'-el-tō*), *n.* an evergreen parasitic plant, having small, wax-like berries, growing on various trees (*esp.* the crab-apple, maple, etc.). [NOTE:—The mistletoe does not now grow on the oak in England, and rarely in other countries.] [A.S. *misteltān*.]

**mis'-tral,** *n.* a violent, cold, dry, north-west wind of Southern France, blowing down the valley of the Rhone for several days together. [F.<L. *magistrālis*, of a master (*magister*); *lit.* the master-wind.]

**mis'-tress,** *n.* (*f.* of **master**), a female ruler; a female head of a family, school, etc.; a form of address to a married woman (now usually pronounced *mis'-sis*, and abbreviated to **Mrs.**). [O.F.< L. *magistra*, a mistress.]

**mis-trust',** *n.* want of trust or confidence in: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to put no trust or confidence in; to suspect; to doubt. **mis-trust'-ful,** *adj.* having no confidence; suspicious.

**mis-un-der-stand'** (**-stood', -stand'-ing**), *v.* to take in a wrong sense; to mistake the sense or meaning of. **mis-un-der-stand'-ing,** *n.* an understanding wrongly; disagreement.

**mis-use'** (*-ūz'*), **(-used', -u'-sing),** *v.* to use for a wrong purpose, or in a wrong way; to ill-treat: *n.* (*-ūs'*) wrong, bad, or improper use. **mis-u'-sage** (*-zāj*), *n.* using badly.

**mite,** *n.* a common name for several very small creatures, of which the one found in cheese (the **cheese'-mite**) is a well-known example. **mi'-ty** (*mī'-tĭ*), *adj.* full of mites. [A.S. *mīte*.]

**mite,** *n.* a very small coin (obsolete); half-a-farthing; a very small weight or quantity; a very small person. [D. *mite*; cognate with **mite,** above.]

**mit'-i-gate (-ga-ted, -ga-ting),** *v.* to make less severe, harsh, rigorous, or

painful. **mit'-i-gant,** *adj.* **mit-i-ga'-tion,** *n.* lessening; abatement. **mit'-i-ga-tor,** *n.* [L. *mītīgo*<*mītis*, mild, gentle.]

**mi-traill-euse'** (*mĭ-trā-yuhz'*, or *mĭ-trāl-yūz'*), or **mi-traill-eur'** (*-yuhr'*), *n.* a breech-loading machine-gun discharging a stream of bullets with great rapidity; one who works a mitrailleuse. [F.<root of **mite.**]

**mi'-tre** (*-tĕr*), *n.* the official head-dress (hat) of the Jewish High-priest, of an archbishop and bishop, and of some abbots, cleft at the top so as to have two points; an angle or slope of 45°; a joint made at an angle of 45°: *v.* (**-tred, -tring** [also **-ter-ing** and **-tre-ing**]), to invest or adorn with a —; to unite at an angle of 45°. **mitred abbot,** (*orig.*) one invested by the Pope with the right to wear a mitre, and also enjoying certain other privileges. [Note:—Before the Reformation mitred abbots were members of the House of Lords.] **mitre-wheel,** one of a pair of bevelled cog-wheels, which have their teeth set at an angle of 45°. [F.<L.<Gr. *mitra*, a belt, girdle; head-dress.]

**mit'-ten,** *n.* a glove (for the hand) without separate divisions for the fingers; a covering for the wrist and palm of the hand. [F. *mitaine*; origin uncertain.]

**mit'-ti-mus,** *n.* a writ or warrant for sending to prison a person accused of a crime; a dismissal from office or situation. [L. we send<*mitto*, I send.]

**mix (mixed, mix'-ing),** *v.* to put or throw together so as to form a united whole; to mingle or blend; to join; to associate (with). **mix'-ture,** *n.* the act of mixing; the whole which is formed by mixing; a jumble; a mess. **mixed chalice,** wine for the Sacrament, or Lord's Supper, with water added to it. **mixed marriage,** a marriage between persons of different religions. **mixed pickles,** piccalilli, made of various vegetables pickled together. **mixed train,** a railway-train made up of passenger carriages and goods waggons. [A.S. *mixian*, or *miscian*.]

**miz'-en,** or **miz'-zen,** *n.* the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails of a ship. **mizen-mast,** *n.* the aftermost mast of a three-masted ship. [F. *mizaine*<L. *mediānus*, of the middle<*mēdius*, middle.]

**miz'-zle (-zled, -zling),** *v.* to rain in very fine drops (*esp.* of *mist*): † to disappear suddenly: *n.* slight or drizzling rain. [<the root of **mist.**]

**MM.,** Messieurs [F.]; (Their) Majesties.

**mm.,** millimetre [s].

**Mme.,** Madame [F.], *pl.* **Mmes.,** Mesdames. [Note:—The latest French usage does not put a full stop after these abbreviations.]

**mne-mon'-ic** (*nē-mŏn'-*), or **-ic-al,** *adj.* relating to the memory. **mne-mon'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science of memory; any artificial means of assisting the memory. [Gr. *mnēmonikos*, mindful; remembering.]

**M.O.,** Money Order.

**Mo.,** Missouri (U.S.A.).

**moan** (*mōn*), **(moaned, moan'-ing),** *v.* to make a low, mournful sound (expressing pain, grief, or sorrow): *n.* [A.S. *mānan*, to moan, to complain.]

**moat** (*mōt*), *n.* a trench for water round a building (a castle or other fortified place). **moat'-ed,** *adj.* surrounded with a moat. [O.F. *mote;* origin obscure.]

**mob,** *n.* a crowd of rough, disorderly people; the roughs; vulgar persons; the rabble: *v.* **(mobbed, mob'-bing),** to crowd round in a disorderly manner; to hustle; to treat roughly. **mob—law,** or **—rule,** *n.* the rule of the mob; the taking of the law into their own hands by the rabble, and doing as they like; lynch-law. **mob-oc'-ra-cy** (*-ŏk'-ra-sĭ*), *n.* government by mobs, or by mob-law. **mobs'-man,** or **swell—mobsman,** *n.* a well-dressed thief, pickpocket, or swindler. [L. *mobile*, in *mobile vulgus*=the fickle crowd.]

**mob,** or **mob—cap,** *n.* a kind of indoor cap (for women) with a baggy crown, and broad bands and frills. [D. *mopmuts*.]

**mo'-bile** (*-bīl*, not *-bĭl*), *adj.* that can be easily moved or excited; wanting in stability; versatile. **mo-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* readiness to move or change. **mo'-bil-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to call (*esp.* troops) together in readiness for active service. **mo-bil-i-za'-tion,** *n.* the act of mobilizing. [F.<L. *mōbĭlis*, easily moved<*mŏveo*, I move.]

† **mo'-bus,** † **mo'-cab,** † **mo'-car,** *ns.*, colloquialisms for motor-bus, motor-cab, motor-car.

**moc'-ca-sin** (*mok'-a-sĭn*), (not **mo-cas'-sin,** or **mo-cas'-in),** *n.* a kind of shoe made of soft leather, *esp.* deer-skin. [North-American Indian.]

**mock (mocked, mock'-ing),** *v.* to laugh, sneer at, or mimic, with contempt or derision; to delude; to disappoint: *n.*: *adj.* false; not genuine. **mock'-er,** *n.* one who —. **mock'-er-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* act of mocking; scorn; derision; ridicule; a sham; a counterfeit; an empty pretence. **mock–funeral,** *n.* a sham funeral (as of a person not really dead). **mock–heroic,** *adj.* deriding the heroic (in action, poetry, etc.) by ridiculous imitation. **mocking–bird,** *n.* a North-American bird of the thrush family, famous for its power of imitating sounds. **mock turtle,** calf's head cooked with sauces, etc., to resemble turtle. **mock–turtle soup,** soup made from calf's head and veal. [F. *moquer*; of obscure origin.]

***mod.,*** (in music) *moderato*, moderately.

**mode,** *n.* way; manner; fashion; custom; rule. **the mode,** the fashion or custom in dress, manners, speech, etc., adopted in society for the time being. **mo'-dal,** *adj.* belonging to the way or manner, not to the form or reality. **mo'-dish,** *adj.* in the fashion; in good taste. **Gregorian mode,** certain ancient arrangements of notes, to which the Psalms are often sung in church. **major mode,** (in music) a scale in which the semitones occur between the third and fourth, and the seventh and eighth notes: in the **minor mode** they occur between the second and third and the fifth and sixth notes. [F. < L. *mŏdus*, a measure, way, manner.]

**mod'-el,** *n.* a pattern (to be copied); something worthy of being copied or imitated; a living person who poses as a subject for a painter or sculptor; a manikin, *q.v.*: *v.* **(-elled, -el-ling),** to shape; to form after a model; to mould. **mod'-el-ler,** *n.* one who —. **mod'-el--ling,** *n.* the making of a model in clay or wax (often to be copied in metal or stone). [F. *modèle* < L. *modŭlus*, a small measure.]

**mod'-er-ate** (*-ăt*), *adj.* kept within measure or bounds; temperate; (in politics) averse to sudden or violent change: *v.* (*-āt*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting),** to make or become less violent, rigorous, or burdensome; to reduce the amount of; to act as President of a Presbyterian Church Court, or of a Congregational Meeting; to act as an arbitrator. **mod-er-a'-tion,** *n.* temperance; self-restraint. **Mod-er-a'-tions,** *n.* the first public examination, Oxford University. ***mod-er-a'-to*** (*-ä'-*), *adv.* (in music) at a moderate pace. **mod'-er-a-tor,** *n.* one who moderates, regulates, or restrains; an officer or president in the Presbyterian Church. [L. < *mŏdus*, a measure.]

**mod'-ern,** *adj.* belonging to present, or recent times; commonplace. **mod'-ern-ism** (*-izm*), or **mod-er'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —. **mod'-ern-ist,** *n.* one who admires or approves of modern things and customs; a member of the R.C. Church (but very unorthodox) who believes in the practical worth of all religions. **mod'-ern-ize (-ized, -i-zing,** *v.* to make modern; to conform to modern ways and customs. [F. < L. *mŏdernus*, belonging to the present mode.]

**mod'-est,** *adj.* not forward or pushing; unpretending; pure in thought, life, manners, and words; not exacting or excessive; free from exaggeration. **mod'-est-ly,** *adv.* **mod'-es-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* propriety in behaviour; chastity; purity; moderation. [F. < L. *modestus* < *mŏdus*, a measure.]

**mod'-i-cum** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a small quantity. [L. *modĭcus*, moderate < *mŏdus*, measure.]

**mod'-i-fy** (*-ĭ-*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to moderate or tone down; to set bounds to; to alter slightly. **mod'-i-fi-er,** *n.* one who, or that which, —. **mod-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-ĭ-fĭ-*), *n.* the act of modifying or state of being modified; change. [F. < L. *mŏdus*, a measure + *făcio*, I make, do.]

***mo-diste'*** (*-dēst'*), *n.* a fashionable milliner or dressmaker. [F. < L. *mŏdus*, a way, manner.]

**Mods.,** Moderations, *q.v.*

**mod'-u-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to measure; to regulate; to vary or inflect the voice; (in music) to pass from one key to another. **mod-u-la'-tion,** *n.* the act of modulating, or state of being modulated. **mod'-u-la-tor,** *n.* one who, or that which, —; a chart in the Tonic Sol-fa musical notation for showing and teaching scales and changes from one key to another. [L. *mŏdŭlor*, I measure off < *mŏdus*, a measure.]

**mod'-ule** (*-ūl*), *n.* a model; a standard or unit (in *arch.*) for regulating the proportions of parts. [L. *modŭlus*, a little measure or rule.]

**mo'-dus,** *n.* the way in which anything is done. [L. *mŏdus*, an arrangement.]

***mo'-dus op-er-an'-di,*** [L.] way or manner of working or doing.

***mo'-dus vi-ven'-di,*** [L.] way or manner of living; a compromise, agreement, or temporary arrangement.

**Mo-gul',** *n.* or **Great Mogul,** the title of the native sovereigns (1526—1857) of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols in the 16th century: their chief seat was at Delhi. [P. *Mongol*, a Mongolian.]

**M.O.H.,** Medical Officer of Health.

**mo'-hair,** *n.* the long, silky hair of the Angora goat; a fabric woven from it. [F. <Ar. *mukhayyar*.]

**Mo-ham'-me-dan,** *adj.* relating to the prophet Mohammed (570—632 A.D.), or to the religion founded by him: *n.* a follower of that prophet, and professor of his religion. **Mo-ham'-me-dan-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the religious system founded by Mohammed, and contained in the Koran (*q.v.*). [NOTE:—The older form **Mahomet,** and many other ways of spelling this name, are not now considered correct, and careful modern writers rarely use them.] [The prophet's name signifies, in Arabic, "worthy of praise."]

**Mo'-hawk,** *n.* one of a chief tribe of North-American Indians. **Mo'-hock,** *n.* one of a band of London street roughs of the 18th century, popularly so called.

**moi'-dore,** *n.* an old Portuguese gold coin, value 27*s.* [Po. <L. *monēta de auro*, gold money.]

**moi'-e-ty** (*-ĭ*), *n.* the half; one of two equal parts; a small share. [F. <L. *mĕdius*, middle.]

**moil (moiled, moil'-ing),** *v.* to toil; to work hard; to drudge: *n.* turmoil; vexation. [O.F. <L. *mollis*, soft.]

**moire** (*mwor*), *adj.* (of fabrics, *esp.* silk) watered; (of metals) having a watered or clouded appearance. **moiré antique** (*mwō-rā' aṅ-tēk'*), silk fabric watered so as to resemble ancient material in pattern. **moi-rette'** (*-ret'*), *n.* a textile fabric made to imitate moire. [<**mohair.**]

**moist,** *adj.* damp; slightly wet; juicy. **moist'-en** (*moys'-en*), **(-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to make moist, or slightly wet. **moist'-ness,** *n.* state of being moist. **mois'-ture,** *n.* dampness; vapour. **moist colour,** a pigment in the form of a soft paste, used for water-colour painting. **moist sugar,** sugar partly refined and allowed to crystallize in small crystals. [O.F. <L. *musteus*, of must or unfermented wine.]

**mo'-lar,** *adj.* grinding: *n.* a grinding or double tooth: one of the back teeth. [L. *mōlāris* <*mŏla*, a mill-stone.]

**mo-lass'-es** (*-ĕz*), *n.* treacle (a syrup drained from sugar during the process of manufacture). [Po. <L. *mellāceus*, of honey <*mel*, honey.]

**mold'-warp,** *n.* an old name for the **mole,** because it throws up earth or *mould.* [<**mould** (*q.v.*)+A.S. *weorpan*, to throw.]

**mole,** *n.* a small quadruped with very small eyes [it is not blind], and soft fur, which burrows in the ground. **mole-eyed** (*-īd*), *adj.* dim-sighted (like the mole). **mole-cricket,** *n.* a small burrowing insect like a cricket, with forelegs like those of a mole. **mole-hill,** or **mole-cast,** *n.* a small heap of earth thrown up by the mole when making the track to its burrow; a mere trifle (as compared with something greater). **mole-rat,** *n.* a rat-like animal which burrows like a mole. **mole'-skin,** *n.* the skin of the mole; a soft, strong, cotton fustian, the surface of which is shaved or cropped before dyeing. [< root of **mould.**]

**mole,** *n.* a spot or mark on the human skin. [M.E. *molle* <A.S. *māl*, a spot, stain.]

**mole,** *n.* an embankment, *esp.* for a break-water. [F. <L. *mōles*, a mass.]

**mol'-e-cule** (*-kūl*), *n.* the smallest quantity of an element or compound capable of separate existence; a minute particle of matter. **mo-lec'-u-lar,** *adj.* belonging to, or consisting of, molecules. [*Dim.* <L. *mōles*, a mass.]

**mo-lest' (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to trouble; to annoy; to vex; to interfere with. **mo-les-ta'-tion,** *n.* **mo-lest'-er,** *n.* [F. <L. *molestus*, troublesome <root of **molar.**]

**Mol'-lah,** *n.* incorrect for **Mul'-lah** (*q.v.*).

**mol'-le-ton,** *n.* a soft, fine-twilled flannel; swanskin. [L. *mollis*, soft.]

**mol'-li-fy** (*-lĭ-*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make soft or tender; to calm or pacify; to soothe; to appease. **mol-li-fi-ca'-tion** (*-lĭ-fĭ-*), *n.* the act of —. **mol'-li-fi-er,** *n.* one who, or that which —. [F. <L. *mollis*, soft+*făcio*, I make.]

**mol'-lusc** (not now **-lusk**), *n.* (*pl.* **-luscs**), one of the **mol-lus'-ca** (*n. pl.*), or soft-bodied shell-animals, such as oysters, mussels, snails, etc. [F. <L. *molluscus* <*mollis*, soft.]

**mol'-ly-cod-dle** (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to take overmuch care of one's health; to treat in an effeminate manner: *n.* an effeminate man, or boy. [**Molly**+**coddle.**]

**Mo'-loch** (*-lok*), (not **-lech**) (*-lek*), *n.* properly the name of a god of the Canaanites (*Lev.* xviii. 21) to whom human sacrifices were offered; any baneful influence to which everything is sacrificed (*e.g.*, the acquiring of wealth).

**mol'-ten** (*mōl'-*), *adj.* melted; made of melted metal. [<**melt.**]

***mol'-to,*** *adv.* [I.] much; very.

**mol-yb-de'-num** (*-ib-dē'-*), *n.* a rare, brittle, white-coloured metal. [Gr. *molubdos*, lead.]

**mo'-ment,** *n.* a very small portion of time (sometimes used for a second, the sixtieth part of a minute); force; value; importance. **mo'-men-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*, not *mō-mĕn'-*), *adj.* lasting only for a moment; done in a moment; short-lived. **mo'-men-ta-ri-ly** (*-tă-rĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* **mo-men'-tous** (*-tus*), *adj.* very important or serious. **mo-men'-tum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ta**), force due to mass and motion combined. **critical moment,** that when things are likely to take a very important turn (for better or worse). **psychological moment,** the exact time when something said or done suits or fits favourably with circumstances. [F. <L. *mōmentum* <*mŏveo*, I move.]

**Mon,** Monmouth [no full stop]. **Mon.,** Monday.

**mon'-a-chal** (*-ă-kal*), *adj.* relating to monks or monastic life. **mon'-a-chism** (*-ă-kizm*), *n.* the system of life pursued by monks. [*See* **monastery.**]

**mon'-ad,** *n.* a simple atom (incapable of division); one of the simplest animalcules, or elementary organisms. **mon-ad'-ic,** *adj.* of the nature of a monad; existing singly. [L. <Gr. *mŏnŏs*, alone.]

**mon'-arch** (*-ărk*), *n.* a supreme and sole ruler (as emperor, king, queen, sultan, prince, etc.); a sovereign. **mon'-ar-chy** (*-kĭ*), *n.* government by a —; a country so governed. **mon-ar'-chal,** or **mon-ar'-chic** (**-al**), *adj.* **mon'-arch-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to rule as —. **mon'-arch-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the system of monarchial government; love of monarchy. **mon'-ar-chist,** *n.* an advocate of, or believer in, monarchy. [F. <L. <Gr. *mŏnŏs*, alone + *archē*, government.]

**mon'-as-ter-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a house or home for monks; an abbey; a convent. **mon-as-te'-ri-al,** or **mon-as'-tic** (**-al**), *adj.* pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns; solitary; recluse. **mon-as'-tic,** *n.* a monk; a member of a monastic order. **mon-as'-ti-cism** (*-sĭzm*), *n.* the life, or system of living, in a monastery. **monastic vows,** the vows of obedience, celibacy, poverty, etc. taken by a man or woman on entering a monastery. [L. *monastērium* <Gr. *mŏnŏs*, alone.]

***monde,*** *n.* the world; society. [F.]

**Mond'-gas,** *n.* *See* **gas.** [F.]

***mon Dieu!*** (*mŏñ dēuh*), really! indeed!

**mon'-ey** (*mun'-ĭ*), *n.* any measure of value or medium of exchange; coin; pieces of metal (gold, silver, etc.) representing value: *pl.* **mon'-eys** (*-iz*), systems of — or coinage; different sums of money. **mon'-eyed** (*-id*), less correctly, **mon'-ied** (*-id*), *adj.* possessed of, or rich in, money; wealthy; of, or belonging to, money. **moneyed interest,** interest or concern in money as a possession; a class or body of persons having such interest. **mon'-e-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), *adj.* of, or relating to, money; financial. **money-bill,** *n.* a bill in Parliament for raising revenue, or for providing supplies of money for any special purpose. **money-broker,** or **-changer,** *n.* a broker who deals in the moneys of different countries, or who buys and sells bills of exchange. **mon'-ey-er,** *n.* one who coins money; a banker. **money-grubber,** *n.* one who uses every means to obtain money. **money-lender,** *n.* one whose business is lending money at interest. **money-making,** *n.* the act of gaining wealth: *adj.* profitable. **money-market,** *n.* business done on the Stock Exchange, or other financial establishments; the opportunities for investing money. **money-matter,** *n.* any affair involving money. **Money Order,** "Post Office Order," an order to one post office to pay a certain sum of money which has been deposited at another office. [Note: —Do not confuse this with a Postal Order (*q.v.*),

which is a kind of cheque.] **money value,** the purchasing power of money; the actual value of stocks, shares, etc., as distinguished from their nominal (or face) value. **money's-worth,** *n.* full value in return for money. **call-money,** *n.* money at call or which can be obtained (from a bank, etc.) without notice. **paper money,** bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, money orders, and postal orders. **pin money,** the money allowed a lady for her own private use. **ready money,** money paid down at once when a thing is bought, or a bargain made. **small money,** small change. [F. *monnaie* < L. *monēta* < root of **mint.**]

**mon'-goose,** *n.* a small quadruped commor. in India, similar to the ichneumon, and often kept in the house to destroy snakes. [?]

**mon'-grel** (*mung'-*), *adj.* of mixed breed: *n.* an animal (*esp.* a dog) of mixed breed, or of no definable breed. [A.S. *(ge)mang*, a mixture.]

**mon'-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the doctrine that there is but one element or principle in the universe. **mon'-ist,** *n.* one who holds this doctrine. **mon-is'-tic,** *adj.* [Gr. *mŏnŏs*, alone.]

**mon'-i-tor** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a kind of heavy-armoured, ironclad war-vessel; (*f.* **-tress**), one who gives advice or admonishes; a senior pupil in a school or class, with limited authority; a young teacher. **mon-i'-tion** (*-ĭsh'-ŭn*), *n.* the act of admonishing or giving advice or reproof. **mon'-i-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* warning; admonishing (some of the clauses in the Athanasian Creed are so called). **mon-i-to'-ri-al,** *adj.* relating to monitors or young teachers. [L. *mŏneo*, I admonish, advise.]

**monk** (*munk*), *n.* (formerly) one who led a solitary religious life; a male member of a religious community living in a monastery. **monk'-ish,** *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a monk; monastic. **monk'-er-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* monastic life; monkish practices; a monastery. [L. *monăchus* < Gr. *mŏnachŏs*, one who lives alone < *mŏnŏs*, alone.]

**mon'-key** (*mung'-kĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-keys**), an ape; a man-like animal with two legs and two hands; a pile-driving machine; a term of contempt; a kind of wrench or spanner (a **monkey-wrench**) having a movable jaw; † £500. **monkey-bag,** *n.* a small money-bag, used by sailors, and hung round the neck. **monkey-block,** *n.* a small single block strapped with a swivel. **monkey-boat,** or **-barge,** *n.* a long, narrow, half-decked boat (used *esp.* in the London docks). **monkey-bread,** *n.* the baobab-tree and its fruit. **monkey-jacket,** *n.* a short, close-fitting, double-breasted jacket, as worn by sailors. **monkey nut,** the ground-nut (*q.v.*) or pea-nut. **monkey-puzzle,** *n.* the Chili pine, which a monkey has difficulty in climbing. † **to get one's — up,** to become angry. [?]

**mono-,** *pref.* [Gr.] single; alone.

**mon'-o-chord,** *n.* a musical instrument with one chord or string. [Gr. *mono-* + **chord.**]

**mon-o-chro-mat'-ic** (*-krō-*), *adj.* of one colour only. **mon'-o-chrome,** *n.* a painting in tints of one colour only, but with light and shade. [Gr. *mono-* + *chrōma*, colour.]

**mon'-o-cle** (*-ŏ-kl*), *n.* an eye-glass for one eye only; a one-eyed animal. [F. < Gr. *mono-* + L. *ocŭlus*, eye.]

**mon'-o-dy** (*-dĭ*), *n.* a mournful ode or funeral song uttered by one voice only; a song for one voice only. **mon-od'-ic-(al),** *adj.* [Gr. *mono-* + *ōdē*, a song.]

**mon-og'-a-my** (*-ă-mĭ*), *n.* marriage to one wife only at a time (as opposed to polygamy, or bigamy). **mon-og'-a-mist,** *n.* one who practises —. **mon-og'-a-mous** (*-mus*), *adj.* having only one living husband (or wife) at one time. [Gr. *mono-* + *gămos*, a marriage.]

**mon'-o-gram,** *n.* a design formed by one or more letters interwoven together. **mon'-o-graph** (*-graf*), *n.* a treatise or discourse on one single subject. [Gr. *mono-* + *graphō*, I write.]

**mon'-o-lith,** *n.* a large pillar, column, or monument consisting of a single stone. **mon-o-lith'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *mono-* + *lithos*, a stone.]

**mon'-o-logue** (*-log*), *n.* a speech spoken by one person alone; a soliloquy. **mon-ol'-o-gist** (*-jist*), *n.* [Gr. *mono-* + *lŏgŏs*, a word, discourse.]

**mon-o-ma'-ni-a,** *n.* that kind of madness or insanity which is confined to one subject only, the person so afflicted being sane in every other respect; excessive enthusiasm for one person or thing; a craze. **mon-o-ma'-ni-ac,** *n.* and *adj.* [Gr. *mono-* + *mania* (*q.v.*).]

**mon-o-met'-al-lism,** *n.* the use of one metal only as a standard of value in the coinage of a country (as in England, where gold is the standard), silver and copper coins being only "tokens" (*q.v.*) used for convenience, and therefore legal tenders only for small amounts. (*See* **bimetallism**). [Gr. *mono-*+**metal.**]

**mon'-o-plane,** *n.* an aeroplane, or "heavier-than-air" airship, having only one large horizontal supporting plane the lifting and propelling power being a powerful motor and screw. *cf.* **biplane.** [Gr. *mono-*+**plane.**]

**mon-op'-o-ly** (*-li*), *n.* the sole right of dealing in anything; exclusive possession or control; a thing which is the subject of a monopoly. **mon-op'-o-list,** *n.* the holder of a —. **mon-op'-o-lize (-lized, -li-zing),** *v.* to hold a — of; to take entirely to oneself. **mon-op'-o-li-zer,** *n.* one who monopolizes. **monopoly value,** an artificial value (higher than the natural one) produced by a monopoly. [L.<Gr. *mono-*+*pōleō*, I sell.]

**mon'-o-rail,** *n.* a railway with vehicles running on one rail only: *adj.* [Gr. *mono-*+**rail.**]

**mon-o-syl'-la-ble,** *n.* a word of one syllable only. **mon-o-syl-lab'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *mono-*+**syllable.**]

**mon'-o-the-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the belief that there is one God only. **mon'-o-the-ist,** *n.* one who believes that there is one God only. **mon-o-the-is'-tic,** *adj.* [Gr. *mono-*+*Theos*, God.]

**mon'-o-tint,** *n.* a painting in one tint only. [Gr. *mono-*+**tint.**]

**mon'-o-tone,** *n.* a single, unvaried tone; reciting, singing, etc. in a uniform tone of voice, or pitch. **mo-not'-o-nous** (*-nus*), *adj.* on one tone; unvaried; tiresome and wearisome. **mo-not'-o-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* unvarying sound, action, or appearance; sameness; want of variety. [Gr. *mono-*+**tone.**]

**mon'-o-type,** *n.* the only or sole type or representative; (in printing) a machine which casts and sets up single type in lines of the required length. [Gr. *mono-*+**type.**]

**Mon'-roe doctrine,** or **Mon'-roe-ism,** *n.* a principle laid down (in 1823) by James *Monroe* (1758—1831), 5th President of the United States, that no European power has any right to interfere in matters relating to the various States of the American Continent.

**Mon-seign-eur'** (*moṅ-sāṅ-yĕr'*), *n.* (*pl.* **Mes-seign-eurs'**) (*mā-*), my lord: a title given to persons of rank in France, *esp.* to princes, cardinals, archbishops, and bishops. **Mon-sig'-nor** (*mon-sēn'-yor*), *n.* a variant of the above. Abbreviated, **Mgr.** [F.]

**Mon-sieur'** (*mus-yur'*), *n.* (*pl.* **Mes-sieurs'** [*mā-syur'*]), [F.] Sir; Mr. **Mons.,** a contraction of Monsieur. [NOTE:—Never use Mons.; the French consider it very insulting.] **Monsieur de Paris,** the public executioner of France. [L. *meus*, my+*senior*, elder.]

**mon'-soon,** *n.* a periodical wind of the Indian Ocean, blowing from south-west, April to October, and from north-east, October to April. [I. *monsone*<Ar.]

**mon'-ster,** *n.* a frightful animal or person; a prodigy; a fabulous animal; a brutal fellow; something of extraordinary size. **mon'-strous** (*-strus*), *adj.* uncommonly ugly, large, bad, or wicked. **mon-stros'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* something unnatural or frightful in form or appearance. [F.<L. *monstrum*, a prodigy.]

**mon'-strance,** *n.* (in the R C. Church) a glass-faced shrine (often of gold or silver) in which the consecrated elements (bread and wine) are shown to the people. [L. *monstro*, I show.]

**Mont.,** Montana (U.S.A.).

***mont-de-piété'*** (*moṅ-duh-pē-ā-tā'*), *n.* (*pl.* **monts-**), a pawn-shop and money-lending establishment, under government authority, in France and Italy. [F.<I. *Monte di pietà*, *lit.* fund of pity.]

**mont-gol'-fi-er** (*-fĭ-*), *n.* a fire-balloon, invented 1782-3, by two Frenchmen (J. M. and J. E. *Montgolfier*).

**month** (*munth*), *n.* one of the twelve divisions of the year, according to the calendar. **month'-ly,** *adj.* and *adv.* performed in, or continuing for, a month; occurring once each month: *n.* a periodical published every month. [A.S. *mōnath*<*mōna*, the moon.]

**mon'-u-ment,** *n.* a building or other object set up as a memorial (*esp.* to a person dead). **mon-u-men'-tal,** *adj.* serving as a monument or tomb; memorable; vast; stupendous; impressive. [F.<L. *monumentum*<*mŏneo*, I advise, remind.]

**moo'-cher,** or **mou'-cher** (*moo'-*), *n.* one who plays truant (**mooches**) from school;

one who loiters about; a loafer; an idler. [? O.F.]

**mood,** *n.* manner; fashion; state of mind. **mood'-i-ly,** *adv.* in a sullen manner. **mood'-i-ness,** *n.* sullenness; gloominess. **mood'-y** (*-i-*), *adj.* in ill-humour; peevish; gloomy. [A.S. *mōd*, mind, heart, courage.]

**mood,** *n.* a form or variety of the verb, by which a particular mode or manner of an action, or state of being, is expressed. [F. <L. *mŏdus*, a measure.]

**moon,** *n.* a heavenly body revolving round the earth, and shining with reflected light: *v.* (**mooned, moon'-ing**), to wander about aimlessly. **moon'-beam,** *n.* a ray of light from the moon. **moon'-calf,** *n.* a very silly person. **moon'-light-er,** *n.* (*esp.* in Ireland) one who commits depredations by moonlight (*i.e.*, at night time), with the object of avoiding payment of rent, or of punishing an unpopular landlord or tenant. **moon'-light-ing,** *n.* the actions of moonlighters. **moon'-ra-ker,** *n.* a silly person; one who has crazy fancies. **moon'-shine,** *n.* the shining of the moon; foolish, unreal ideas and talk. **moon'-stone,** *n.* a variety of feldspar used as a gem. **moon'-struck,** *adj.* affected in mind (through the supposed influence of the moon); crazed. **moon'-y,** *adj.* relating to, or like, the moon; dreamy. **moonlight flitting,** a removal of one's furniture, goods, etc. by night, in order to cheat the landlord of his rent. **(in) a blue —,** never; an impossibility. [A.S. *mōna*, moon, month.]

**moon'-shee,** *n.* incorrect for **mun'-shi,** *q.v.*

**moor,** *n.* a large tract of untilled ground, often covered with heath, etc.; a heath. **moor–cock,** or **moor–fowl,** *n.* the red grouse. **moor–game,** *n.* grouse. **moor–hen,** *n.* the water-hen; the female of the red grouse. **moor'-land,** *n.* [A.S. *mōr*, moor.]

**Moor,** *n.* one of the Arab races of N. Africa (Morocco, etc.). **Moor'-ish,** *adj.* [F. <L. <Gr. *mauros*, dark-coloured.]

**moor (moored, moor'-ing),** *v.* to fasten (a vessel) to the shore (by anchor, rope, etc.). **moor'-age,** *n.* a place for mooring; money paid for the use of a mooring. **moor'-ing,** *n.* act of securing a vessel to the shore; something by which a floating object is made fast, or the object to which it is fastened. [D. *marren*, to tie up.]

**moose** (*moos*), *n.* the largest deer of America, resembling an elk. [American-Indian *mouswah*.]

**moot (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to move or propose (a subject for talk); to mention: *n.* (in early times) the meeting of the freemen of an English town, etc., to regulate their own affairs: *adj.* talked about, *esp.* in phrase **a moot point,** one talked about or debated upon; a doubtful matter. **moot hall,** a council chamber; a town-hall; a judgement hall. [A.S. *mōtian*, to talk (about).]

**mop,** *n.* a bundle of rags, etc., fixed to a long handle, for washing and wiping floors, etc.; untidy hair; a fair where servants are hired: *v.* (**mopped, mop'-ping**), to rub, or wipe, as with a mop. [O.F. <L. *mappa*, a napkin.]

**mope (moped, mo'-ping),** *v.* to be silent, dull, and dispirited: *n.* a listless person. **mo'-pish,** *adj.* dull and cheerless in manner and appearance. **mo'-pish-ness,** *n.* [D. *moppen*, to pout, to be sulky.]

† **mo'-pus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-pus-es**), a farthing; [money generally. [?]

**mo-quette'** (*-ket'*), *n.* a fabric having wool on the surface and a hemp or linen back, used for carpets and for covering furniture. [F.]

**mo-raine'** (*-rān'*), *n.* an accumulation of stones, earth, etc. found on the surface and at the edges of a glacier, and at its termination. [F. <I. *mora*, a heap of stones.]

**mor'-al,** *adj.* relating to manners or conduct; of good conduct; well-conducted; capable of right or wrong action; having a sense of duty: *n.* the lessons taught by anything (*esp.* by a story or fable): *pl.* rules of manners and good conduct. **mo-ral'** (*-rāl'*), *n.* [F.] the moral tone; the mental and physical condition (*esp.* of soldiers and sailors with respect to zeal, courage, discipline, confidence, endurance, etc.). **mor'-al-ist,** *n.* one who teaches or practises morals; one who prides himself on his morality or good conduct of life. **mo-ral'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* an upright way of living (*esp.* with respect to our duty to others); virtue. **mor'-al-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to give a moral meaning to a story; to teach, or preach, about virtue, duty, etc. **mor'-al-i-zer,** *n.* one who moralizes.

**mor'-al-ly,** *adv.* uprightly; practically. **moral courage,** that frame of mind which prompts a person to do what is right, even though it brings disadvantage, disfavour, or odium with it. **moral law,** the last six of the Ten Commandments; that sense of right and duty to others, which the conscience teaches us. **moral victory,** a defeat, which, on account of its influence, is a victory. **moral virtues,** those good qualities of mind and conduct which are manifested in carrying out the moral law, and are usually said to include Justice, Prudence, Temperance and Fortitude, with the cardinal virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity. **morality play,** a play (in the Middle Ages) teaching some lesson of moral conduct. [F.<L. *morālis* <*mōrēs*, manners, customs.]

**mo-rass',** *n.* a tract of wet, soft land; a marsh. [D. *moeras*, a marsh, fen.]

**Mo-ra'-vi-an,** *adj.* relating to Moravia (in Austria); of, or belonging to, the **Moravians,** a religious, Protestant sect, holding evangelical views, and founded early in the 18th century in Saxony by emigrants from Moravia.

**mor'-bid,** *adj.* sickly; diseased; not sound; (of the mind) unhealthy, gloomy, suspicious, fearsome. **mor-bid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* morbid condition; prevalence of disease (or its extent) in a district. **mor'-bid-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *morbĭdus*<*morbus*, a disease.]

***mor-ceau'*** (*-sō'*), *n.* (*pl.* ***-ceaux'***) (*-sō'*), a small piece; a dainty morsel. [F.< root of **morsel.**]

**mor'-dant,** *adj.* biting; corroding; sarcastic; severe: *n.* any substance used for fixing colours in dyeing; a kind of size used for fixing gold-leaf in gilding; (in etching) the fluid used to "bite in" the lines on the plate. **mor'-dan-cy,** *n.* the quality of being biting in speech; sarcastic force. [L. *mordeo*, I bite.]

***mo'-re,*** [L.] in the manner of. ***mo'-re su'-o,*** [L.] in his (or her) peculiar manner.

**mo-reen',** *n.* a stout woollen, or cotton and woollen, fabric, used to make petticoats, curtains, etc. [F. ?]

**mo-rel',** or **mo-rel'-lo,** *n.* a kind of cherry. [F.<I. *morello*, dark-coloured.]

**mor'-el,** or **mor'-il,** *n.* a kind of edible mushroom. [F. *morille.*]

**more-o'-ver,** *adv.* further; besides; in addition.

**Mo-resque'** (*-resk'*), *adj.* relating to, or after the manner of, the Moors; Moorish: *n.* a kind of Moorish or Arabesque ornamentation (in architecture). [F.< I. *moresco*, of the Moors.]

**mor-gan-at'-ic,** *adj.* (of marriage, also called **left-handed**), between a prince and a lady of inferior rank, neither the lady nor her children having any claim to the father's rank and possessions. [L.L. *morganatica*, (a kind of dowry) paid the morning before or after marriage.]

**Morgue** (*mŏrg*; note, "*g*" hard), *n.* a place (*esp.* in French towns) where the bodies of unknown persons, found dead, are exposed, so that they may be claimed by relations or friends. [F.]

**mor'-i-bund** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* in a dying state. [L. *mŏribundus*<*mŏrĭor*, I die.]

**mor'-i-on** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a kind of metal helmet without visor or beaver. [Sp. *morrion.*]

**Mor'-mon,** or **Mor'-mon-ite,** *n.* one of a religious sect founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith (1805—1844), in the United States. Many of their doctrines are contained in the **Book of Mormon** (hence their name), said by Smith to have been delivered to him by an angel. Also known as **Latter-day Saints.**

**mor'-ning,** or **morn,** *n.* the first or early part of the day; the forenoon: *adj.* pertaining, or belonging, to the early part of the day. **morning dress,** dress worn ordinarily, as distinguished from "evening dress" (*q.v.*). **morning land,** the East. **morning-star,** *n.* the planet Venus, when it rises before the sun. **morning watch,** (on shipboard) the watch between 4 and 8 a.m.; the men on duty at that time. **morning** (and **evening**) **gun,** (in army and navy) the gun fired at sunrise (and sunset). [A.S. *morgen*, morning.]

**mo-roc'-co,** *n.* fine, goat-skin leather, originally made by the Moors in Morocco, in N. Africa. **French morocco,** an inferior kind of Levant morocco, with small grain. **Levant morocco,** a fine quality of morocco, with large grain. **Persian morocco,** the best kind of morocco, finished on the grain side (*i.e.*, the side on which the hair grew).

**mo-rose'** (*-rōs'*), *adj.* of sour temper; surly; gloomy. **mo-rose'-ly,** *adv.* **mo-rose'-ness,** *n.* [L. *mōrōsus*, peevish, fretful<*mōs*, *mōris*, manner, custom.]

**Mor'-pheus** (*-fūs*), *n.* the Greek god of

sleep and of dreams; sleep. **Morphe'-an** (*-fē'-*), *adj.* [Gr. *morphē*, form.]

**mor'-phi-a** (*-fĭ-ă*), or **mor'-phine** (*-fĭn*), *n.* a narcotic drug (the active principle of opium) which causes sleep, or which deadens pain. **mor'-phin-ism** (*-izm*) *n.* the effect of morphia on the human system; the practice of injecting morphia into the system. **mor-phin-o-ma'-nia,** or **mor-phi-o-ma'-ni-a,** *n.* an uncontrollable craving for morphia or opium. [<**Morpheus,** *q.v.*]

**mor-phol'-o-gy** (*-fol'-ŏ-jĭ*), *n.* the science which treats of the forms taken by plants and animals, and the structure of their parts. **mor-phol'-o-gist,** *n.* one versed in, or a student of, —. **mor-pho-log'-i-cal** (*-lŏj'-*), *adj.* [Gr. *morphē*, form + *lŏgŏs*, a discourse.]

**mor'-ris** (not **mor'-rice**), *adj.* Moorish. **morris-dance,** *n.* a Moorish-dance; a grotesque dance, in fancy costume, in which bells, rattles, etc., are introduced; a dance, formerly common in England, in connection with May-day pageants and processions, usually representing characters from the Robin Hood legends.

**Morris tube,** a short, steel, rifled barrel of small bore, capable of being inserted at the breech end in the barrel of a rifle (or cannon) of larger bore, for shooting practice at short range, with a special cartridge. Invented in 1881 by Richard *Morris* (died 1891).

**mor'-row** (*-rō*), *n.* the day after the present one: *usu.* in compound **to-morrow,** *adv.* = next day. [<root of **morn,** *q.v.*]

**Morse alphabet,** or **system** (in telegraphing), a system of symbols (called the **Morse-code**), consisting of dashes and dots, in various combinations, representing the letters of the alphabet. These dots and dashes are forwarded by an apparatus called a **Morse sounder,** and are reproduced at the other end on a ribbon of paper by an apparatus called a **Morse receiver,** or **Morse recorder.** [<the inventor, S. F. B. *Morse*, an American electrician (1791—1872).]

**mor'-sel,** *n.* a small bit; a fragment. [Properly a small bite. F. <L. *mordeo*, I bite.]

***mors jan'-u-a vi'-tæ,*** [L.] Death the gate of Life.

**mort,** *n.* the note sounded on a horn at the death of a deer or other game. [L. *mors*, *mortis*, death.]

**mor'-tal,** *adj.* liable to, or subject to, death; causing death; deadly: *n.* one liable to death; a human being. **mor-tal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —; the number of deaths which occur in a given area or period. **mor'-tal-ly,** *adv.* **mortal sin,** a sin which brings spiritual death, *i.e.*, exclusion from Heaven, as a punishment. **bills of mortality,** or **mortality returns,** statistics issued (by the Registrar-General) at stated times, giving the numbers of persons dying at certain ages, and the causes of death. **law of mortality,** calculations (based on the "mortality returns") showing what proportions of people are likely to live to certain ages. [F. <L. *mortālis* <*mors*, death.]

**mor'-tar,** *n.* a vessel used for mixing and pounding materials in; a short, wide cannon for firing shells at high angles; a cement of lime, sand, and water used for building walls, etc. **mortar-board,** *n.* a board or slab for mixing or carrying mortar on; a school-boy's, or student's, flat square cap [L. *mortārium*, a mortar.]

**mort'-gage** (*mor'-*), *n.* a security (house, land, etc.) given for money lent; the deed, or document, by which the transaction is made legal: *v.* (**-gaged, -ga-ging**), to pledge (house, etc.) as security. **mort-ga-gee'** (*-jē'*), *n.* one to whom property is mortgaged. **mort'-ga-ger** (*-jĕr*), *n.* one who mortgages property [in law, usually spelt **-gor**]. [F. *mort* < L. *mortuus*, dead + **gage.**]

**mor'-ti-fy** (*-tĭ-*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to make dead; to make or become putrid; to hurt the feelings of; to subdue; to humiliate. **mor-ti-fi-ca'-tion,** *n.* the act of mortifying; the death of part of the body while the rest is living; gangrene; humiliation; vexation; that which mortifies or vexes. **mor'-ti-fi-er,** *n.* one who, or that which, —. **mor'-ti-fy-ing,** *adj.* causing humiliation, vexation, annoyance, or disappointment. [F. <L. *mors*, death, + *făcio*, I make.]

**mor'-tise** (not **-tice**), (*-tĭs*), *n.* a hole made in a piece of timber to receive a corresponding projection (called a **ten'-on**) in another piece so as to fasten the two together: this mode of joining is called a **mortise and tenon joint:** *v.* (**-tised, -tis-ing**), to cut a mortise in; to join with a mortise. [F. *mortaise* <?]

**mort'-main,** *n.* (in law) the holding or

possession of property (land, houses, etc.) by a corporation, and more especially by the Church, and said to be held in ***mortе main*** ([F.] = dead hand) because it could not be parted with, or transferred to other owners. [F. < L. *mortua manus*, dead hand.]

**mor'-tu-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*, not *-ā'-rĭ*), *n.* a burial-place; a place where dead bodies are kept for a time before burial: *adj.* relating to burial. [L.L. *mortuārium* < *mortuus*, dead.]

**Mo-sa'-ic(-al)** (*-zā'-*), *adj.* relating to *Moses*. The **Mosaic(al) law,** the ancient law of the Hebrews (the Jews), given by God to Moses, and found in the Bible in *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*.

**mo-sa'-ic** (*-zā'-*), *adj.* and *n.* a term applied to designs made of inlaid-work (with enamel, precious stones, marble, etc.), fixed on a ground of cement. [Properly, belonging to the *Muses*, or nine goddesses who presided over the fine arts < L. *musa* < Gr. *mousa*, a muse.]

**mo-selle'** (*-zel'*), *n.* a light wine made from grapes grown on the banks of the R. *Moselle* (in France and Germany).

**Mos'-lem** (*moz'-*), *n.* a Mussulman. or Mohammedan (*q.v.*): *adj.* [Ar. *muslīm*, a true believer < *islām*, surrendering.]

**mosque** (*mosk*), *n.* a Mohammedan place of worship. [F. < Ar. *masjid*, a house of prayer.]

**mos-qui'-to** (*-kē'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-toes**), one of several species of large gnat, very troublesome in some regions for their bite, which sometimes causes terrible diseases, as malarial fever, sleeping-sickness, yellow fever, etc. **mosquito-net,** *n.* a net or curtain of gauze to keep off mosquitoes. [Sp. < L. *musca*, a fly.]

**moss,** *n.* (*pl.* **moss'-es**), a family of flowerless plants, many of which grow in boggy or other soft lands; wet, spongy soil; a bog, swamp, or morass. **mos'-sy** (*-sĭ*), *adj.* overgrown with moss. **moss-hag,** *n.* broken ground from which peat has been dug. **moss-rose,** *n.* a variety of the cabbage rose, so called from the moss-like growth on its calyx and stalk. **moss-trooper,** *n.* one of certain bands of robbers who formerly roamed over the borders of England and Scotland. [A.S. *mēos.*]

***mot*** (*mō*), *n.* a wise or witty saying; *cf.* ***bon mot.*** ***mot à mot*** (*mō-tă-mō'*), word for word. ***mot d'ordre*** (*mō-dordr*), [F.] word of command. [F. *mot*, a word.]

**mote,** *n.* a very small particle (of dust, etc.); a speck; an atom. [A.S. *mot*, an atom, mote.]

† **mote** (**mo'-ted, mo'-ting**), *v.* colloquial [for **motor** (*q.v.*)]

**mo-tet'** (less correctly, **mo-tett'**), *n.* a short, sacred, musical composition; a cantata. **mo-tet'-tist,** *n.* a composer of motets. [F. < I. *mottetto* < root of **motto.**]

**moth,** *n.* the name of several species of winged insects, much like butterflies, *usu.* flying about in the evening. **moth-eaten,** *adj.* eaten into, or destroyed, by moths or their larvæ. **moth'-y,** *adj.* full of moths. [A.S. *moththe.*]

**moth'-er** (*muth'-*), *n.* a female parent; the female head of a religious house (as abbess): *v.* (**moth'-ered, moth'-er-ing**), to adopt as a son or daughter; to care for, as a mother: *adj.* fulfilling, or acting, the part of a mother; native; natural; inborn. **mother-church,** *n.* the church from which other churches have been organized; the Church as a wise teacher and guide. **mother-country,** *n.* that in which one was born; a country in relation to its colonies. **mother-help,** *n.* one who assists a mother in her household duties. **moth'-er-hood,** *n.* the state of being a mother. **mother-in-law,** *n.* (*pl.* **mothers-in-law**), husband's or wife's mother. **moth'-er-ly,** *adv.* kind, tender, and full of care, as a mother. **moth'-er-li-ness,** *n.* **mother-of-pearl,** *n.* the white, pearly lining of certain shells. **mother-tongue,** *n.* one's native language. **Mother Carey's chicken,** the stormy petrel (a very small sea-bird with long wings). **mother coal,** a charcoal-like variety of coal. **mother earth,** the ground; the earth considered as the mother of its inhabitants and productions. **mothering Sunday,** Mid-Lent Sunday, when persons formerly visited their parents, taking and receiving presents. **mother of parliaments,** the English parliament, which has formed a model or pattern for so many others. **mothers' meeting,** a meeting of —, *usu.* weekly, and in connection with some church or chapel, for simple religious services and social enjoyment. **mother wit,** natural sagacity and

common sense. **Queen mother,** the mother of a reigning sovereign. [A.S. *mōder,* mother.]

***mo-tif'*** (*-tēf'*), *n.* the leading theme of a musical or dramatic composition; type, or characteristic, of any composition (*esp.* in the arts, as painting, literature, decoration, etc.); a theme in music. [F.: *cf.* **motive.**]

**mo'-tile** (*-tīl*), *adj.* capable of motion, or of being moved. **mo-til'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [*See* **motion.**]

**mo'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* a movement; a sign; the act of moving; an impulse or excitement of the mind; a proposal at a meeting: *v.* (**-tioned, -tion-ing**), to make a sign (to), or a gesture. **mo'-tion-er,** *n.* one who makes a motion; a proposer. **mo'-tion-less,** *adj.* without —; at rest. **motion in court,** an application to a court of justice or to a judge, by the parties or their counsel, to have a rule or order made which is necessary to the progress of the action. [F. < L. *mōtĭo* < *mŏveo,* I move.]

**mo'-tive** (*-tiv*), *n.* that which causes motion or action; reason. **motive power,** or **motive force,** the force which produces or sustains motion (as steam, electricity, air, etc.). [< root of **motion.**]

**mot'-ley** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* of various colours; particoloured; composed of many different elements, persons, etc.: *n.* a dress of various colours (*esp.* the dress of a professional fool or clown). [O.F. ?]

**mo'-tor,** *n.* a mover; that which gives motion; a dynamo; an engine for propelling a vehicle on common roads without animal power (as by steam, oil [petrol], compressed air, *elec.,* etc.); a motor-car: *adj.*: *v.* (**-tored, -tor-ing**), to travel by a motor-propelled vehicle (*esp.* a motor-car). **motor—cab, motor—car, motor—carriage, motor—lorry, motor—vehicle,** *ns.* vehicles propelled by a motor. **mo'-tor-ist,** *n.* one who rides in (sometimes, who drives) a —. **motor—man,** *n.* one who attends to a motor; a driver of a motor-car; a chauffeur; the hired driver of a public motor-propelled vehicle (as tram, train, etc.). **motor—metre,** *n.* an apparatus for measuring the distance traversed by a motor. **motor nerve,** any nerve which carries an impulse from the brain to the muscles. **mo'-tor-phile** (*-fīl*), *n.* an enthusiast in motoring. **mo'-tor-phobe** (*-fōb*), *n.* a person with an excessive, unreasoning dislike of motors. **direct—current motor,** one worked by a direct *elec.* current. **single—phase motor,** one worked by an alternating *elec.* current. [L. *mōtor,* a mover < root of **motion.**]

**mot'-tle** (**-tled, -tling**), *v.* to mark with spots. **mot'-tled,** *adj.* spotted; blotched. [< root of **motley.**]

**mot'-to,** *n.* (*pl.* **-toes**), a short, pithy saying; a maxim; the phrase attached to a coat-of-arms; the verses in a Christmas cracker. **mot'-toed,** *adj.* inscribed with, or having, a motto. [I. < L.L. *muttum,* a muttered sound.]

***mou-chard'*** (*moo-shâr'*), *n.* [F.] a police-spy (in France). [**moocher.**

**mou'-cher** (*moo'-*), *n.* A variant of

**mou'-flon** (*moo'-*) (less correctly, **mouf'-flon**), *n.* a kind of wild sheep found in the islands of the Mediterranean. [F.]

**mou'-jik** (*moo'-zhĭk*) (more correctly, **mu'-zhik,** but often spelt **mu'-jik**), *n.* a Russian peasant; a loose fur cape (for ladies). [Rus.]

**mould** (*mōld*), *n.* fine, soft earth; minute fungus caused by damp. **moul'-der** (**-dered, -der-ing**), *v.* to crumble into mould or dust; to waste away gradually. **mould'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* overgrown with —. **mould'-warp,** *n.* the mole. [A.S. *molde,* earth, dust.]

**mould** (*mōld*), *n.* an instrument for giving shape to anything; a pattern by which anything is shaped; a hollow form (or matrix) into which fluid or plastic material is cast or pressed, and allowed to cool or harden: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to form; to shape. **mould'-er,** *n.* one who moulds or casts. **mould'-ing,** *n.* an ornamental projection (*esp.* on a wall, the edging on a frame, etc.). [F. *moule* < L. *modŭlus,* a measure.]

**moult** (*mōlt*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to shed or cast feathers (said of a bird). [L. *mūto,* I change.]

**mound,** *n.* a hillock; an artificial mount; a bank of earth or stones raised as a protection. [A.S. *mund,* a defence.]

**mount,** *n.* a small mountain; a hill; that on which anything is mounted (as a picture) in order to show it to advantage; a horse (for riding on); a step to help in mounting a horse (often called a **mounting—block**): *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to rise; to ascend; to set in, or place upon,

a mount. **mount'-ed,** *adj.* on horseback; riding (as in phrase **mounted Infantry**). [<root of **mountain.**]

**moun'-tain** (*-tān* or *-tĭn*), *n.* a high hill (of height 1,000 feet or upwards); anything very large: *adj.* of, or relating to, a mountain. **moun-tain-eer',** *n.* one who climbs mountains, or dwells in a mountainous region. **moun'-tain-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* (country) covered with, or full of, mountains. **mountain artillery,** light cannons and their carriages, etc., for use in mountainous countries. **mountain ash,** the rowan tree. **mountain chain** or **range,** a series of mountains arranged more or less in a line. **mountain dew,** Scotch whisky. **mountain-gun,** *n.* a cannon specially adapted for use in a mountainous country. **mountain lion,** the puma or cougar of S. America. **mountain railway,** a light railway, usually of narrow gauge, and sometimes having a cog-wheel working on a centre rail for safety, used in hilly districts, and *esp.* for taking tourists to the tops of high mountains. **mountain sickness,** a severe sickness caused by breathing the rarefied air of mountain heights. **mountains high,** (of waves) very high indeed. **to make a — out of a mole-hill,** to exaggerate very greatly. [F.<L. *mons, montis,* a mountain.]

**moun'-te-bank,** *n.* a quack-doctor; a pretender; one who acts the fool. [*Lit.* one who *mounts* on a *bank* (or bench).]

**mourn** (*mōrn*), **(mourned, mourn'-ing),** *v.* to grieve much (*esp.* over death); to grieve over; to lament. **mourn'-er,** *n.* one who — (*esp.* at a funeral). **mourn'-ful,** *adj.* causing to mourn; very sad. **mourn'-ing,** *n.* grief; the black dress of mourners. **in mourning,** wearing black clothes in memory of a deceased person. **mourning-coach,** *n.* a closed carriage (*usu.* drawn by black horses), in which mourners are conveyed at a funeral. **mourning border,** a black border or edge on note-paper and envelopes, used by persons in mourning. **mourning-ring,** *n.* a ring worn in memory of a deceased person. [A.S. *murnan,* to be sad, lament.]

**mouse** (*mous*), *n.* (*pl.* **mice**), a common, small quadruped, found in houses and in the fields. **mous'-er,** *n.* an animal (*esp.* a cat) expert at catching mice. [A.S. *mūs, pl. mȳs.*]

**mous-que-taire'** (*moos-kuh-tār'*), *n.* the French name for a soldier (a musketeer) armed with a musket: *adj.* a term applied to various articles of ladies' dress, as cloak, collars, gloves, hats, sleeves, etc., which have been worn at various times. [F.<*mousquet,* a musket, *q.v.*]

***mousse*** (*moos*), *n.* a kind of ice-cream with various flavourings, and containing such ingredients as pounded chestnuts, or chocolate, or coffee, or strawberries. [F. *mousse,* moss<L. *muscus,* moss.]

***mous-se-line'*** (*moos-sĕ-lēn'*), *n.* [F.] fine French muslin. ***mousseline de laine,*** fine, untwilled, woollen cloth.

**mous-tache'** (*moos-tash'*), (not **mus-,** nor **-tachio**), *n.* hair on the upper lip (of a man); an old soldier. **moustache-cup,** *n.* a cup with a small, inside lip, to prevent the moustache being wetted when drinking. [F.<Gr. *mustax,* the upper lip, moustache.]

**mouth,** *n.* the opening in the head (of an animal) by which it eats and utters sounds; a person (who consumes food); an opening; an entrance; (of a river) the part where it flows into the sea; a grimace: *v.* (*mouth*), **(mouthed, mouth'-ing),** to eat greedily; to speak in a pompous, unnatural manner. **mouth'-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **mouth'-fuls**), as much as fills the mouth; a small quantity. **mouth-organ,** *n.* a reed instrument of music played with the mouth. **mouth-piece,** *n.* the end of a musical instrument, pipe, cigar-tube, etc., which is placed to, or in, the mouth; one who speaks for others. **down in the —,** despondent; dejected; full of trouble. **from hand to —,** *see* **hand. to make one's — water,** to cause one to have a strong desire for something. **to stop the — of,** to silence (a person). [A.S. *mūth.*]

**move** (*moov*), **(moved, mo'-ving),** *v.* to change places, or cause to do so; to set in motion; to excite to action; to persuade; to provoke; to affect (the feelings of); to recommend; to bow, or salute (on meeting a person); to bring forward or introduce (a resolution at a meeting): *n.* change of position; a device or trick. **mo'-va-ble,** (or **move'-a-ble** in legal documents), *adj.* able to be moved: (in *pl.*) personal property; furniture and other like effects; goods; wares. **movable feasts,** those that

depend upon Easter, as the four Sundays before Easter, Shrove Tuesday, Ascension Day, Whit-Sunday, and Trinity Sunday. **mo'-ver,** *n.* one who —; one who proposes a resolution (at a meeting). **move'-ment,** *n.* act of moving; the mechanism of a clock or a watch. **mo'-ving,** *adj.* causing to move; affecting. **to know all the moves on the board,** to be smart, cunning, wide-awake, or experienced. **to put a move on,** to get up speed (of motor-car, etc). [F.<L. *mōveo*, I move.]

**mow** (*mō*), (**mowed, mow'-ing, mowed** or **mown**), *v.* to cut down (*esp.* grass or corn) with a scythe. **mow'-er,** *n.* one who —. **mowing-machine,** *n.* a machine for cutting the grass on lawns. [A.S. *māwan.*]

**mow** (*mō*), *n.* a pile or heap (of hay, or sheaves of corn) as in **barley-mow.** [A.S. *mūga*, a heap.]

**M.P.,** Member of Parliament.

**mp.** *mez'-zo pi-a'-no,* [I.] moderately soft.

**M.P.S.,** Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

**Mr.,** Mister, a form of Master.

**M.R.,** Master of the Rolls; Midland Railway; Metropolitan Railway.

**M.R.A.S.,** Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the Royal Academy of Science.

**M.R.C.P.,** Member of the Royal College of Physicians.

**M.R.C.S.(E.),** Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Edinburgh).

**M.R.C.V.S.,** Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

**Mrs.** (*f.* of Mr.), Mistress.

**MS., *pl.* MSS.,** manuscript. [NOTE:— Only one full stop in each case.]

**M.S.,** Master in Surgery.

**M.S.A.,** Member of the Society of Arts, or of Apothecaries, or of Architects.

**M.S.C.,** Medical Staff Corps.

**M.Sc.,** Master of Science.

**M.U.,** Motor Union.

**mu'-ci-lage** (*-sĭ-lăj*), *n.* a gummy substance, *esp.* of a vegetable kind, obtained from seeds, roots, etc.; a solution of gum in water. **mu-ci-lag'-i-nous** (*-lăj'-ĭ-nus*), *adj.* [*See* **mucus.**]

**mu'-cus,** *n.* a slimy fluid formed and deposited by the **mucous membrane,** which lines the cavities of the body; gummy matter found in plants, and soluble in water. **mu'-cous,** *adj.* containing, consisting of, or like, mucus. [F.<L. *mūcus*, slime.]

**mud,** *n.* soft, wet earth; slime. **mud-bath,** *n.* warm mud, containing mineral matter, in which persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, etc., immerse themselves. **mud'-di-ness,** *n.* **mud'-dy,** *adj.* foul with mud. **mud-fish,** *n.* one of several kinds of fish that bury themselves in the mud. **mud-flat,** *n.* a stretch of muddy land, left uncovered at low tide. **mud'-guard,** *n.* a piece of metal, leather, etc., so arranged over the wheel of a cycle, etc., as to protect the rider from splashes of mud. **mud-hole,** *n.* a place full of mud; a hole in the bottom of a steam boiler for the removal of sediment. **mud'-lark,** *n.* a person who cleans out sewers; one who fishes up articles from the mud of tidal rivers; a street arab. **mud volcano,** a volcano which discharges mud instead of lava. [Low G. *mudde.*]

**mud'-dle,** *n.* confusion: *v.* (**-dled, -dling**), to render muddy or foul; to confuse; to bewilder; to bungle or mismanage. **muddle-headed,** *adj.* stupid; confused in the brain. **to — through,** to do something in a bungling, blundering manner. [<root of **mud.**]

**mu-ez'-zin** (*mū-ĕz'-zĭn*), *n.* an official at a Mohammedan mosque, who proclaims by his voice, and *usu.* from a minaret of the building, the hour of prayer. [Ar. *muazzin.*]

**muff,** *n.* a lady's fur cover for the hands in winter. **muff-fet-ee'** (*-ē'*), *n.* a woollen cuff for the wrist. **muf'-fle** (*-fl*), (**-fled, -fling**), *v.* to cover (up) warmly or closely: *n.* a clay oven for baking pottery. **muffled peal,** bells rung at a funeral, or as a sign of mourning for the dead, the hammers being covered with felt or leather so as to render the sound dull or subdued. **muf'-fler,** *n.* a soft, warm cover for the lower part of the face and neck. [? D. *mof.*]

**muff,** *n.* a stupid fellow; a simpleton; one who acts clumsily; one without skill or aptitude. [?]

**muf'-fin,** *n.* a soft, light, spongy kind of cake, eaten with butter when hot. **muffin-cap,** *n.* a round flat cap for men and boys. **muf-fin-eer',** *n.* a dish with cover for keeping muffins, etc., hot; an ornamental bottle, with a perforated

cap, for sprinkling sugar, or salt, on muffins, or other food. [?]

**muf'-ti** (*-tĭ*), *n.* a Mohammedan official who expounds the law, acts as magistrate, etc.; plain clothes worn by one who has a right to wear uniform (and who is then said to be **in mufti**). [Ar. *muftī*.]

**mug'-gy** (*-gĭ*), or **mug'-gish**, *adj.* (of weather) damp and dark; foggy. [Ic. *mugga*, dark mist.]

**mug'-wump**, *n.* (*orig.*) a Red-Indian chief; a jocular name for a person who thinks himself of great importance; (in politics) one who is independent of any party. [American-Indian.]

**mu-lat'-to**, *n.* (*f.* **-tress**, but usually **mulatto woman** or **girl**), a person having one black and one white parent. [Sp. *mulato*.]

**mul'-ber-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a tree bearing fruit like a large blackberry; the fruit of the tree; a dark purple colour. [A.S. *mōr* < L. *mōrus*, mulberry + **berry**.]

**mulch** (less correctly **mulsh**), *n.* half-rotted straw; loose material, as leaves, straw, etc., strewn on the ground to protect the roots of plants from heat, drought, etc.: *v.* (**mulched, mulch'-ing**), to cover or dress with mulch. [M.E. *molsh*.]

**mulct** (*mulkt*), *n.* a fine: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to punish by imposing a fine; to deprive (of). [L. *mul(c)ta*, a fine.]

**mule**, *n.* an animal having a horse and an ass for its parents; an obstinate person; a machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., into yarn (thread) for weaving. **mu-le-teer'**, *n.* a mule-driver. **mu'-lish**, *adj.* like a mule; obstinately stupid. [F. < L. *mūlus*.]

**mull** (**mulled, mul'-ling**), *v.* to warm and sweeten wine, ale, etc. (with spice). [< root of **mould**, earth; such a drink was often used at a funeral feast, when the body was consigned to the ground.]

**mull** (**mulled, mul'-ling**), *v.* to act awkwardly; to bungle (as at golf, etc.); to spoil a chance: *n.* a muddle; a mess. [? root of **muddle**.]

**mull**, *n.* a promontory (in Scotland); a large snuff-box. [Ga. *maol*.]

**mull**, *n.* a thin, soft, cotton fabric, often called **mull muslin**. [Hind. *malmal*, thin muslin.]

**mul'-lah** (less correctly, **mol'-lah**), *n.* a Mohammedan judge or magistrate, *esp.* one who inspires his followers to rebel against European authority and influence: on account of his excessive zeal, such a one is often called **a mad —**. [P. *mullā*.]

**mul'-let**, *n.* a kind of edible fish. [F. < [L. *mullus*.]

**mul-li-ga-taw'-ny** (*-nĭ*), (not **mul-la-**), *n.* an East-Indian, highly-seasoned, curry soup. [Tamil = pepper-water.]

**mul'-lion** (*mul'-yun*), *n.* an upright division between the lights of windows (*esp.* in Gothic *arch.*). **mul'-lioned**, *adj.* (of windows) having mullions. [F. *moignon*, a stump.]

**mul'-ti-**, or **mult-**, *pref.* [L.] much; many.

**mul-ti-fa'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* having great variety; made up of many parts; manifold. [L. *multi-* + *fārī*, to speak = much speaking.]

**mul'-ti-form** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* having (or taking) many forms, shapes, or appearances. [L. *multi-* + **form**.]

**mul-ti-mil-lion-aire'**, *n.* *See* **million-aire**.

**mul'-ti-ped** (*-pĕd*), (or **-pede** [*-pēd*]), *n.* a creature (*usu.* an insect) having many feet. [L. *multi-* + *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

**mul'-ti-phase**, *adj.* (in electricity) a term applied to two or more alternating currents. [L. *multi-* + **phase**.]

**mul'-ti-ple** (*-tĭ-pl*), *adj.* having many folds or parts: *n.* a number which contains another an exact number of times. **common multiple**, any number which contains two, or more, numbers an exact number of times. **least common multiple**, the smallest number into which two, or more, numbers will divide exactly. [*See* **multiply**.]

**mul'-ti-ply** (*-tĭ-*), (**-plied, -ply-ing**), *v.* to make many in number; to take several (or many) times over; to grow in number or extent. **mul'-ti-plex**, *adj.* manifold. **multiplex telegraphy**, a system of telegraphing which permits of a number of messages being sent at the same time on a single line in either direction. **mul-ti-pli-cand'**, *n.* a number or quantity to be multiplied by another. **mul-ti-pli-ca'-tion**, *n.* the act or process of multiplying. **mul-ti-plic'-i-ty** (*-tĭ-plis'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a great number or variety. **mul'-ti-pli-er** (*-tĭ-plī-*), *n.* one who, or that which, multiplies. [F. < L. *multi-* + *plīco*, I fold.]

**mul'-ti-tude** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* a very large number; a crowd; the common people. **mul-ti-tu'-di-nous** (*-dĭ-nus*), *adj.* very many,

or very various. [L. *multitūdo* < *multus*, much, many.] [little.

***mul'-tum in par'-vo,*** [L.] much in

**mum,** *adj.* silent. **mum!** *int.* be silent! silence! [Imit.]

**mum'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to mutter between the teeth; to speak indistinctly. [< **mum.**]

**Mum'-bo-Jum'-bo,** *n.* a god said to have been worshipped by African negroes; a person, thing, or idea, stupidly reverenced, idolized, or made much of; a fetish. [African.]

**mum'-mer,** *n.* one who makes sport in disguise; a masked buffoon; † an actor. **mum'-mer-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* the parade or antics of mummers; hypocritical gestures or show; great show without reality. **mum'-ming,** *n.* performance by mummers. [? < root of **mumble.**]

**mum'-my** (*-mĭ*), *n.* a dead body preserved from decay by embalming. **mum'-mify (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make a — of; to embalm and dry as a —. **mum-mi-fica'-tion,** *n.* **mummy-case,** *n.* a case of wood or papier-maché in which Egyptian mummies were enclosed. **mummy-cloth,** *n.* a coarse linen cloth in which a mummy was wrapped; a modern fabric resembling this. [F. < I. < P. *mūm*, wax (used in embalming).]

**mump (mumped, mump'-ing),** *v.* to mumble; to mutter; to munch. **mumps,** *n. pl.* a fit of melancholy; sullenness; a contagious inflammation of the glands about the neck. [< root of **mumble.**]

**munch (munched, munch'-ing),** *v.* to chew with closed lips. [< root of **mumble.**]

**mun'-dane,** *adj.* of, or belonging to, the world; worldly; earthly. [F. < L. *mundānus* < *mundus*, the world.]

**mun'-go,** *n.* short wool, similar to shoddy (*q.v.*), but of better quality, made by tearing to pieces old woollen stuffs: used in making cheap cloth. [?]

**mun'-goose** (not **mon'-**, nor other variations), *n.* (*pl.* **-goos-es**), a small quadruped of the ichneumon kind. [East Indian.]

**Mu'-nich beer** (*-nich*) or **Bavarian beer,** a light beer brewed at Munich or other places in Bavaria (Germany).

**mu-nic'-i-pal** (*-nis'-ĭ-*), *adj.* pertaining to a city or town. **mu-nic-i-pal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-pal'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a town, city, or district having local self-government; the governing body of such a town, etc. **munic'-i-pal-ize** (*-nis'-*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to bring under municipal ownership or control; to grant municipal powers and privileges to. [F. < L. *mūnĭcĭpĭum*, a township < *mūnus*, a duty + *căpio*, I take.]

**mu-nif'-i-cent** (*-ĭ-sĕnt*), *adj.* liberal (in giving). **mu-nif'-i-cence** (*-sĕns*), *n.* great liberality in giving. **mu-nif'-i-cent-ly,** *adv.* [F. < L. *mūnus*, a gift + *făcio*, I make.]

**mu'-ni-ment** (*mū'-nĭ-*, not *mŭn'-ĭ-*), *n.* a fortification; a defence; a legal document establishing certain rights and privileges; a title deed or charter. **muniment room (chest,** or **house),** one in which such documents are kept. [F. < L. *mūnīmentum* < *mūnio*, I fortify.]

**mu-ni'-tion** (*-nish'-un*), *n.* a military or naval store (*esp.* for fortification purposes); in *pl.*, materials used in war; military stores; ammunition. [F. < L. *mūnītio* < *mūnio*, I fortify.]

**mun'-shi** (*moon'-shī*) (or **moon'-shee),** *n.* a native secretary or language teacher (in India). [Urdu < Arabic.]

**mu'-ral,** *adj.* of, or relating to, a wall; trained against a wall (as plants). **mural crown,** a crown of gold, embattled like the walls of a town, given to a Roman soldier who first climbed the wall of a besieged city. **mural painting,** a painting, in distemper, on the wall of a building. [F. < L. *mūrālis* < *mūrus*, a wall.]

**mur'-der (-dered, -der-ing),** *v.* to kill (with malice): *n.* **mur'-der-er,** *n.* (*f.* **-der-ess),** one who —. **mur'-der-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* guilty of —; bloodthirsty; cruel. **murder will out,** murder cannot remain hidden. [A.S. *morthor.*]

**mu'-ri-ate** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* of, or relating to, brine or sea-salt. **mu-ri-at'-ic acid** (or **hydrochloric acid),** an acid obtained (originally) from sea-salt. **mu'-ri-ate,** *n.* same as **chloride.** [L. *mūria*, brine.]

**murk,** *n.* darkness; obscurity; gloom. **murk'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* excessively dark or gloomy; very dull; obscure. **murk'-i-ness,** *n.* [Ic. *myrkr*, dark.]

**mur'-mur,** *n.* a low, indistinct sound, as of running water; a complaint: *v.* **(-mured, -mur-ing),** to mutter; to grumble. **mur'-mur-er,** *n.* [F. < L. *murmur*; of *imit.* origin.]

† **mur'-phy** (*-fī*), *n.* (*pl.* **-phies**), a potato. [< the common Irish surname, *Murphy*]

**mur'-rain** (*-rān*), *n.* an infectious and deadly disease among cattle; the foot-and-mouth disease. [O.F. < L. *mŏrior*, I die.]

**Mus. B.** (or **Bac.**), Bachelor of Music.

**mus'-ca-del**, or **mus'-ca-tel**, or **mus'-ca-dine** (*-dīn*), *n.* the names of several kinds of French and Italian wines of a sweet character; also the name of a kind of pear and a grape. **mus'-ca-tels**, *n. pl.* sun-dried raisins. [F. and I. < L. *muscus*, musk.]

**mus'-cle** (*mus'-l*), *n.* fibrous tissue of animal bodies, the contraction of which causes motion. **mus'-cu-lar**, *adj.* of muscles; strong; brawny; powerful. **muscular Christianity**, a phrase denoting the combination of pious, but cheerful, Christian character and practice with a healthy, vigorous enjoyment of life and its harmless pleasures. **muscular system**, the whole of the muscular tissues of the body. [F. < L. *musculus*, a little mouse, a muscle.]

**mus-co-va'-do** (*-vä'-*), *n.* raw or unrefined sugar. [Sp. < *mas*, more + *acabado*, finished.]

**Mus'-co-vite**, *adj.* pertaining to *Muscovy* (Russia): *n.* a native of Muscovy; a kind of duck (the musk-duck). **mus'-co-vy glass**, common mica; talc.

**Mus. D.** (or **Doc.**), Doctor of Music.

**muse** (*mūz*), *n.* poetic inspiration. [L. *Mūsa* < Gr. *Mousa*, one of the nine goddesses, who presided, severally, over the fine arts and literature.]

**muse** (*mūz*), (**mused, mu'-sing**), *v.* to meditate; to be absent in mind; to be absorbed in thought; to ponder. **mu'-sing**, *adj.* **mu'-ser**, *n.* one who muses. [F. *muser*, to waste time, to trifle.]

**mu-sette'** (*-zet'*), *n.* a reed stop on an organ; a small kind of oboe; a kind of bagpipe; a soft, pastoral air. [? < the sound.]

**mu-se'-um** (*-zē'-*), *n.* a place where curiosities and works of art, science, antiquity, or nature are exhibited; a collection of such objects. [L. < *musa*, a muse, *q.v.*]

**mush**, *n.* maize meal boiled and made into porridge; anything pulpy. [< **mash.**]

**mush'-room**, *n.* a name given to several well-known edible fungi; a person or family that has suddenly sprung into prominence; an upstart: *adj.* of rapid growth. **mushroom ketchup**, a kind of sauce or relish made from mushrooms. **mushroom spawn**, those fibres (the my-ce'-li-a) of mushrooms from which new individuals are produced. **of mushroom growth**, of rapid growth or development. [F. < root of **moss.**]

**mu'-sic** (*-zik*), *n.* sound or sounds sweet to the ear; a composition or combination of such sounds; melody; harmony; the printed or written score of a musical composition. **mu'-si-cal**, *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, —; pleasing to the ear; harmonious; melodious. **mu-si'-cian** (*-zish'-ăn*), *n.* one who writes, or is skilled in, or who performs, —. **music cabinet**, a piece of furniture with compartments for holding sheets of —. **music–hall**, *n.* a building used for musical performances, *esp.* one licensed for singing, dancing, and other variety entertainments. **music–licence**, *n.* a magistrate's licence to hold musical entertainments in a public building. **music–loft**, *n.* an organ loft; a raised gallery for a band. **musical box**, a box containing clock-work which causes a cylinder with teeth to revolve: the teeth strike little steel tongues, and so produce a tune. **musical comedy**, a humorous stage-play in which the music, rather than the plot, is the chief feature. **to face the** —, to meet a situation boldly; to accept a situation, or difficult position, at its worst. [F. < L. < Gr. *mousikos*, belonging to the Muses.]

**musk**, *n.* a strong perfume got from the musk-deer and other animals; a plant yielding a similar perfume. **musk–cat**, *n.* the civet-cat (*q.v.*). **musk–beaver**, or **mus'-quash**, or **musk–rat**, *n.* a small quadruped of N. America, which produces musk, and is valuable for its fur. **musk–rose**, *n.* a fragrant species of rose. [F. < L. *muscus* < Gr. *moschos.*]

**mus'-ket**, *n.* a kind of smooth-bore hand-gun (formerly used by soldiers). **mus-ket-eer'**, *n.* a soldier armed with a —. **mus'-ket-ry** (*-rī*), *n.* muskets collectively; the fire of muskets; troops armed with —; the art, or science, of using small arms. **musket proof**, capable of resisting a shot from a musket. **musket–rest**, *n.* a support for a musket before firing. [F. < I. < L. *musca*, a fly.]

**Mus'-lim,** *n.* usually, but incorrectly, written **Mos'-lem,** *q.v.*

**mus'-lin** (*muz'-*), *n.* a fine, thin, cotton fabric. **mus-lin-et'** (or **-ette'**), *n.* a coarse kind of —. **mull muslin,** *see* **mull. muslin-de-laine,** *n.* a fine cotton and wool, or all-wool, fabric. [F. < *Mosul*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, where it is said to have been first made.]

**mus'-quash** (*-kwosh*), *n.* *See* **musk.**

**mus'-sel,** *n.* a small bivalve shell-fish, used for food, and as bait for fishing. [*See* **muscle.**] [(*q.v.*).

**Mus'-sul-man,** *n.* (*pl.* **-mans**), a Moslem

**must,** *n.* new (unfermented) wine; mould.

**mus'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* mouldy; damp; spoiled by damp. **mus'-ti-ness,** *n.* [L. *mustum*, new wine.]

**must,** *n.* a dangerous frenzy to which elephants and camels are sometimes subject. [Urdu < P.]

**mus-tach'-io** (*-tash'-ō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ios** [*-ōz*]), same as **moustache,** *q.v.*

**mus'-tang,** *n.* a wild horse of the American prairies. [Sp. *mesteño*, belonging to the *mesta* or body of graziers.]

**mus'-tard,** *n.* a plant of which the seed, having a pungent taste, is ground and used as a condiment; the seed itself. [F. < L. *mustum*; *see* **must.**]

**mus'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to gather together (as people, troops for service, etc.); to be gathered together; to be in number: *n.* an assembling of troops; an assemblage; a collected show. **muster party,** an expedition for the purpose of mustering cattle on a run (in Australia). **muster-roll,** *n.* a classified roll, or register, of troops, or of a ship's company. **to pass muster,** to undergo review or inspection satisfactorily. [F. < L. *monstro*, I show.]

**mustn't,** an abbreviation for **must not.**

**mu'-ta-ble** (*-tă-bl*), *adj.* changeable; liable to change. **mu-ta-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* changeableness. **mu-ta'-tion,** *n.* change; alteration. [L. *mūto*, I change.]

***mu-ta'-tis mu-tan'-dis,*** [L.] with the necessary alterations.

**mutch** (*much*), *n.* a cap (*usu.* of white linen or muslin) worn by women and young children (*esp.* in Scotland). [D. *muts*, a cap.]

**mute,** *adj.* silent: *n.* a dumb or silent person; a hired silent mourner at a funeral; a silent letter (in a word); an apparatus applied to a musical instrument to deaden the sound; (in law) one who refuses to plead. **mute'-ly,** *adv.* **mute'-ness,** *n.* [L. *mūtus*, mute, dumb.]

**mu'-ti-late** (*-tĭ-*), **(-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to cut off a limb or an essential part; to maim; to mangle; to render imperfect (by cutting off, or destroying, a part). **mu-ti-la'-tion** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* **mu'-ti-la-tor,** *n.* [L. *mutĭlus*, maimed < Gr. *mutĭlos*, or *mitŭlos*, curtailed.]

**mu'-ti-ny** (*-tĭ-nĭ*), *n.* a revolt of soldiers or sailors against those in authority; forcible resistance to authority: *v.* **(-nied, -ny-ing),** to oppose, or refuse submission or obedience to, those in authority; to revolt. **mu-ti-neer',** *n.* one who mutinies **mu'-ti-nous** (*-tĭ-nus*), *adj.* rebellious; seditious. **Mutiny Act,** an Act of Parliament, passed from year to year from 1689 to 1879, to regulate the government of the British Army. In 1879 it was superseded by the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, which, in 1881, was modified by the Army Act. [F. < L. *mōtus*, a movement, rising < *mŏveo*, I move.]

**mu'-to-scope,** *n.* a contrivance for showing, in quick succession, and under a bright light, a series of photographs of moving objects (taken by an apparatus called a **mu'-to-graph),** so as to produce an illusion of natural movement. [L. *mūto*, I change + Gr. *skŏpeō*, I see, + *grapho*, I write.]

**mut'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to utter words in a low, indistinct manner; to mumble: *n.* **mut'-ter-er,** *n.* one who —. [Imit.: *cf.* L. *mūtio*, I mutter.]

**mut'-ton,** *n.* a sheep; the flesh of the sheep. **mutton-chop,** *n.* a small piece of mutton for broiling or frying, usually a division of the loin consisting of one rib. **mutton-cutlet,** *n.* a small steak (*usu.* cut from a leg of mutton) for broiling or frying. **mutton-ham,** *n.* the thigh of a sheep cured in the same way as ham. **mutton-head,** *n.* a stupid person. [F. *mouton* < ?]

**mu'-tu-al,** *adj.* interchanged; between two persons or parties; pertaining to each of two; shared alike; given and taken. **mu'-tu-al-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* reciprocally; in return; conjointly; in common. **a mutual friend,** one who is a friend to two or more persons who are also friends. [Note: Macaulay calls this a vulgarism.] **Mutual Im-**

**provement Society,** a society, or organization (often in connection with a place of worship) the members of which meet regularly to improve their knowledge by means of lectures, the reading of essays, debates, etc. [F < L. *mūtŭus*, in exchange < *mūto*, I change.]

**muz'-zle** (*-zl*), *n.* the mouth and nose of an animal; a cage of wire or leather over the mouth (of an animal) to prevent its biting; the end (or mouth) of a gun or pistol: *v.* **(-zled, -zling),** to put a muzzle on; to restrain from biting, hurting, or from speaking. **muzzle-loader,** *n.* a gun loaded at the muzzle, as contrasted with a **breech-loader,** *q.v.* **muzzle velocity,** the speed which a shot has as it leaves the muzzle of a gun. [O.F. *musel* < L. *morsus*, a bite < *mordeo*, I bite.]

[Order.

**M.Y.O.,** Member of the Royal Victorian

**M.W.B.,** Metropolitan Water Board.

**my-ce'-li-um,** *n.* *See* **mushroom.**

**myn-heer'** (*mīn-hār'*, less correctly, *-heer'*), *n.* a Dutchman. [D. *mijn*, my + *heer*, lord, master.]

**my'-ope** (*-ōp*), or **my'-ops,** *n.* a short-sighted person. **my-o'-pi-a** (*-ō'-pĭ-ă*), or **my'-o-py** (*-pĭ*), *n.* short-sightedness; near-sightedness. **my-op'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *mūo*, I close + *ōps*, the eye.]

**my-o'-sis,** *n.* a disease of the eye in which the pupil is contracted. **my-ot'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, myosis. [Gr. *muō*, I close (the eye).]

**my-o-so'-tis,** *n.* a genus of hardy plants including the true forget-me-not. [Gr. *mūs*, *muos*, a mouse + *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear.]

**myr'-i-ad** (*mĭr'-ĭ-*), *n.* an immense number (properly ten thousand). **myriad-minded,** *adj.* endowed with very many and varied mental faculties (the phrase is often applied to Shakespeare). [Gr. *murias*, ten thousand.]

**myr'-i-a-pod** (*mĭr'-ĭ-*), *n.* a worm-shaped creature with many legs. **myr-i-ap'-o-da,** *n. pl.* a class of such creatures, including the centipedes and millepedes. [Gr. *murios*, numberless + *pous*, foot.]

**myr-i-o-ra'-ma** (*-ĭ-ō-rā'-*), *n.* a kind of kaleidoscope, in which separate sections of views are arranged in various ways to produce pleasing pictures. [Gr. *murios*, countless + *horāma*, view.]

**myr'-mi-don** (*mĕr'-mĭ-*), *n.* one who carries out another's orders without fear, favour, or pity (often applied to policemen and bailiffs); one of a ruffianly band under a daring leader; an unscrupulous follower. [In Ancient Greece the *Mermidōnēs* were a people of Thessaly: many of them followed the great leader Achilles, to whom they were devoted.]

**myrrh** (*mĕr*), *n.* a bitter gum obtained from an Arabian shrub. **myr'-rhic,** *adj.* [L. < Gr. < Ar. *murr*, bitter.]

**my-rob'-a-lan,** *n.* the dried, prune-like fruit of certain trees, natives of the mountains of India, used in tanning, ink-making, and for hair dyes. [F. < L. < Gr. *muron*, unguent, balsam + *balanos*, an acorn.]

**myr'-tle** (*mĕr'-tl*), *n.* a beautiful, shiny, evergreen shrub, flourishing in the S. of Europe, with fragrant leaves and flowers: the berries and the oil obtained from the leaves are used in medicine. **myrtle green,** a dark shade of green like that of myrtle leaves. **myrtle wax,** wax produced by the berries of the candleberry myrtle, and used in making candles and soap. [L. < Gr. *murtos* < P.]

**mys'-ter-y** (*mis'-tĕr-ĭ*), *n.* something secret, dark, obscure, or unintelligible; something wholly unknown; something kept concealed, and, therefore, exciting curiosity; secret rites in ancient religions; a trade or handicraft, *esp.* one requiring much skill. **mys-te'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* containing mystery; not plain to the understanding; obscure. **mystery play,** an old kind of drama, founded on religious or moral narrative subjects, *esp.* on the historical parts of the Bible or the lives of saints: *see* **miracle play.** [L. < Gr. *mūstērion* < *mūstēs*, one initiated (into secret functions).]

**mys'-tic** (*mis'-*), or **mys'-ti-cal,** *adj.* relating to, or containing, mystery; hidden from the understanding; dark; mysterious; secret: *n.* one devoted to dark, mysterious subjects; one who professes to have direct spiritual communication with the Deity, or who relies chiefly upon meditation to bring him into close communion with God. **mys'-ti-cism** (*-tĭ-sizm*), *n.* a mode of religious thought (or feeling), which aspires to be in union with the Divine Spirit; (often, but quite improperly) dreaminess, or vague religious sentimentalism. [*See* **mystery.**]

**mys'-ti-fy** (*-tĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to

make mysterious, obscure, or secret; to bewilder; to perplex; to hoax; to puzzle. **mys-ti-fi-ca'-tion** (*-fĭ-*), *n.* **mys'-ti-fi-er** (*-fī-*), *n.* [<root of **mystery.**]

**myth** (*mĭth*), *n.* a fable; a legend; a marvellous story, *esp.* of ancient times, or of the origin of things. **myth'-ic** (*-ĭk*), or **myth'-i-cal,** *adj.* relating to myths; imaginary; fabulous; untrue. **myth'-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **myth-ol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science of myths; the myths, legends, and stories of a people and of their country; a collection of myths, or the study of them. **myth-o-log'-i-cal** (*-loj'-*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, mythology, or relating to myths. [Gr. *mūthos*, a fable.]

## N

**N,** the fourteenth letter of the alphabet. It is sometimes silent when following *l* or *m*, as in *kiln* or *solemn.*

**N,** (no full stop) nitrogen.

**N.,** Northern Postal District (London); Nicholas, Nathaniel, etc.; north.

**n.,** (gram.) noun; neuter; nail (cloth measure, 2¼ in.); net, *q.v.*

**N.** (sometimes **N.** or **M.**), a sign that the name appropriate to the occasion is to be supplied by the reader. [N is probably the initial of L. *nōmen*, name (in the plural *nomina*): M perhaps = NN (a way of representing plural), and this has been altered into M.]

**n/a,** (banking) no account.

**N.A.,** North America.

**N.A.A.,** National Artillery Association.

† **nab (nabbed, nab'-bing),** *v.* to seize quickly or suddenly; to steal; to arrest (a thief, etc.). [D. *nappe*, to snatch.]

**na'-bob,** *n.* (properly) a deputy governor of a province of the Mogul Empire (a Mohammedan Empire in India, 1526—1707); an Indian governor; an Anglo-Indian who has amassed great riches; any very rich man. [Hind. *nawwāb* < Ar. *nāib*, a deputy, viceroy.]

**na'-cre** (*nā'-ker*), *n.* mother-of-pearl. **na'-cre-ous** (*-krē-us*), *adj.* like mother-of-pearl [in F. ***na-cré*** (*nȧ-krā'*).] **na'-crite,** *n.* a greenish, pale, pearly mineral. [F. <?]

**na'-dir** (*nā'-dĕr*), *n.* that point of the heavens (opposite to the "zenith," *q.v.*) which is exactly below an observer; the lowest point; the period of a person's or nation's worst misfortune or degradation. [P. <Ar. *nadīr*, opposite to.]

**nag,** *n.* a horse (*esp.* a small one). [? D. *negge.*]

**nag (nagged, nag'-ging),** *v.* to tease; to worry with continual fault-finding or urging to do something. [Scand. *nagga*, to nibble.]

**nai'-ad** (*nā'-ăd*, or *nā'-yăd*, or *nī'-ăd*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ads,** or **-ad-es**) (*-ēz*), (in Gr. and Roman mythology) a beautiful nymph supposed to inhabit a river or spring, and to be its guardian spirit. [Gr. *nāïas, -ados* < *naō*, I flow.]

**na-ïf'** (*nȧ-ēf'*), *adj.* artless; simple (minded). [F. *naïf*, simple. *Cf.* **naïve.**]

**nail** (*nāl*), *n.* a horny growth (hardened epidermis) on the upper side of the end of a finger or toe; a small, pointed spike of metal driven into wood, etc., for fastening purposes, or to suspend articles from; 2¼ inches (length): *v.* **(nailed, nail'-ing),** to fasten with nails. **nail'-er-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* a factory where nails are made. **nail'-rod,** *n.* a rod of iron from which nails are cut; a coarse, dark tobacco made up in thin rolls or rods. **to hit the — on the head,** to say or do exactly the right thing. **to — one's colours to the mast,** to intend no surrender or compromise. **to — to the counter,** to put false coin out of circulation by thus nailing; to expose the falsity of a statement. **on the —,** immediately (said of payments); (a topic) generally discussed and talked about. **a — in one's coffin,** a misfortune, grief, vice, etc., contributing to one's death. **hard as nails,** in robust health and strength; shrewd; unfeeling. **right as nails,** in perfectly good health; quite correct. [A.S. *nægel*, nail.]

**nain'-sook,** *n.* a cotton fabric (a kind of muslin or jaconet, *q.v.*, but thicker); a garment of this material. [Hindi; the material was originally made in Bengal.]

**na-ïve'** (*nȧ-ēv'*), or **na-ive'** (*nā-ēv'*, not *nāv*), *adj.* simple; artless; unaffected; natural. **na-ïve'-ly,** *adv.* ***na-ïve-té'*** (*-tā'*), *n.* absence of pretence; unaffectedness. [F. *naïve*, *f.* of *naïf*, simple < L. *natīvus*, native. *Cf.* **naïf.**]

**na'-ked,** *adj.* without clothes; unclothed; bare; unsheathed (of a sword, etc.); exposed to attack; defenceless. **na'-ked-ness,** *n.* **a — light,** one without

any case or covering. **the — eye,** the eye unassisted with glasses. **the — truth,** the whole truth, plain and unadorned. [A.S. *nacod.*]

**namby–pamby,** *adj.* affecting a childish simplicity; feebly sentimental. **namby–pambyism,** *n.* [<*Ambrose* Philips (1671—1749), whose poems of country life were much ridiculed.]

**name,** *n.* a word (or words) used to designate a person or thing; fame; reputation; race or family: *v.* (**named, na'-ming**), to give a name to; to mention by name; (in the House of Commons) to indicate by formal mention (on the part of the Speaker) a member who persists in defying the Speaker's authority. **name'-a-ble** (less correctly, **nam'-a-**), *adj.* capable of being named. **name'-less,** *adj.* without a name; obscure; unknown to fame; unspeakable; horrible. **name'-ly,** *adv.* that is to say. **name–plate,** *n.* a door-plate, giving the name of a person residing in a house, etc.; a small plate attached to machinery, etc., giving the maker's name, etc. **name'-sake,** *n.* one who is named after another, or who has the same name as another. **to — the day,** (of a woman) to fix the wedding-day; to appoint a day for doing something. **to take a name** (*esp.* **God's**) **in vain,** to use a name lightly or profanely. [A.S. *nama.*]

**nan-keen'** (less correctly **-kin'**), *n.* a kind of buff-coloured cotton cloth, originally made at *Nankin,* in China. **nan-keens',** *n. pl.* clothes (*esp.* trousers) made of this material.

**nap,** *n.* a short sleep: *v.* (**napped, nap'-ping**), to take a —. **to be caught napping,** to be surprised or taken unawares. [A.S. *hnæppian,* to sleep.]

**nap,** *n.* the woolly or downy substance on the surface of cloth, plants, etc.; the glossy surface of a felt or silk hat. **nap'-py** (*-pĭ*), *adj.* [D. *nop.*]

**nap,** *n.* a game at cards, a kind of euchre. **to go —,** to declare all the five tricks in the game; to speculate heavily; to stake all at one chance. [Abbreviation of *Napoleon* III.: the game was invented by the French about the middle of the 19th century.]

**nape,** *n.* the hind joint of the neck; the back of the neck. [? A.S. *cnæp,* the top.]

**na'-per-y** (*-rĭ*), *n.* linen clothes, *esp.* for the table and household use. [F.< L.L. *nāpa,* a cloth.]

**naph'-tha** (*naf'-tha,* or *nap'-*), *n.* a clear, inflammable liquid obtained by the dry distillation of coal, shale, petroleum, etc., used for lighting and heating, and also as a solvent. **naph'-tha-line** (*-lĭn*), (or **-lene** [*-lēn*]. or **-lin,** but not **-leen**), *n.* a white, crystalline substance obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, and used as an antiseptic. [<Ar. *naft.*]

**nap'-kin,** *n.* a small cloth for wiping the lips and hands, or to keep one's clothes from being soiled at meals. **napkin–ring,** *n.* a ring to hold a table-napkin tidily when it is rolled up. [F. *nappe,* a cloth+*-kin, dim.* suffix.]

**na-po'-le-on,** *n.* a French gold coin, of the value of 20 francs, or nearly 16*s.* [<the French Emperor, *Napoleon* I.]

**nar-cis'-sus** (*-sis'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-si** or **-sus-es**), a genus of bulbous plants (like the daffodil), which flower in Spring, and bear richly fragrant white or yellow blossoms. [Gr. *narkissos*; from its *narcotic* properties.]

**nar-cot'-ic,** *adj.* causing sleep or stupor: *n.* a substance (like opium, belladonna, etc.), which induces sleep and insensibility. [F.<Gr. *narkē,* numbness.]

**nard,** *n.* an aromatic plant, or the ointment prepared from it; also called **spike'-nard. nar'-dine** (*-dĭn*), *adj.* [L. *nardus*<P. *nard.*]

**nar'-ghi-le** (*-gĭ-lĭ*), (the forms **nar'-gi-leh** [*-gĭ-lā*], **-gi-le,** or **-gi-li,** are less correct), *n.* an Oriental tobacco-pipe, or smoking apparatus, with a long, flexible tube; the smoke passes through water (often scented) before reaching the mouth of the smoker. [F.<P. *nārgīl,* cocoa-nut (of which the vessel for holding the water was originally made).]

**nar-rate'** (**-ra'-ted, -ra'-ting**), *v.* to tell (something) in detail. **nar-ra'-tion,** *n.* the act of telling; that which is told; the orderly relation of some occurrence, or series of occurrences, real or imagined. **nar'-ra-tive** (*-tiv*), *n.* a history or tale. **nar-ra'-tor,** *n.* the person who relates the details of a history or tale. [F.<L. *narro,* I relate.]

**nar'-row** (*-rō*), *adj.* of little width or breadth; limited in size or quantity. **nar'-row-ness,** *n.* **narrow–gauge,** *n.* a railway having the rails separated less than 4 ft. 8½ in. **nar'-row-ing,**

*n.* reducing the number of stitches when knitting, as when reaching the toe of a stocking. **narrow-minded,** *adj.* having narrow views or sentiments; incapable of broad views; illiberal; prejudiced. **narrow escape,** one in which the risk or danger has been very great. [A.S. *nearu.*]

**nar'-whal** (*-hwal*), or **nar'-wal,** *n.* an animal of the whale kind found in Arctic seas, having only two teeth in the upper jaw, of which one is developed into a long tusk, valuable for ivory; the sea-unicorn. [Dan. *narhval, lit.* corpse-whale: so called from its pallid colour.]

**na'-sal** (*-zăl*), *adj.* pertaining to the nose; (of speech-sounds, as *m, n, ng*) produced by means of the nose; (of a language, manner of talking, etc.) abundant in sounds thus produced: *n.* the nose-piece of a helmet, protecting the nose and neighbouring parts; a sound uttered more or less through the nose. **nasal organ,** the nose. **nasal-spray,** *n.* an apparatus for spraying water, etc., into the nostrils for cleansing or medical purposes. **na-sal'-i-ty** (*-zal'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality or character of being nasal. **na'-sal-ize** (*-zăl-īz*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to speak through the nose; to render (a sound) nasal. [F. <L. *nāsus,* the nose.]

**nas'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* rising, or springing up; coming into being; being born; beginning to grow or develop. **nas'-cen-cy** (*-sen-sĭ*), *n.* the process of coming into existence; birth or origin. [L. *nascor,* I am born.]

**nas-tur'-ti-um** (*-shĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ums**), a common garden plant with bright orange-coloured flowers; also water-cress and kindred plants. [L. <*nāsum torquens,* nose-twisting; so called from its rather acrid smell.]

**nas'-ty** (*năs'-tĭ*), *adj.* very dirty (either physically or morally); disagreeable (*esp.* to the taste or smell); troublesome; annoying. **a — customer,** a person difficult or dangerous to deal with. **a — day,** one of unpleasant or stormy weather. **a — remark,** one which is spiteful and intended to give pain. **a — trick,** mean and ill-natured treatment of a person. **nas'-ti-ly,** *adv.* **nas'-ti-ness,** *n.* [? Swedish *naskug.*]

**na'-tal,** *adj.* pertaining to a person's birth; native. **na-tal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* birth-rate. **natal day,** one's birthday. [F. <L. *nātālis,* relating to birth < *nātus,* born.]

**na'-tant,** *adj.* swimming; floating. **na-ta'-tion,** *n.* the process or art of swimming. **na-ta-to'-res** (*-rēz*), *n. pl.* the order of swimming birds, with webbed feet, as ducks, swans, etc. **na-ta-to'-ri-al,** or **na'-ta-to-ry** (*-rĭ,* not *na-tā'-*), *adjs.* adapted for, or characterized by, swimming. **na-ta-to'-ri-um,** *n.* a swimming-school. [L. *nătans,* swimming < *nāto,* I swim.]

**na'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* the people of one country, distinct from others by their language, customs, etc. **na'-tion-al** (*nash'-un-*), *adj.* belonging to, or pertaining to, a nation. **na'-tion-al-ist** (*năsh'-un-*), *n.* an advocate of the rights of his own nation; *esp.* an Irish politician who advocates the claims of Ireland to independent self-government and "Home Rule." **na-tion-al'-i-ty** (*năsh-un-al'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a distinct race or nation; national character. **na'-tion-al-ize** (*nash'-un-*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to give a national character to; to take from private proprietors, land, and convert into State property, land, railways, instruments of production, etc. (as advocated by the Socialistic party). **na-tion-al-i-za'-tion,** *n.* **National Anthem,** a song or hymn, used in general by the people of a country, to express patriotism, praise, or thanksgiving in connection with their own land, as the hymn, "God Save the King." **National Church,** the church established by law (*e.g.,* the Anglican or Episcopalian in England, the Presbyterian in Scotland). **National Debt,** *see* **debt. National Flag,** the principal flag of a country, as the Union Jack for the British Empire. **National School,** a school connected with the National Society, which was instituted in 1811 to promote elementary education under the auspices of the Church of England. **National Service,** the service of the nation, in any branch of work or operation. [< root of **native.**]

**na'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* pertaining to a person by birth; belonging by birth; inborn; natural; (of metals) found pure in nature, and not combined with other substances; unadorned; simple: *n.* a person born in a place (as opposed to a foreigner); an original inhabitant. **a native oyster,** one bred in an artificial

bed (*orig.* in British waters, but now either at home or abroad); an oyster of a superior quality. **na-tiv'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* birth (*esp.* that of Jesus Christ); the festival of the birth of the Saviour (*i.e.*, Christmas Day, 25th December). [F.< L. *nātīvus*<*nascor*, I am born.]

**na'-tron,** *n.* native carbonate of sodium, or mineral alkali found in many parts of the world. [F.<Ar. *natrūn.*]

**nat'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to grumble; to be peevish; to nag. [?]

**nat'-ter-jack,** *n.* a species of English toad, which walks and runs (does not leap or crawl, like the common toad). [? A.S. *ātttor*, poison; the *n* represents the *indef. art.*]

**nat'-ti-er** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* a straw-plaiting for ladies' hats; a silk dress-material of a blue colour. [F. *nattier*, a straw-plaiter.]

**nat'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* neat; tidy; smart; spruce. **nat'-ti-ly,** *adv.* **nat'-ti-ness,** *n.* [<root of **neat.**]

**nat'-u-ral** (*nat'-shŭ-ral*, or *nat'-yŭ-ral*), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or conferred by, nature (in contrast with that which is acquired or artificial); normal; happening in the ordinary course of events; unaffected; unassumed; true to life: *n.* (in music) a character (♮) which removes the effect of a preceding sharp or flat; a white key in keyboard musical instruments; an idiot. **nat'-u-ral-ist,** *n.* a student of, or a writer on, natural history. **nat'-u-ral-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to grant the privileges of a native to (a foreigner); to adopt as native (a foreign word, animal, or plant). **nat'-u-ral-ly,** *adv.* according to nature; spontaneously. **natural history,** the science which treats of animal and vegetable life; a work on this subject (*usu.* of a popular, rather than strictly scientific character). **natural law,** (properly) a rule of conduct based upon man's moral and religious instincts; (now, very frequently) a scientific statement of the invariable recurrence of like effects from like causes. **natural order,** (in botany) an order or division of plants, arranged according to their organs and parts. **natural philosophy,** the science of nature and of the physical properties of bodies; physics. **natural science,** the physical sciences, as distinguished from mental and moral science and mathematics. **natural selection,** the process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed survive in the struggle for existence, while the less fitted die out, because they are less adapted to their environment than their rivals are. [L. *nātūra*, nature<*nascor*, I am born.]

**na'-ture** (*nā'-chŭr*), *n.* the power which creates and which regulates the material world; the universe; the environment of man; the forces, modes of action, and appearances of the material world (often personified as **Nature**); the essential qualities or characteristics of either a person or a thing; natural disposition; that which is opposed to artificiality or convention; the natural course of things. **in a state of nature,** naked. **law of nature,** an unwritten law depending upon human instincts and conscience; the usual course of human life; (in the physical sciences) a formula or generalized statement, expressing the uniform occurrence of certain phenomena under certain conditions. **nature myth,** a myth symbolizing natural phenomena. **nature printing,** printing from photographs in the natural colour of the object, etc. **nature study,** the observation and description (*usu.* in simple language) of the phenomena and processes of nature, especially of animal and plant life: often carried on in school by means of selected specimens, aquaria, etc., and also in fields, lanes, and hedgerows, the main object being not to learn botany or biology, but to cultivate one's powers of seeing, and saying what is seen, and so to increase the joy and interest of life. **nature worship,** the adoration of natural objects and phenomena (as the sun, fire, wind, fountains, streams, etc.). **the debt of —,** death. **to go the way of —,** to die. [F.<L. *nātūra*<*nātus*, born.]

***na-tu-rel'*** **(*au*)** (*nâ-tŭ-rĕl'*), *n.* [F.] (in cooking) plainly prepared.

**naught** (*naut*), (less correctly **nought**), *n.* nothing. **naugh'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* (*orig.*) wicked; mischievous; ill-behaved; provoking (often in a playful sense). **naugh'-ti-ness,** *n.* **to bring** (or **come**) **to —,** to cause to be (or to be) an utter failure. **to set at —,** to disregard (one's wishes, commands, etc.); to defy. [A.S.

*nāwiht*<*nā*, not+*wiht*, a thing, creature.]

**nau'-se-a** (*-shĭ-ă*), *n.* sea-sickness; a feeling of sickness or disgust. **nau'-se-ant** (*-shĭ-*), *adj.* producing nausea. **nau'-se-ous** (*-shĭ-ŭs*, or *-shŭs*), *adj.* causing such a feeling; loathsome. **nau'-se-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to cause sickness or disgust. [L.<Gr. *nausia*, sea-sickness<*naus*, a ship.]

**nautch,** *n.* a dance (in India) performed by professional dancers called **nautch-girls.** [Hind. *nāch*, a dance.]

**nau'-ti-cal** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, ships, or sailors, or navigation; naval; marine. **nautical almanac,** an almanac issued by order of the British Government, four years in advance of the year it refers to, and containing information for the use of navigators and astronomers. **nautical astronomy,** that part of astronomy made use of in navigation. **a nautical mile** is about 6,080 feet (the 60th part of a degree of latitude, measured at the equator), or between ⅛ and ¼ longer than an ordinary mile. [L.<Gr. *nautikos*<*naus*, a ship.]

**nau'-ti-lus** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ti-lus-es,** or **-ti-li**), a kind of shell-fish, the female of which has webbed "arms" (tentacles), which formerly were supposed to be used as sails. [L.<Gr.<*nautēs*, a sailor.]

**na'-val,** *adj.* pertaining to ships, *esp.* ships of war, those which constitute the **Royal Navy;** (of persons) connected with, or serving in, the Navy. **naval cadet,** same as midshipman (*q.v.*). **naval manœuvres,** exercises carried on every year by the ships of the Royal Navy to give practice to the officers and sailors by means of sham battles, naval attacks on ports, searching for enemy's ships, etc., etc. **naval officer,** one who holds any command on board a ship of war. **naval stores,** all materials used on board ship. **Royal Naval Reserve,** a body of volunteer officers and men of the mercantile marine enrolled and liable to be called out for service in case of national emergency: they are paid a small annual fee, and have 28 days' training each year. Established 1862. [F.<L. *nāvālis*<*nāvis*, a ship.]

**nave,** *n.* (of a wheel) the middle block, in which the spokes are inserted. [A.S. *nafu*, the nave of a wheel.]

**nave,** *n.* the main and central part of a church or cathedral, extending from the chief entrance to the chancel. [O.F.<L. *nāvis*, a ship: from a fancied resemblance of form.]

**na'-vel,** *n.* a rounded depression on the abdomen. [A.S. *nafela*.]

**nav'-i-gate** (*-ĭ-*), **(-ga-ted, -ga-ting),** *v.* to sail; to voyage over; to direct the course of (a ship, aeroplane, balloon, etc.). **nav-i-ga'-tion,** *n.* the act or art of navigating; shipping generally. **nav'-i-ga-tor,** *n.* one who —. **nav'-i-ga-ble** (*-ĭ-gă-bl*), *adj.* (of a river, or other waterway) available for the passage of ships or boats; (of a balloon) dirigible, able to be steered. **nav-ig-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality of being navigable. **aerial navigation,** the art and practice of managing air-ships, balloons, etc. **inland navigation,** communication by means of navigable rivers and canals. **navigation laws,** Acts of Parliament for regulating navigation or shipping. [F.<L. *navĭgo*, I sail<*nāvis*, a ship.]

**nav'-vy** (*năv'-vĭ*), *n.* a labourer (in making canals, railways, etc.). [Short for **navigator,** as he was originally called, because of his work in excavating canals and other waterways.]

**na'-vy** (*nā'-vĭ*), *n.* a fleet of ships; the war-ships of a nation with the officers and men belonging to them, in Great Britain distinguished as the Royal Navy. **navy blue,** dark blue, the colour of the British naval uniform. **Navy Board,** a former title of the Admiralty. **Navy League,** a patriotic society founded in 1895, to increase public interest in the British Royal Navy, and to promote the perfect efficiency of the naval defence of our country. **navy leaguer,** a member of this society. **Navy List,** an official list, published quarterly, of the ships and officers of the British Navy. [F.<L. *nāvis*, a ship.]

**nay** (*nā*), *adv.* no (the negative answer to a question or assertion): *n.* a negative vote; a voter in the negative (as **the nays have it,** *i.e.*, are in the majority). [Ic. *ne*, not+*ei*, ever.]

**Naz'-a-rite** (*-ă-rīt*), *n.* a Hebrew who was dedicated to God's service, either for life or for a period, by certain vows of abstinence (from strong drink, etc.), *see Numbers* vi. Distinguish from a **Naz-a-rene'** (*-ă-rēn'*), *n.* an inhabitant of

Nazareth in Galilee; one of the early Christians. [H. *nāzar*, to separate oneself.]

**naze**, *n.* a cape, cliff, or headland. [< root of **ness.**]

**na'-zir** (*-zēr*), *n.* (in India) a native official in the Anglo-Indian courts; the title of various officials in Mohammedan countries. [Ar. *nāzir*, superintendent.]

**N.B.**, New Brunswick (Canada); North Britain (Scotland); abbreviation of [L.] ***no'-ta be'-ne,*** *see* ***nota.***

**N.B.R.**, North British Railway.

**N.C.**, North Carolina (U.S.A.).

**N.C.O.**, non-commissioned officer; an officer in the British Army (sergeant-major, sergeant, corporal, etc.) between commissioned officers and private soldiers in rank.

**N.C.U.**, National Cyclists' Union.

**n.d.**, no date.

**N. Dak.**, North Dakota (U.S.A.).

**N.D.L.**, [G.] *Norddeutscher Lloyd* = North German Lloyd (a line of steamships).

**N.E.**, north-east; North-eastern Postal District (London); New England (U.S.A.).

***né,*** *see* ***née.***

**neap** (*nēp*), *adj.* used in the phrase **neap tide,** the one in which high-water level is at its lowest, and there is least difference between flood and ebb. [A.S. *nēp.*]

**near** (*nēr*), *adj.* at hand; close by; stingy; *v.* **(neared, near'-ing),** to come near; to approach. **near'-ly,** *adv.* closely; intimately; almost. **Near East,** the countries of south-eastern Europe (Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, etc.), Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, as distinguished from the **Far East,** the eastern countries of Asia, *esp.* China and Japan. **near side,** (of a horse, etc.) the left side, being that on which a horse is usually mounted. [*prop.* a comparative: A.S. *nēar*, comparative of *nēah*, nigh.]

**neat** (*nēt*), *adj.* pure; undiluted; tidy; clean; well-shaped; (of speech or action) smart; suited to the occasion. **neat'-ness,** *n.* state of being —. **neat-handed,** *adj.* dexterous. [F. *net* < L. *nītīdus*, shining, elegant, neat.]

**neat** (*nēt*), *n.* (collectively) animals of the ox kind; cattle. **neat'-herd,** *n.* one who has charge of cattle. **neat's-foot oil,** an oil (used as a lubricant) obtained by boiling the feet of oxen in water and skimming off the fat, or oil. [A.S. *nēat*, ox, cow, cattle.]

**neb'-u-la,** *n.* (*pl.* **-læ**) (*-lē*), a cloudy appearance; a cloud-like cluster of immensely distant stars; a luminous patch in the sky, consisting of gaseous or starry matter, beyond the solar system; a speck on the cornea of the eye. **neb'-u-lar,** *adj.* **nebular hypothesis,** the theory that the solar system resulted from the condensation of a nebula. **neb'-u-lose** (*-lōs*), or **-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* pertaining to a nebula; misty; cloudy, or hazy; vague; formless. [L. *nebŭla*, mist, vapour.]

**neb'-u-li-zer** (*-lī-*), *n.* a medical apparatus which reduces a liquid to a very fine spray, and which is now largely used for treatment of the throat, for disinfection, etc. [L. *nebŭla*, a mist.]

**nec'-es-sa-ry** (*nes'-ĕs-să-rī*), *adj.* not able to be done without; indispensable; inevitable; such as must be. **ne-ces-si-ta'-ri-an,** *n.* one who holds that the human will is not free, but subject to the laws of cause and effect, which determine its action; one who denies the absolute freedom of the will. **ne-ces'-si-tate (-ta-ted, -ta-ting),** *v.* to make necessary; to force or compel. **ne-ces'-si-ty** (*-ses'-sĭ-tī*), *n.* the state of being necessary; great need. **ne-ces'-si-tous** (*-tus*), *adj.* in necessity, need, or want. [F. < L. *necessārius.*]

**neck,** *n.* the part of the body joining the head to the trunk; the narrow part (of a vessel, implement, etc.); the flesh of the neck (beef and mutton); an isthmus. **neck-band,** *n.* the part of a shirt, blouse, or bodice, encircling the neck. **neck-cloth,** *n.* a narrow band fastened round the neck. **neck'-er-chief,** *n.* a kerchief for the neck. **neck'-lace,** *n.* a string of beads or precious stones worn round the neck. **neck'-let,** *n.* a small necklace; a small fur or collar for the neck. **neck and crop,** bodily; entirely; head first. **neck and —,** keeping abreast (said of race-horses, and competitors); (of a race) very close. **neck or nothing,** at all risks; desperate; reckless (of persons or actions). **to break the — of** (work, business, etc.), to accomplish the main or most difficult part. **to risk one's —,** to endanger one's life. **to win by a —,** to make a very close finish in a race, to win by the length of a horse's head and neck. [A.S. *hnecca*, (nape of) the neck.]

**nec-rol'-o-gy** (*nĕk-rol'-o-jĭ*), *n.* a register of deaths; a collection of notices of persons who are dead. **nec-rol'-o-gist** (*-jĭst*), *n.* a recorder of deaths. **nec-rol'-a-try** (*-ă-trĭ*), *n.* worship of the dead; ancestor-worship. [Gr. *nekros*, dead + *lŏgos*, discourse + *latreia*, worship.]

**nec'-ro-man-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the (pretended) art of divining by summoning the spirits of the dead and obtaining information from them; magic; enchantment. **nec'-ro-man-cer** (*-ser*), *n.* one who professes this art; a wizard. **nec'-ro-man-tic**, *adj.* [F. < L. < Gr. *nekros*, dead + *manteia*, power of prophesying.]

**nec-rop'-o-lis**, *n.* (*pl.* **-o-lis-es**, or **nec'-ro-poles**), *lit.* a city of the dead; an ancient burial-ground; a large modern cemetery. **necropolis company**, a business-firm owning a cemetery, and undertaking burials. [Gr. *nekros*, a dead body + *polis*, a city.]

**nec'-rop-sy** (*-sĭ*), or **nec'-ro-sco-py** (*-skō-pĭ*), *n.* surgical examination of a dead body; a "post-mortem." [Gr. *nekros*, a dead body + *opsis*, sight; or + *skŏpeō*, I observe.]

**nec-ro'-sis**, *n.* mortification of a bone; decay of animal tissue; (in botany) canker; the dying and rotting of a branch; a black spotting of plant-leaves, with decay underneath. **nec-rosed'**, or **nec-rot'-ic**, *adj.* affected with —. [Gr. *nekros*, a dead body.]

**nec'-tar**, *n.* (in Greek and Roman mythology) the drink of the gods; a very delicious drink; the honey-juice of flowers, collected by bees. **nectar-bird**, *n.* a honey-sucker or sun-bird. **nec-ta'-re-al**, or **-re-an**, or **-re-ous** (*-us*), *adjs.* **nec'-tared**, *adj.* flavoured with nectar; very sweet, or delicious. **nec'-tar-ine** (*-ĭn*, or *-ēn*), *n.* a sweet kind of peach. **nec'-ta-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* the part of a flower which contains the nectar, or honey. [L. < Gr. *nektar*, the drink of the gods.]

***née*** (*nā*), [F.] born: a word put before a married woman's maiden name (thus, "Mrs. Humphrey Ward, *née* Arnold"). [F. *né*, *p.p.* of *naître*, to be born.]

**need**, *n.* want; distress; poverty; time of want: *v.* (**-ed**, **-ing**), to lack; to require; to be under a necessity (to do something). **need'-fire**, *n.* a fire made by rubbing pieces of wood together, and formerly believed (in the Highlands) to ward off enchantment; a beacon. **need'-ful**, *adj.* necessary. **need'-less**, *adj.* unnecessary. **needs**, *adv.* of necessity. **need'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* very poor; requisite; necessary. † **the needful**, ready money; cash in hand, sufficient for some purpose. [A.S. *nēad*.]

**nee'-dle** (*-dl*), *n.* a sharp-pointed instrument for sewing, with an eye through which the thread is passed; anything sharp or pointed; a magnetized piece of steel (as in the mariners' compass) poised so as to move freely; a needle-shaped leaf (as of pine or fir); an obelisk (as **Cleopatra's Needle**); a pointed mass of rock. **needle-gun**, *n.* a gun, or rifle, in which the cartridge containing the charge is exploded by the prick of a needle. **needle-telegraph**, *n.* one in which the indicator is a magnetic needle. **needle-woman**, *n.* one who is good at, or earns her living by, sewing or embroidery. **needle-work**, *n.* that done with a needle; sewing. [A S. *nēdel*.]

**ne'er** (*nār*), *adv.* (contraction of) never. **ne'er-do-well**, or **ne'er-do-weel**, *n.* [Scotch] a scapegrace; one who is never likely to do well, or who is always in trouble or disgrace.

**ne-fa'-ri-ous** (*-fā'-rĭ-us*), *adj.* very wicked indeed; detestable. [L. *nefārius* < *nefas*, something unlawful, a wicked act.]

**ne-ga'-tion**, *n.* a denying. [< root of **negative.**]

**neg'-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* that which denies or refuses; opposed to *positive*; giving the answer "no" to an enquiry or request; denying; tending to prove the opposite; having the power of stopping or withholding; (in algebra) denoting the quantity to be subtracted: *n.* a proposition by which something is denied; a word that denies; state of opposition to; a picture (photograph, upon glass) in which the lights and shades are the direct reverse of the natural ones: *v.* (**-tived**, **-tiv-ing**), to disprove; to refuse to sanction; to reject by a vote. **neg'-a-tive-ly** (*-ă-tĭv-lĭ*), *adj.* **neg'-a-to-ry**, *adj.* expressing denial. **negative electricity**, that which is produced by rubbing sealing-wax or other resinous substance with silk or flannel: opposite to *positive elec.*, which is produced by rubbing glass. **negative goodness**, a morality which aims at not doing evil, rather than

actively doing good. **negative pole,** (of a magnet) that which is turned to the south. **negative sign,** (in mathematics) the minus sign, or sign of subtraction, or sign of a quantity less than zero. [F. <L. *nĕgo*, I deny.]

**neg-lect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to have no care for; to disregard; to slight; to leave undone: *n.* **neg-lect'-er,** *n.* **neg-lect'-ful,** *adj.* **neg'-li-gent** (*-lĭ-jent*), *adj.* careless. **neg'-li-gence** (*-lĭ-jens*), *n.* **neg'-li-gi-ble** (*-lĭ-jĭ-bl*), *adj.* so small or trifling as to admit of being disregarded. [L. *neglĭgo*, I neglect.]

***nég-li-gé,*** or, more correctly, ***nég-li-gée*** (*-lē-zhā'*), *n.* easy informal attire (*esp.* a woman's); a woman's loose housegown: *adj.* untidily or loosely attired. [F. *négligé* (*f.* form, *négligée*) *p.p.* of *négliger*, to neglect.]

**ne-go'-ti-ate** (not **-ci-ate**), (*-shĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to speak (with) about business; to bargain; to bring about by mutual arrangement; (in horse-riding) to get across (a fence or other obstacle). **ne-go-ti-a'-tion,** (or **-go-ci-**), *n.* **ne-go'-ti-a-ble** (*-shĭ-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be transferred from one person to another in financial transactions (as a cheque); (of a fence, wall, road, etc.) able to be surmounted or ascended. **ne-go'-ti-a-tor,** *n.* **not negotiable,** (on a cheque, postal order, etc.) denotes that the person who holds it has only the same right to it as the person from whom he obtained it, and, if it is in any way bad, he runs the risk of loss. **negotiating a sharp corner,** (*esp.* in cycling or motoring), turning round a corner (often at risk of accident) by dexterous management of one's machine. [L. *negōtium*, business.]

**ne'-gro,** *n.* (*pl.* **-groes**), (*f.* **-gress**), one of the African race characterized by black skin, woolly hair, flat nose, and projecting lips; a descendant of this race, in America and elsewhere. **negro-head,** *n.* tobacco (also called Cavendish) strong in flavour, made by soaking the leaf in molasses, and pressing it into cakes; an inferior kind of india-rubber. **negro minstrel,** an entertainer who blackens his face, and sings and plays in imitation of the negroes of American plantations and elsewhere. **ne'-gro-phil** (*-fĭl*), or **ne-gro'-phil-ist,** *n.* one who advocates the claims of negroes; one who is (*esp.* excessively) partial to negroes. **ne'-gro-phobe** (*-fōb*), *n.* one who fears and hates negroes. **ne-gro-pho'-bi-a** (*-fō'-bĭ-ă*), *n.* intense dislike of the negro race. [Sp. <L. *nĭger*, black + Gr. *philos*, one who loves: or + Gr. *phobos*, fear.]

**Ne'-gus,** *n.* the title of the King of Abyssinia. [Abyssinian *negus*, a king.]

**ne'-gus,** *n.* a rather weak mixture of port or sherry and warm water, sweetened with sugar, and seasoned with nutmeg or other spice. [<Colonel *Negus*, who is said to have first prepared and used it, in the reign of Queen Anne.]

**Neh.,** Nehemiah.

**neigh** (*nā*), *n.* the characteristic call of a horse: *v.* **(neighed, neigh'-ing).** [A.S. *hnēgan.*]

**neigh'-bour** (*nā'-bur*), *n.* a person living near; (in religious and moral use) a person in his social relations (*St. Luke's Gospel* x. 27). **neigh'-bour-ly,** *adj.* like a neighbour, friendly and obliging. **neigh'-bour-hood,** *n.* the district near. **in the neighbourhood of,** somewhere about, in round numbers: a phrase used when statistics cannot be exactly given; not far away from (a place). [A.S. *nēah*, nigh + *gebur*, a dweller.]

**nei'-ther** (*nī'-*, or *nē'-*, but the tendency of educated people is towards *nī'-*), *pron.* and *conj.* not either. [A.S. *nāther.*]

**nem'-a-toid** (*-toyd*), *adj.* thread-like (applied to thread-worms, vinegar-eels, etc.). [Gr. *nēma*, thread + *eidos*, form.]

***nem. con.,*** abbreviation of ***nem'-i-ne con-tra-di-cen'-te,*** [L.] no one speaking against (a motion or proposal); unanimously. ***nem. dis.*** = ***nemine dis-sen-ti-en'-te*** (*-shĭ-ĕn'-tē*), [L.] no one dissenting.

**nem'-e-sis,** *n.* vengeance; punishment that follows wrong-doing. [Gr. *nĕmō*, I distribute, deal out what is due. *Nemesis* was the ancient Greek goddess of justice and divine retribution.]

***ne'-mo me im-pu'-ne la-ces'-sit*** (*-sēs'-*, or *-kĕs'-*), [L.] = no man provokes me with impunity. [The motto of Scotland, and also of the Order of the Thistle.]

**ne'-o-,** *pref.* [Gr.] new: prefixed to words of Greek origin and denoting that the person or thing named is modern, of recent origin or discovery, or an innovation. [Gr. *neos*, new.]

**ne-ol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the introduction of new words (into a language) or of novel ideas (*esp.* in theology and on religious matters). **ne-o-log'-i-cal** (*-lŏj-*), *adj.* **ne-ol'-o-gist** (*-jĭst*), *n.* one who introduces new words or doctrines. [Gr. *neo-*+*lŏgos*, a word, discourse.]

**ne'-o-phyte** (*-fīt*), *n.* a recent convert (*esp.* to a religion); a novice. [L.<Gr. *neo-*+*phūtos*, grown.]

**ne-pen'-the, or ne-pen'-thes** (*-thēz*), *n.* a magic drink supposed (by the ancients) to banish sorrow; a drug employed to relieve pain; the pitcher plant (which has a kind of cup attached to the midrib of its leaf, often containing a sweet liquor). [Gr. *nē-*, negative particle+*penthos*, grief, sorrow.]

**neph'-ew** (*nev'-ū*), *n.* a son of a sister or brother. [By origin the word means a grandson. O.F.<L. *nĕpos*, a grandson.]

**neph-ral'-gi-a** (*nef-ral'-jĭ-ă*). *n.* a painful disease (neuralgia) of the kidneys. **neph-rit'-ic** (*nef-rit'-*), *adj.* belonging to the kidneys; afflicted with, or (of medicines) curing or relieving, nephritis. **neph-ri'-tis** (*nef-rī'-*), *n.* inflammation of the kidneys. [Gr. *nĕphroi*, the kidneys+*algos*, pain.]

***ne plus ul'-tra,*** [L.] not more beyond: a phrase expressing the utmost limit of one's endeavour; the perfection of some art, quality, etc.

**nep'-ot-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* favouritism to nephews and other relatives, irrespective of their merits. [F.<L. *nĕpos*, nephew.]

**Nep'-tune,** *n.* (in Roman mythology) the supreme ruler of the sea, called by the Greeks **Po-sei'-don**; the sea; the sailor who takes the part of "Father Neptune" in the burlesque ceremony often observed on crossing the Equator; the farthest of the known planets of the Solar System. [L. *Neptūnus*.]

***ne quid nim'-is,*** [L.] *lit.* (let there) not (be) anything too much; avoid extremes: often used as a motto for short, pithy notes or paragraphs.

**N.E.R.,** North Eastern Railway.

**Nernst lamp,** *n.* an electrical glow-lamp, in which the filament is made of the two metals zinconium and yttrium. [<the name of the inventor, Walther *Nernst* (born 1864), a German scientist.]

**nerve,** *n.* a fibre, or bundle of fibres (in an animal organism) connected with the brain, spinal cord, etc., and conveying impulses of motion or sensations; vigour; energy; courage; self-possession; undue boldness; "cheek": *v.* **(nerved, ner'-ving),** to give strength to; to embolden. **nerve'-less,** *adj.* without strength; incapable of effort; wanting will. **nerve'-less-ness,** *n.* want of vigour; insensibility; cowardice. **ner'-vine** (*-vĭn*, or *-vīn*), *n.* a nerve-tonic: *i.e.*, a drug strengthening or soothing to the nerves. **ner'-vous** (*-vŭs*), *adj.* pertaining to the nerves; (of a person) with disordered nerves, excitable or timid; (of literary style) direct and forcible; (*orig.*) muscular; strong. **ner'-vous-ly,** *adv.* (of literary style) vigorously; incisively; (of behaviour, etc.) in an agitated, excited manner. **ner'-vous-ness,** *n.* **nerv'-ure,** *n.* one of the nerves, or veins, in leaves. **nervous force,** physical, muscular strength; strength of mind; fortitude; courage. **nervous system,** the complex organization of nerve-centres, nerves, and sense-organs. **nervous temperament,** a mental and bodily constitution highly sensitive and impressionable. **to strain every —,** to use one's utmost powers of body or mind (for the attainment of some object.) [F.<L. *nervus*, a sinew, bow-string, vigour, nerve. Note the double sense (of "strength" and "weakness") in which the words **nervous,** etc., are used.]

**nes'-ci-ence** (*nesh'-ĭ-ĕns*, or *nē'-shĭ-*), *n.* want of knowledge; ignorance. **nes'-ci-ent** (*nesh'-ĭ-ĕnt*, or *nē'-shĭ-*), *adj.*: *n.* an agnostic. [L. *nescio*, I know not.]

**nest,** *n.* a structure (of grass, moss, mud, etc.) made by a bird for the laying and hatching of its eggs, and the shelter of its young ones; any place where the eggs of animals or insects are laid and hatched; a snug, comfortable residence; a good situation. **nes'-tle** (*nes'-l*). **(-tled, -tling),** *v.* to lie close to one another in a nest; to draw close (to a person) snugly and affectionately; (of houses) to lie snugly in a sheltered nook. **nest'-ling,** *n.* a young bird in the nest. **nest'-egg,** *n.* one left in a nest to induce a bird to lay, or to prevent her forsaking the nest; a small sum of money laid by, as the commencement of larger savings. **crow's nest,** a sailor's look-out station at, or near, the mast-head. **mare's nest,** a supposed discovery of

great importance, but afterwards ascertained to be of none. **a nest of drawers, boxes,** etc., a cabinet of small drawers, boxes, etc., one fitted into another. **to feather one's —,** to provide for oneself (*esp.* from the property of other people, of which one has charge). [A.S. *nest.*]

**net,** *n.* cord woven into an open-work fabric, with meshes, for catching fish, birds, etc.; a snare: *v.* (**net'-ted, net'-ting**), to take (fish, birds, etc.) with a net; to ensnare; to capture by stratagem; to cover with a net (as a fruit-tree, for protection from birds); to make network. **net'-ting,** *n.* (needle-work) net-like fabric; the act, or process, of forming network. **netting-needle,** *n.* a kind of shuttle used in netting. **net'-work,** *n.* work woven in the form of a net; anything presenting a net-like appearance. **fillet net,** a kind of lace, the foundation of which is fine net in small squares; a kind of net used by fishermen. [A.S. *nett.*]

**net,** (the spelling **nett,** though common, is incorrect), *adj.* allowing of, or free from, all deductions (as contrasted with *gross*), used in phrases **net increase, net produce, net profit,** etc. **net (net'-ted, net'-ting),** *v.* to obtain (a certain sum of money) as clear profit; (of a business) to produce a net amount. **net and —,** net in quantity and net in price. [F. *net, cf.* **neat.**]

**Neth.,** The Netherlands (Holland).

**neth'-er** (*neth'-*), *adj.* lower; lying beneath. **Neth'-er-land-er,** *n.* a Dutchman. **neth'-er-most,** *adj.* lowest; undermost. **the — extremities,** the lower limbs; the legs. **nether garments,** trousers. **nether millstone,** the under millstone, to the hardness of which hard-heartedness is often likened (in allusion to *Job* xli. 24). [A.S. *neothera.*]

**net'-tle,** *n.* a common plant covered with hairs, which sting: *v.* (**-tled, -tling**), to sting; to irritate; to make angry or annoyed. **nettle-rash,** *n.* a skin-eruption, in patches like those which result from nettle-stings. [A.S. *netele.*]

**neu'-ral** (*nū'-*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, the nerves. **neu-ral'-gi-a** (*-jĭ-ă*), *n.* a severe pain in the nerves (*esp.* of the face). **neu-ral'-gic,** *adj.* of the nature of, or affected with, neuralgia. **neu-ras-the'-ni-a** (*-thē'-nĭ-ă*), *n.* nervous weakness. **neu-ras-then'-ic,** *adj.* affected with nervous weakness: *n.* a person suffering from neurasthenia. **neu-ras-then'-ics,** *n. pl.* that branch of medical science which investigates nervous diseases, their cause and cure. **neu-ri'-tis** (*-rī'-*), *n.* inflammation of one or more nerves. **neu-ro'-sis,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**), nervous disease (as epilepsy or hysteria); (less exactly) a nervous spasm resulting from exhaustion. **neu-rot'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to, or suffering from, neurosis: *n.* a person with disordered nerves; one of highly nervous temperament, and liable to nerve-disease. **neu-rot'-ics,** *n. pl.* an extravagant style of speech, writing, or conduct, indicative of nervous derangement and unbalanced intellect. [Gr. *neuron,* nerve: + *algos,* pain: + *astheneia,* weakness: + *-itis,* a suffix indicating inflammation.]

**neu'-ter,** *adj.* belonging to neither; (in grammar) neither masculine nor feminine. **neu'-tral,** *adj.* having no decided colour, etc.; taking the part of neither side (in politics, religion, war, etc.). **neu-tral'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being neutral. **neu'-tral-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make neutral; to destroy; to render of no effect. **armed neutrality,** the attitude of a nation which, during a dispute or war between other nations, takes neither side, but is armed and prepared to defend its own rights, if occasion should arise. **a neutral state,** one which takes no part in a warfare; one which is friendly with both the contending nations. **neutral tint,** a dull, greyish tint. [L. *neuter,* neither.]

**Nev.,** Nevada (U.S.A.).

***ne var-i-e'-tur,*** [L.] *lit.* let it not be altered; adhere to the original instructions, manuscript, etc.; (of a signature) always to be written in the same way.

***né-vé'*** (*nā-vā'*), *n.* [F.] glacier snow.

**nev'-er,** *adv.* not ever; at no time. **nev'-er-more,** *adv.* at no future time. **nev-er-the-less',** *conj.* for all that; notwithstanding. [A.S. *ne,* not + *æfre,* ever.]

**new** (*nū*), *adj.* lately made; unused; not known before. **new-fan'-gled,** *adj.* new-fashioned (in depreciatory sense). **news,** *n. pl.* (new things) fresh information; tidings. **news'-room,** *n.* a room (public or private) in which people meet to read newspapers, journals,

magazines, etc. **news'-y** (*-i-*), *adj.* full of news; given to spreading news. **news'-mon-ger,** *n.* one who circulates news. **news'-pa-per,** *n.* a paper printed and published periodically (*usu.* every day, or every week), containing news, articles on topics of the day, and advertisements. **news'-pa-per-ese** (*-ēz*), *n.* the (bad) style of composition of journalists and reporters. **news-writer,** *n.* a contributor to a newspaper. **New Age,** the present day regarded in those special characteristics (political, religious, literary, artistic, etc.) which distinguish it from foregoing periods; a period of the near future, in which a social reformer hopes that Society will be reconstructed in accordance with his ideals. **New Englander,** a native or resident of any of the New England States (U.S.A.). **new humour,** a style of humorous writing which takes for its material the characteristic fashions and follies of the present day. **New Learning,** *see* **learn.** **new style,** chronology according to the calendar as amended by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, and made legal in England in September, 1752. **New Testament,** *see* **Testament.** **New Theology,** a mode of religious thought which rejects the customary interpretation of most Christian doctrines, but which still desires to be considered Christian; a blend of pantheism and Christianity. **new woman,** one who feels strongly that women should not be confined to purely domestic occupations or interests; one who engages actively in work or sport which has hitherto been the monopoly of men; one who apes mannish modes of speech or attire. **The New World,** North and South America. [A.S. *nīwe.*]

**new'-el,** *n.* the upright, central, self-supporting post of a circular, winding staircase. [O.F. < L.L. *nucālis* < *nux*, a nut.]

**newt** (*nūt*), *n.* a kind of small lizard. [A.S. *an efeta*, a lizard.]

**next,** *adj.* nearest (in place, time, etc.). **next of kin,** nearest relative or relatives. **next to nothing,** almost nothing at all. [A.S. *nēhst*, nighest.]

**nex'-us,** *n.* (*pl.* **nex'-us**), a joining; a tie; a connecting link. **causal nexus,** the connection between cause and effect. [L. < *necto*, I tie.]

**N.F.,** Newfoundland.

**N.I.,** Native Infantry (India).

***ni-ai-ser-ie'*** (*nē-ā-zĕr-ē'*), *n.* [F.] foolishness; silly trifling; nonsense.

**nib,** *n.* the point (*esp.* of a pen); the bill of a bird. [A.S. *nebb*, the face.]

**nib'-ble** (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to bite by small bits; *esp.* in phrase **to nibble at.** [< **nip** = to nip often.]

**Ni'-bel-ung-en** (*nē'-bel-oong-ĕn*), *n. pl.* (in German mythology) a supernatural race (the Nibelungs) who guarded a treasure which was taken from them by Siegfried (*seeg'-freet*), the hero of an epic poem, the **Nibelungenlied** (*-leet*), of unknown authorship, but between 1190 and 1210.

**nib'-lick,** *n.* a golf-club, with a roundish, heavy, iron head, used to get the ball out of awkward places, cart-ruts, etc. [?]

**nice** (*nīs*), *adj.* (*orig.*) ignorant; pleasing to the taste; agreeable; hard to please; accurate and precise; difficult to settle (as **a nice point,** or **question**); (in modern use) pleasant; sociable. **nice'-ly,** *adv.* **nice'-ness,** *n.* **ni'-ce-ty** (*-sĕ-ti*), *n.* delicacy; exactitude; precision (*esp.* in phrase **to a nicety**). [O.F. < L. *nescĭus*, ignorant.]

**Ni'-cene** (*nī'-seen*, or *nī-seen'*), *adj.* pertaining to the town of *Nicæa*, or *Nice*, in Asia Minor, where a celebrated Council was held (A.D. 325), at which the summary of the Christian faith, called the **Nicene Creed,** was drawn up.

**niche** (*nich*), *n.* a recess in a wall for a statue, etc.; the position which a person appropriately occupies in the history of his time. **niched,** *adj.* placed in a niche. [F. < It. *nicchio*, a mussel-shell.]

**nick,** *n.* a notch; the exact moment when something needs to be done (in phrase **in the nick of time**): *v.* (**nicked, nick'-ing**), to notch; to indent; to cut a horse at the root of its tail to make it carry its tail higher (it is a very cruel practice); † to steal. [< root of **notch.**]

**nick'-el,** *n.* a hard, silvery-white metal, much used in the making of alloys; (in U.S.) a five-cent piece (¼ nickel, ¾ copper) worth twopence halfpenny: *v.* (**nick'-elled, nick'-el-ling**), to coat (the surface of a metal) with nickel. **nickel-plating,** *n.* coating the surface of a metal wi h nickel, to give it a silvery appearance, and to make it less liable to rusting. **nickel-silver,** *n.* an

alloy, also called German silver. **nickel–steel,** *n.* an alloy of iron and nickel. [G. *Nickel*, a mischievous, deceiving imp: the ore was so called, because, though copper-coloured, it yielded no copper.]

**nick'-nack,** *n.* a variant form of **knick-knack.**

**nick'-name,** *n.* a name added to, or substituted for, the proper name of a person, place, etc., and usually given in fun, ridicule, or contempt: *v.* **(-named, -na-ming).** [M.E. *an eke-name* = a surname, corrupted into *a nick-name.*]

**nic'-o-tine** (*nĭk'-ō-tēn*), *n.* a poisonous, oily liquid which is the essential principle of tobacco. **nic'-o-tin-ism,** *n.* illness caused by the over-use of tobacco. [F. < Jean *Nicot* (1530—1600), French ambassador to Portugal, who in 1560 sent some tobacco from Lisbon to Paris.]

**N.I.D.,** Naval Intelligence Department.

**nid-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-ĭ-fĭ-kā'-*), *n.* the act of building a nest, and the hatching and rearing of young birds. [L. *nĭdus*, a nest + *făcio*, I make.]

**niece** (*nēs*), *n.* (*f.* of **nephew**) a daughter of one's sister or brother. [F. < L. *neptis*, a grand-daughter. *Cf.* **nephew.**]

**ni-el'-lo** (*nĭ-*), *n.* a black alloy (of silver, lead, etc.), used for filling up designs which have been engraved on plates of silver or other metal; ornamental work produced in this manner. [L.L. *nigellum* < *nĭger*, black.]

**Nier'-stein-er** (*neer'-stīn-ĕr*), *n.* a kind of light wine made in the Rhine valley at *Nierstein*, near Mayence.

**ni-gel'-la** (*nī-jel'-*), *n.* a species of garden plant of the crowfoot family, of which love-in-a-mist and fennel-flower are well-known. [L. *nĭgellus* < *nĭger*, black.]

**nig'-gard,** *n.* a stingy, miserly person. **nig'-gard-ly,** *adj.* stingy; mean. [M.E. *nig*, stingy + *-ard*, intensive suffix]

**nig'-ger,** *n.* a negro (often in contemptuous use); (incorrectly) a coloured person, a Hindoo, Australian aborigine, etc. **nigger–driver,** *n.* a hard taskmaster; one who is harsh to those working under him. [F. *nègre* < Sp. *negro.*]

**nig'-gle (-gled, -gling),** *v.* to trifle (with work, etc.); to waste time over minute details; to find fault about trifles. **nig'-gling,** *n.* pettiness of conduct; excessive attention to details: *adj.* petty; trifling; cramped (of handwriting). [? Of Scand. origin.]

**nigh** (*nī*), *adj.* near. [A.S. *nēah*, nigh.]

**night** (*nīt*), *n.* that portion of the complete day (of 24 hours) during which light is not received from the sun; darkness; mental or spiritual darkness; death. **night'-cap,** *n.* a cap for sleeping in at night; a glass of spirits taken just before going to bed, to induce sleep. **night'-fall,** *n.* the close of the day; evening. **night–hag,** *n.* a witch supposed to wander (or fly) about at night. **night–light,** *n.* a candle with small wick, used (*esp.* in sick-rooms) for giving a faint light all through the night. **night–line,** *n.* an angler's (or poacher's) line, with baited hook, set to catch fish at night. **night–long,** *adj.* continuing the whole night. **night'-ly,** *adj.* happening at night, or every night: *adv.* at night. **night–man,** *n.* one on duty, or at work, at night (as a watchman); a scavenger. **night–porter,** *n.* a servant who attends during the night in hotels, infirmaries, etc. **night–soil,** *n.* the contents of cesspools, privies, etc., usually removed at night, and used for manure. **night–stool,** *n.* a close-stool, or portable w.c., for use by sick people in a bed-room. **night–watch,** *n.* a period of the night; a watch (a **night–watchman**) or guard in the night. [A.S. *niht.*]

**night'-in-gale,** *n.* a bird famous for its melodious night-song; (*fig.*) a person who sings with remarkable sweetness. [A.S. *niht* + *galan*, to sing.]

**night'-in-gale,** *n.* a flannel wrap for a person confined to bed. [Named after Miss Florence *Nightingale* (1820—), the famous hospital nurse.]

**night'-jar,** *n.* a name given to the common goat-sucker, on account of the whirring, jarring noise which the male bird makes at night.

**night'-mare,** *n.* a horrible dream, accompanied by feelings of oppression and suffocation; a terrifying thought, expectation, etc. [< **night** + A.S. *mara*, an evil spirit oppressing in sleep.]

**night'-shade,** *n.* a family of plants having strong narcotic qualities, the best-known being the poisonous belladonna, or "deadly night-shade." [thing. [L.]

**ni'-hil,** (often contracted to **nil**), *n.* no-

***ni'-hil ad rem,*** [L.] nothing to the purpose; quite irrelevant.

**Ni'-hil-ist,** *n.* a thinker who carries

philosophic doubt to an extreme, and refuses to believe in the real existence of anything; (as first used by the Russian novelist Ivan Turgenieff, in 1861) one who accepts none of the conventions of society without independent examination; a revolutionary, in Russia and elsewhere, who seeks (sometimes by violence and assassination) to change the whole structure of the State. **Ni'-hil-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* philosophic doubt in its extreme form; the doctrines and practices of extreme revolutionaries, *esp.* in Russia. [L. *nĭhil*, nothing.]

***ni'-hil ob'-stat,*** [L.] there is no objection or opposition; a frequent imprint on R.C. books, to show that they are issued with ecclesiastical sanction.

**Ni'-ke,** *n.* the goddess of victory. [Gr.]

***nil ad-mi-ra'-ri,*** [L.] to wonder at nothing; to adopt an attitude of indifference.

***nil des-per-an'-dum,*** [L.] *lit.* nothing should be despaired of; never despair.

**nil'-ghau** (*nēl'-gaw*), *n.* more correctly **nylghau,** *q.v.*

**Ni-lom'-e-ter,** *n.* an apparatus for measuring the varying depth of the water of the Nile, *esp.* during inundations. [Gr. *Neilos*, Nile + *mĕtron*, a measure.]

**Ni'-lot-ic,** *adj.* belonging to the *Nile* region.

**nim'-ble,** *adj.* light and quick; lively; active; ready-witted; (*esp.* in phrase **nimble ninepence**) briskly circulating; producing brisk business. **nim'-ble-ness,** *n.* **nim'-bly,** *adv.* [A.S. *niman*, to take, catch.]

**nim'-bus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-bus-es**), a rain-cloud; (in painting) a circle of rays round the head (of angel, saint, etc.). [L. *nimbus.*]

***n'importe*** (*naṅ-port'*), [F.] *lit.* (it) matters not; no matter! never mind!

**nin'-com-poop,** *n.* a simpleton; a blockhead. [A corruption of L. *non compos mentis*, not of sound mind.]

**nine,** *adj.* a cardinal numeral. **nine'-fold,** *adj.* nine times. **nine'-teen,** *adj.* and *n.* nine and ten. **nine'-teenth,** *adj.* **nine'-ti-eth,** *adj.* **nine'-ty,** *adj.* and *n.* **ninth,** *adj.* **ninth'-ly,** *adv.* in the ninth place. **nine'-holes,** *n. pl.* a game in which small balls are to be rolled into nine holes in the ground or on a board. **nine'-pins,** *n. pl.* a game with nine skittles. **ni'-ner,** *n.* the "nine-eyes," a young lamprey, so called from its spiracles being mistaken for eyes. **the Nine,** the Muses. **to the nines,** to perfection. **nine days' wonder,** something which causes wonder for a brief period only. [A.S. *nigon.*]

**nin'-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **nin'-nies**), a simpleton. [I. *ninno*, a child.]

***ni'-non*** (*nē'-noṅ*), *n.* a glossy, silk-like dress-fabric, probably so named after *Ninon* de L'Enclos (1616—1706), a lady of Paris, celebrated for her beauty.

**Ni'-o-be** (*nī'-o-bē*), *n.* a grief-stricken woman. **Ni-o-be'-an,** *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, Niobe. [In Greek mythology, the daughter of Tantălus, who was turned into stone whilst weeping for her children, who had been slain.]

**nip (nipped, nip'-ping),** *v* to pinch; to destroy (as by frost): *n.* a sip, or small draught, of liquor. **nip'-pers,** *n. pl.* small pincers. **to nip in the bud,** to destroy (a project, etc.), at the very beginning. **nip'-py** (*-pĭ*), *adj.* sharp (of taste); snappy; unkind; sarcastic (in speech); smart; nimble; keen (in doing one's duty). [M.E. *nippen*, to clip.]

**nip'-ple,** *n.* the termination of the ducts of mammary glands in mammals of both sexes; a small protuberance resembling it (*esp.* that part of a gun on which the percussion-cap is placed). [? **nib** (*dim*).]

**Nir-va'-na** (*-vä'-nă*), *n.* (in Buddhist philosophy) the extinction of all desire, passion, and unrest; absorption into the infinite; the House of Peace; the eternal rest. [Sa. *nirvāna*, extinction <*nirvā*, to blow.]

**Ni'-san,** *n.* the first month of the Jewish year, so named after the Babylonish captivity; corresponding generally with March and April. [H. <*nets*, a flower.]

***ni'-si*** (*nī'-sī*, or *-sĭ*), [L.] unless. ***ni'-si pri'-us,*** [L.] (*lit.*) unless before: a writ to a sheriff, that he shall provide a jury at Westminster, unless beforehand assizes are held in his county, as they always are. **Nisi prius Court,** a chief English court of justice, before which civil cases are tried. **a decree *nisi,*** a judgement not absolute, until a certain time has elapsed, and only valid if no impediment can be shown against it.

**nit,** *n.* the egg of a louse or other parasitical creature; the creature itself. **nit'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* full of nits. **nit'-ti-ness,** *n.* [O.E. *hnitu.*]

**ni'-tre** (*-tr*), *n.* a substance obtained from potash; saltpetre; potassium nitrate. **ni'-trate,** *n.* a salt of nitric acid. **ni'-tric acid,** a powerful acid (commonly called *aquafortis* = "strong water") distilled from sulphuric acid and sodium nitrate, used in medicinal preparations, and as a solvent of metals. **ni'-trous,** *adj.* of, resembling, or containing, nitre. **nitrous oxide,** laughing-gas, a compound of oxygen and nitrogen, which, when breathed, causes insensibility to pain, and is much used by dentists. **ni'-tri-fy** (*nī'-trĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to convert, or form, into nitre. **ni-tri-fi-ca'-tion** (*-fĭ-kā'-shun*), *n.* the process of converting into nitre; the process whereby organic nitrogen in the soil is converted into a form (a nitrate) suitable for plants to utilize as crude food-material. [F. < L. < Gr. *nītron.*]

**nitro-,** a prefix, meaning formed by, or containing, nitre. **nitro–bacteria,** *n. pl.* the organisms which bring about nitrification (*see* **nitre**). **nitro–benzol,** or **nitro–benzene** (*-zēn*), *n.* a compound of benzene and nitric acid, something like oil of bitter almonds, and used in the preparation of aniline and in perfumery. **nitro–gelatin,** *n.* gelatin dynamite, an explosive made from nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton, and camphor. **nitro–glycerine** (*-in*), *n.* a highly explosive, oily liquid, produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine. **nitro–sulphuric–acid,** *n.* a mixture of 1 part nitric, with 8 or 10 parts sulphuric acid, used for separating silver from copper.

**ni'-tro-gen** (*-jen*), *n* a gas which constitutes about four-fifths of the atmosphere, and is a component of all animal and vegetable tissues. **ni-trog'-e-nous** (*-trŏj'-ĕ-nus*), *adj.* containing nitrogen. **nitrogenous foods,** nutritive substances such as fish, eggs, milk, beans, etc., which contain nitrogen. **non–nitrogenous foods,** those which contain no nitrogen, such as fats. [Gr *nītron,* nitre + *-gen,* suffix indicating production.]

**nix,** *n.* (*pl.* **nix'-es**), or **nix'-ie** (*-ē*), (*pl.* **-ies**), a water-sprite, or elf. [G.]

**ni-zam'** (*nĭ-zăm'*), *n.* the title of the ruler of Hyderabad (chief native state of India, between Bombay and Madras). [Ar. *nazamu,* to govern.]

**N.J.,** New Jersey (U.S.A.).

**N. Lat.,** North Latitude.

**N.L.C.,** National Liberal Club.

**N.L.F.,** National Liberal Federation.

**N.L.R.,** North London Railway.

**N.N.E.,** North-north-east.

**N.N.W.,** North-north-west.

**No.,** abbreviation of L. *nu'-mer-o*; *lit.* in number; pronounced, and meaning, **number:** *pl.* **Nos.,** numbers.

**no,** *adv.* expressing negation: *n.* a denial; negative vote: *n. pl.* **noes** (*nōz*), those who vote against a motion (as in House of Commons); as in the expression **the noes have it** (the motion is negatived, or lost). **no'-way,** or **no'-ways,** or **no'-wise,** *adv.* in no manner or degree. [A.S. *nā,* no, never.]

**no'-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* of high birth, rank, or character: *n.* a person (a **nobleman,** *f.* **noblewoman**) of high rank; an obsolete gold coin, value 6*s.* 8*d.* **no-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being noble; social or political eminence above the masses of the people; the general body of titled persons; the height to which noble souls attain, by reason of their magnanimity. **no'-ble-ness,** *n.* distinction of birth; greatness of mind; grandeur (of structure, appearance, etc.); excellence of quality; (of metals) immunity from rusting. [F. < L. *nōbĭlis,* knowable, of known or renowned family, noble < *nosco,* I know.]

***no-blesse'*** (*-bles'*), *n.* [F.] (collectively) titled persons; persons of noble rank. ***noblesse o-blige'*** (*-blēzh'*), [F.] *lit.* nobility obliges; one nobly born (or of noble mind) must needs act nobly; superior social position or status imposes the obligation of acting to others with nobility of feeling and conduct.

**no'-bod-y,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), no one; a person of no importance; one who does not move in fashionable society.

† **nobs,** *n.* persons of social distinction; † "swells." † **nob'-by,** *adj.* smart; fashionable. Possibly a contraction of **nc blemen.**

**noc-tur'-nal,** *adj.* of, or belonging to, night. **noc'-turn,** *n.* a religious service at midnight; one of several services between midnight and dawn; (in the R.C. Church) a division of the office of matins. **noc'-turne,** *n.* (in painting) a night-scene; a dream-picture; a musical composition, appropriate to the pensiveness of night. [F. < L. *nox, noctis,* night.]

**N.O.D.**, Naval Ordnance Department.

**nod** (**-ded, -ding**), *v.* to let the head fall forward (as in drowsiness); to incline the head (as when giving assent); to salute with a slight bending of the head; (of buildings) to sway. **Homer sometimes nods,** even the greatest mind is liable to mistake; the best writer sometimes sinks below his usual level. † **on the nod,** on credit; (obtaining goods) without paying cash. **a nodding acquaintance,** a slight knowledge (of persons); a smattering of information (on some subject). [M.E. *nodden*] [use.] [?]

**nod'-dle** (*-dl*), *n.* the head (in humorous use.) [?]

**node,** *n.* a knot; a knob on a root or branch; a point where leaves spring from a stem; a knotty swelling (as in rheumatism); one of two points in which the orbit of a planet cuts the ecliptic. **no'-dal,** *adj.* pertaining to nodes. **nod'-ose** (*nŏd'-ōs*, or *nō-dōs'*), *adj.* full of knots. **no-dos'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* knottiness; a knotty swelling; an excrescence. **nod'-ule** (*-ūl*), *n.* a small lump. **nod'-u-la-ted,** *adj.* [L. *nōdus*, a knot.]

**No'-el** (*nō'-el*), *n.* Christmas; a refrain of Christmas songs; a Christmas carol. [O.F. *noël*, Christmas < L.L. *natāle*, a birthday (*esp.* that of Christ).]

**nog'-gin,** *n.* a small wooden cup; a small quantity of liquor. [?]

**noise** (*noiz*), *n.* loud outcry; din; harsh sound: *v.* (**noised, nois'-ing**), to make an outcry; to spread (news) about. **noi'-sy** (*-zĭ*), *adj.* making noise. **to make a — in the world,** to become renowned or notorious. [F. *noise*, quarrel.]

**noi-sette'** (*nwă-zet'*), *n.* (*pl.* **noi-settes'**) (*nwă-zet'*), *n.* a large yellow rose (first grown in 1817 in America by Philippe *Noisette*); a small piece of beef or mutton. [In the latter sense, F. *noisette*, *dim.* of *noix*, a nut.]

**noi'-some,** *adj.* hurtful; injurious to health; unwholesome. [By loss of first syllable, **annoy** + suffix **-some.**]

***no'-lens vo'-lens,*** [L.] = willing or unwilling; in any case; compelled to a course of conduct, whether one likes it or not.

***no'-li me tan'-ger-e*** (*tan'-jer-ĕ*), [L.] *lit.* be unwilling to touch me; touch me not; a disagreeable or inaccessible person; a picture of Christ as He appeared to Mary Magdalene (*St. John* xx. 17) after the Resurrection.

***nol'-le pros'-e-qui,*** [L.] to be unwilling to prosecute; a declaration by a plaintiff in a civil action, or, in criminal causes, by a law officer of the Crown, that prosecution will be discontinued.

**no-mad'-ic,** *adj.* wandering about, *esp.* in search of pasture; unsettled (in manner of life, opinions, etc.). **no'-mad,** *n.* a wanderer; one of a wandering tribe of people. [Gr. *nŏmās*, roaming in search of pasture.]

**No Man's Land,** unowned land; debatable territory, not belonging to any recognized proprietor.

***nom de guerre*** (*noñ duh gār*), [F.] *lit.* a war-name; *orig.* a name adopted by a soldier; a name assumed by any person (*esp.* an author) who wishes to remain unknown.

***nom de plume*** (*noñ duh plūm*), [F.] *lit.* a pen-name; a fictitious name assumed by an author. [NOTE:—Not correct French, but an English imitation of ***nom de guerre.***]

**no'-men-cla-ture** (*-klā-tūr*), *n.* a name; a collection or system of names; the terms used in a science or art. **no'-men-cla-tor** (*-tŭr*), *n.* one who gives, or invents, a name. [L. *nōmen*, name + *călo*, I call.]

**nom'-i-nal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* in name only; not real. **nom'-i-nal-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* by name; in name only; opposed to "really." [F. < L. *nōmen*, name.]

**nom'-i-nate** (*-ĭ-*), (**-na-ted, -na-ting**), *v.* to name; to name for an office; to appoint (to an office). **nom-i-na'-tion,** *n.* **nom'-i-na-tive** (*-ĭ-nă-tĭv*), *adj.* (of grammatical case) denoting a noun or pronoun which is the subject of a sentence: *n.* the subject of a verb. **nom'-i-na-tor,** *n.* one who nominates (for election). **nom-i-nee',** *n.* the person named (for an office); one on whose life an annuity or lease depends. [L. *nōmen*, name.]

**non-,** *pref.* [L.] not; prefixed to nouns and adjectives to denote the omission of an action, absence of a quality, etc., as **non—attendance, non—conducting.**

**non'-age,** *n.* legal infancy (under 21 years of age); immaturity; first period of development.

**non-a-ge-na'-ri-an** (*-je-nā'-rĭ-*), *n.* one who has attained the age of 90 years. [L. *nonagenārius* < *nonaginta*, ninety.]

**non'-a-gon** ("*g*" hard), *n.* a figure with nine sides and nine angles. [L. *nōnus*, ninth + Gr. *gōnia*, an angle.]

**nonce,** in the phrase **for the nonce,** for once; for the present occasion. **nonce-word,** *n.* one coined for some single occasion. [M.E. *for the nones*, a corruption of *for than anes*, for the once.]

**non'-chal-ance** (*-shal-ans*, or *noṅ-shal-aṅs'*), *n.* indifference; unconcern. **non'-chal-ant,** *adj.* [F. < L. *non-*, not + *căleo*, I am warm.]

**non-col-le'-gi-ate,** (abbreviated colloquially to **non-coll.**), *adj.* not attached to any particular college or University: *n.* an unattached student. [L. *non-* + *collēgium*, a college.]

**non-com.,** non-commissioned officer (a colloquial abbreviation).

**non-combatant,** *n.* a person in the army or navy, not liable to be called upon to fight (as a surgeon or chaplain); a civilian during warfare, who takes no part in the war.

**non-commissioned** (*-mish'-und*), *adj.* not having received a commission: *usu.* said of certain officers (sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants, drum-majors, sergeants, corporals, etc.).

**non-committal,** *adj.* (of answer, statement, etc.) not committing or binding a person (to any particular opinion or conduct).

***non com'-pos men'-tis,*** [L.] *lit.* not having power of, or not being master over, one's mind; incapable of managing one's own affairs; of unsound mind. Abbreviated ***non com'-pos,*** used both as *adj.* and *n.* (*pl.* ***non com'-po-tes***).

**non-conductor,** *n.* a substance which does not *conduct* or transmit (heat, electricity, etc.); a material offering very high resistance to the passage of an electric current.

**non-con-for'-mist,** *n.* one who does not conform to the doctrines of an established Church (*esp.* those of the Church of England); a Protestant dissenter. **non-con-for'-mi-ty** (*-mĭ-*), *n.* **nonconformist conscience,** the feelings and opinions of British nonconformists in regard to matters of public or private morality, conduct, or action; Puritanism; (as used ironically by opponents) Pharisaism, priggishness.

**non-content,** *n.* a member of the House of Lords, who votes in the negative; a dissatisfied person.

**non-contributory** (*-trib'-ū-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* not contributing or helping towards a certain object or result; not furnishing supplies (of men, money, etc.).

**non'-de-script,** *adj.* not admitting of easy description or classification; odd: *n.* [L. *non-* + *descriptus* < *describo*, I describe.]

**non-en'-ti-ty** (*-tĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a person of no importance; that which does not exist, or is merely imagined.

**nones** (*nōnz*), *n. pl.* (*esp.* in the R.C. and Gr. Churches) prayers at 3 p.m., reckoned as the ninth hour after sunrise. [L. *nōnus*, ninth < *novem*, nine.]

***non est,*** [L.] is not; absent; the full phrase is a legal one, ***non est invent'-us*** = he was not found.

**none'-such,** *n.* a person or thing without match or rival; a paragon; the name of a kind of apple.

**non-intervention,** *n.* abstention from interference, *esp.* by one nation in the affairs of other nations.

**non-ju'-ror,** *n.* one who will not take an oath of allegiance to the sovereign. The Nonjurors (in English history) were the Church of England clergymen who refused to take the oath of allegiance to King William III. in 1689, believing that they were bound by their previous oath to James II.

***non lic'-et*** (*lis'-*), [L.] = it is not lawful; it is not permitted.

***non no'-bis,*** [L.] *lit.* not to us: the first words (in the Latin version) of *Psalm* 115, sung as a thanksgiving after victory, as a grace at meals, etc.

***non obst.,*** abbreviation of ***non obstan'-te,*** [L.] = notwithstanding; in despite of (a verdict, statute, etc.).

**non-pa-reil'** (*-rel'*), *n.* an unequalled person or thing; a kind of apple; a finch of the Southern U.S.; a small size of type (12 lines to an inch): *adj.* matchless; without equal. [F. *non-pareil* < L. *non-* + *par*, equal.]

***non pla'-cet*** (*plā'-set*), [L.] = it does not please (me); a formula used in voting at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to express a negative: *n.* a negative vote by a member of a University.

**non'-plus (-plussed, -pluss-ing),** *v.* to bring to a standstill; to puzzle: *n.* perplexity; embarrassment. **to be at a—,**

to be completely puzzled; to know not what to do or say. [L. *non-* + *plus*, more.]

***non pos'-su-mus,*** [L.] = we are not able; we can not (do it): a statement (in answer to an application) that one has no power to act as requested.

**non—resistant** (*-zist'-*), *adj.* not resisting: *n.* a person maintaining that sovereign authority (even though tyrannical) should not be resisted. **non—resistance,** *n.*

**non'-sense,** *n.* absence of sense or meaning; ridicule.

***non seq.,*** abbreviation of ***non seq'-ui-tur*** (*sek'-wĭ-tĕr*), [L.] = it does not follow. **a *non sequitur,*** a conclusion which does not rightly follow from the previous reasoning; an erroneous conclusion.

**non—society,** *adj.* (of a workman, or workshop) not connected with a trade-union.

**non—stop,** *adj.* (of trains, motor-car trials, etc.) not stopping at intermediate points or stations between the starting-place and destination.

**non'-suit** (*-sūt*), *n.* stoppage of an action at law because the plaintiff cannot show sufficient cause for proceeding: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to prevent (suitor) from proceeding in an action.

**non—union,** *adj.* (of a workman) not belonging to a trade-union; (of an article) not manufactured by trade-union workmen. **non—unionist,** *n.*

**noo'-dle** (*-dl*), *n.* a simpleton; a blockhead. [? < **nod,** as meaning "sleepy-head."]

**nook,** *n.* a corner; a small retired place. **nook'-y,** *adj.* [Sc. *neuk.*]

**noon,** *n.* twelve o'clock (in the day-time). **noon'-day,** or **noon'-tide,** *n.* the time of noon; midday; the time of greatest prosperity. **noon'-ing,** *n.* a rest about noon; a meal at noon-time. **noon of night,** midnight. [L. *nōna* (*hōra*), the ninth hour (three o'clock), a church-service time which (in later use) varied between 12 and 3 p.m.]

**noose** (*noos*, or *nooz*), *n.* a sliding knot; a snare: *v.* **(noosed, noos'-ing),** to ensnare. [F. < L. *nōdus*, a knot.]

**norm,** *n.* a rule, pattern, or typical example. **nor'-mal,** *adj.* according to rule or pattern; regular; usual; perpendicular. **normal school,** an institution for training school-teachers. [L. *norma*, a rule.]

**Norse,** *adj.* pertaining to Scandinavia: *n.* the Norwegian language. **Norse'-man,** *n.* an inhabitant of ancient Scandinavia or Norway. [Scand. *norsk*, northern.]

**north,** *n.* the cardinal point opposite the sun at midday. **nor'-ther-ly** (*-ther-lĭ*), *adj.* **nor'-thern** (*-thern*), *adj.* of the north. **North'-man,** *n.* same as **Norseman** (*q.v.*). **north'-ward,** *adj.*: *adv.* towards the north. **North star,** the pole star. **northern lights,** *see* **aurora borealis.** [A.S. *north.*]

**Northants,** Northamptonshire [no full stop].

**Norvic.,** abbreviation of *Nor-vi-cen'-sis*, [L.] = of Norwich: the signature of the Bishop of Norwich.

**Nor-we'-gian** (*-jun*), *adj.* of Norway: *n.* a native of Norway.

**nose** (*nōz*), *n.* the organ of smelling; a more or less pointed and projecting part (beak of a ship, outlet-pipe of a hose, ridge of a step, etc.); the bridge of spectacles or eye-glasses: *v.* **(nosed, no'-sing),** to smell out; to detect (as by the sense of smell); to feel and examine with the nose (as a dog). **nose'-bag,** *n.* a bag (for food) hung from a horse's head and covering his nose. **nose'-gay,** *n.* a bunch of flowers (sweet to the smell). **as plain as the — on one's face,** perfectly simple or evident. **to cut the — off one's own face,** to act to one's own hurt, whilst trying to harm another. **to keep one's — to the grindstone,** to give oneself no rest; to keep incessantly at work. **to lead by the —,** to have complete control over a person, to make him do just as one pleases. **to pay through the —,** to pay excessively. **to put one's — out of joint,** to supplant one in a person's favour; to upset one's plans. **to snap one's — off,** to answer very curtly. **to thrust one's — into,** to pry into matters with which one has no concern. **to turn up one's —at,** to regard with disdain. [A.S. *nosu.*]

**no'-sing** (*-zing*), *n.* the projecting edge of a step; a metal or rubber shield to protect the front edge of a step from wear. [< **nose.**]

**nos-tal'-gi-a** (*-jĭ-ă*), *n.* an intense, or morbid, desire to revisit one's native country; home-sickness. **nos-tal'-gic** (*-jĭk*), *adj.* [Gr. *nostos*, return + *algeō*, I grieve.]

**nos'-tril,** *n.* one of the two external open-

ings of the nose. [A.S. *nos-thyrl*, nose-opening.]

**nos'-trum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-trums**), a quack or patent medicine; a sham remedy; a pet scheme (of a political or social reformer). [L. *nostrum*, our own (as belonging to us alone).]

***no'-ta be'-ne,*** [L.] note well. *cf.* **N.B.** [NOTE:—*Be'-ne* must be pronounced in two syllables, and not like the word "bean" or "been."]

**no'-ta-ble,** *adj.* worthy of being noted; distinguished: *n.* a distinguished or prominent person. ***no-ta-bil'-i-a*** (*-ĭ-ă*), *n. pl.* [L.] things worthy of note. ***no-ta-bil'-i-a quæ'-dam*** (*kwē'-*), *n. pl.* [L.] certain notable matters: often put as a title to a list of memoranda. [F.<L. *nŏta*, a mark.]

***no-tan'-dum,*** *n.* (*pl.* **-da**), [L.] a thing to be specially noted or observed; a memorandum.

**no'-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), *n.* a legal officer (properly **notary public**) who takes depositions, administers oaths, authenticates deeds and contracts, etc. **no-ta'-ri-al** (*-tā'-rĭ-*), *adj.* [L. *notārius*<*nŏta*, a note.]

**no-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of noting; a system of noting by figures, signs, or symbols. [L. *nŏta*, a mark.]

**notch** (*noch*), **(notched, notch'-ing),** *v.* to indent; to secure by a notch; to fit an arrow to the bow-string; to score (in cricket): *n.* a nick, or V-shaped indentation cut in anything. [O.F. *oche*, a nick, notch.]

**note,** *n.* a mark; a sign; a short letter (epistle); a short explanatory statement; a memorandum; a paper promising payment; a communication from a diplomatist: *v.* **(no'-ted, no'-ting),** to make a memorandum of; to observe; to indicate. **no'-ted,** *adj.* famous. **note'-wor-thy,** *adj.* worthy of attention or notice; remarkable. **note of hand,** or **promissory note,** a written promise to pay a stated sum of money to the person named, or his order, within an appointed time. **circular note,** a note given by a banker to a traveller, to enable him to obtain money from various banks abroad. [F.<L. *nŏta*, a mark, sign.]

**noth'-ing** (*nuth'-*), *n.* no thing at all; nought; a thing of no importance. **noth'-ing-ness,** *n.* non-existence; worthlessness. **nothing, if not,** most especially (of some specified quality). **to make nothing of,** to make light of; to be unable to do, or understand (some difficulty).

**no'-tice** (*-tis*), *n.* the act of *noting*; observation; warning or information beforehand; an article (in a newspaper or magazine) on a book lately published: *v.* **(-ticed, -tic-ing),** to take note of; to observe. **no'-tice-a-ble** (*-tis-ă-bl*), *adj.* worthy of notice; attracting attention. [F.<L. *nōtitia*<*nōtus*, known.]

**no'-ti-fy** (*-tĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make known; to give notice (to, or of). **no'-ti-fi-a-ble** (*-tĭ-fī-*), *adj.* **no-ti-fi-ca'-tion** (*-tĭ-fĭ-*), *n.* [L. *nōtifĭcō*<*nōtus*, known+*făcio*, I make.]

**no'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* an idea; an opinion, *esp.* one vague and ill-founded; (in *pl.*, *esp.* in phrase **Yankee notions**), small, cheap articles, but useful and ingenious. **no'-tion-al,** *adj.* pertaining to notions; imaginary; (in U.S.) whimsical, fussy. [F.<L. *nōtio*<*nōtus*, known.]

**no-to'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* well known (often in a bad sense). **no-to-ri'-e-ty** (*-rĭ'-ĕ-tĭ*), *n.* publicity. [L *nōtus*, known.]

**Notts,** Nottinghamshire [no full stop].

**not-with-stand'-ing,** *conj.* although: *adv.* nevertheless: *prep.* in spite of. [<**not**+**withstand.**]

**nou-gat'** (*noo-gă'*), *n.* a sweetmeat, *usu.* composed of sugar and almonds, and various other kinds of nuts. [F.<L. *nux*, nut.]

**nought** (*naut*), more correctly **naught** [(*q.v.*), *n.* nothing.

**noun,** *n.* (in gram.) the name of a person or thing. [F.<L. *nōmen*, a name.]

**nour'-ish** (*nur'-*), **(-ished, -ish-ing),** *v.* to supply (a person or thing) with what is necessary for growth; to cherish (a wish, feeling, etc.). **nour'-ish-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *nūtrio*, I nourish.]

***nous*** (*nows*, or *noos*), *n.* intellect; (in colloquial use) intelligence; common sense; smartness; shrewdness. [Gr. *nous*, or *noos*, mind, perception.]

***nou-veau'*** (*noo-vō'*), *adj.* [F.] new. ***nouveau riche*** (*rēsh*), (*pl.* ***nouveaux riches***; *pro.* as *s.*), [F.] one newly or suddenly made rich; a mon-eyed upstart. ***nou-veau-té'*** (*-tā'*), [F.] something new; a novelty.

***No'-va*** *n.* (*pl.* ***No'-væ***), [L.] *lit.* (a) new (thing); a newly-discovered star or nebula.

**no'-va—su-pe'-ri-or,** *n.* [L.] *lit.* (a) new, superior (article); a kind of hard steel, introduced to public notice in 1909.

**nov'-el,** *adj.* new; unusual; strange; out of the common: *n.* a fictitious tale or narrative, designed to represent, in more or less complex plot, real life. **nov-el-ette'** (*-et'*), *n.* a short novel. **nov'-el-ist,** *n.* a writer of novels. **nov'-el-ty,** *n.* something new or unusual; state of being new. [O.F.<L. *nŏvus*, new.]

**No-vem'-ber,** *n.* the eleventh (formerly, reckoning from March, the *ninth*) month of the year. [L. *nŏvem*, nine.]

**no-ve'-na,** *n.* (in the R.C. Church) an exercise of devotion (asking for some special blessing) for nine successive days. [L. *nŏvem*, nine.]

**nov'-ice** (*-iss*), *n.* a beginner; an inexperienced person; a monk or nun in the period of probation, before taking the vows of a religious order. **no-vi'-ti-ate,** or **no-vi'-ci-ate** (*-vish'-ĭ-*), *n.* the state of being a —. [L. *nŏvīcĭus*, newly arrived<*nŏvus*, new.]

**nov'-o-cain** (*-kān*), *n.* a non-irritant anæsthetic, for local application: it renders a patient insensible to pain, whilst still retaining consciousness, and is largely used by dentists. [L. *nŏvus*, new+**cocaine**, *q.v.*]

**now'-a-days,** or **now—a—days** (with hyphens), *adv.* at the present day or period.

**now'-el** (*nou'-*), *n.* (in foundry-work) the inner wall of a mould, for casting steam-engine cylinders, large tanks, etc. [O.F. *nouel*, kernel<L. *nux*, nut.]

**no'-wise** (*-wīz*), *adv.* (ellipsis of **in no wise**) in no way; not at all. [A.S. *nā*, no+*wīse*, way, manner.]

**nox'-ious** (*nok'-shus*), *adj.* hurtful; injurious; destructive. [L. *noxius*<*nŏceo*, I hurt.]

**noy-au'** (*nwă-yō'*), *n.* a cordial prepared from brandy, or other spirits, flavoured with orange-peel and the kernels of peaches, etc. [F.<L. *nux*, *nŭcis*, a nut.]

**noz'-zle,** *n.* a little nose; a spout; the end-part of a tube, or hose: *v.* (**-zled, -zling**), to fit with a nozzle. [<**nose.**]

**N.P.,** New Providence (U.S.A.).

**N.R.A.,** National Rifle Association.

**N.S.,** New Style; New Series; non-society (*q.v.*); Nova Scotia; National Society.

**N.S.P.C.C.,** National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

**N.S.R.,** North Staffordshire Railway.

**N.S.W.,** New South Wales.

**N.T.,** New Testament.

**nu-ance'** (*nū-ânś'*), *n.* a shade or variation in colour; a very delicate degree of difference or distinction (in feeling, musical expression, etc.). [F.]

**nu'-bile** (*-bĭl*), *adj.* of an age to marry; marriageable. [L. *nūbĭlis*<*nūbo*, I marry.]

**nu-cif'-er-ous** (*-sif'-er-us*), *adj.* nut-bearing (tree). [L. *nux*, *nŭcis*, nut+*fĕro*, I bear.]

**nu'-ci-form** (*-sĭ-*), *adj.* nut-shaped. [L. *nux*, *nŭcis*, a nut+*forma*, form.]

**nu'-cle-us,** *n.* (*pl.* **nu'-cle-us-es,** or **nu'-cle-i**), the central part (round which others gather or grow); a centre or starting-point of development; the body of a comet. **nu'-cle-ar,** *adj.* pertaining to a nucleus. **nu'-cle-ate,** or **nu'-cle-a-ted,** *adj.* possessing a nucleus. **nu'-cle-ole,** or **nu-cle'-o-lus,** *n.* (*dim.*) the minute, central part of a nucleus. [L. *nucleus*, a little nut, kernel<*nux*, a nut.]

**nude,** *adj.* naked; undraped. **nu'-di-ty** (*-dĭ-tĭ*), *n.* nakedness. **the nude,** (in art) the undraped human figure. [L. *nūdus*, naked.]

**nudge** (*nuj*), (**nudged, nudg'-ing**), *v.* to give a slight poke to (as with elbow), so as to attract attention: *n.* [? Scand.]

**nu'-ga-to-ry** (*nū'-gă-tŏ-rĭ*, not *nūg'-ă-*), *adj.* trifling; of no value, importance, effect, or power; vain. [L. *nūgātōrius*<*nūgor*, I trifle.]

**nug'-get,** *n.* a lump (*esp.* of gold). [*Dim.* of dialect-word *nug*, a lump.]

**nui'-sance** (*nū'-*), *n.* that which annoys, or is offensive. [F.<L. *nŏceo*, I hurt.]

**null,** *adj.* non-existent; of no value or significance; of no force or effect, *esp.* in the emphatic phrase **null and void.** **nul'-li-fy** (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to make null; to render useless, void, or powerless. **nul'-li-ty** (*-lĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being null. [L. *nullus*, not any, none.]

**nul'-lah,** *n.* a dry water-course; the dry bed of a torrent. [English corruption of Hind. *nālā*, a brook.]

***nul'-li se-cun'-dus,*** [L.] second to none; equal to (or as good as) any other; having no superior.

**Num.,** abbreviation of *Numbers*, name of a book of the Old Testament.

**numb** (*num*), *adj.* without feeling (*esp.* as the effect of cold) : *v.* (**numbed, numb'-ing**), to make numb; to deaden. **numb'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *niman*, to take (deprive of sensation).]

**num'-ber,** *n.* a word used in counting ; an arithmetical figure ; a collection of units ; one of a series (as a periodical) ; (in *pl.*) verses : *v.* (**-bered, -ber-ing**), to count; to reckon. **num'-ber-less,** *adj.* so many as to be beyond counting. **number one,** oneself ; one's own interests (in phrase **to look after — one**). **a back number,** *fig.* a person behind the times; old-fashioned. [F. < L. *numĕrus*, number.]

**nu'-mer-al,** *adj.* pertaining to, or representing, number : *n.* a symbol representative of number (as Roman numerals, I., II., etc., or Arabic numerals, 1, 2, etc.) ; a word expressing some numerical relation. **nu'-mer-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to number ; to read a numerical expression. **nu-mĕr-a'-tion,** *n.* **nu'-mer-a-tor,** *n.* one who numbers ; the number, above the line in a vulgar fraction, showing how many parts of a unit. **nu-mer'-i-cal** (*-ĕ-*), *adj.* denoting number ; consisting of numbers. **nu'-mĕr-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* many in number. [L. *numerālis* < *nŭmĕrus*, number.]

**nu-mis'-ma-ta** (*-mă-tă*), *n. pl.* [L.] coins. **nu-mis-mat'-ic,** *adj.* relating to coins. **nu-mis-mat'-ics,** *n. pl.* the science of coins and medals. **nu-mis'-ma-tist,** *n.* an expert in the science of coins and medals. [L. *nŭmisma* < Gr. *nomisma*, a coin.]

**num'-skull,** *n.* a very dull or stupid person. [< **numb** + **skull.**]

**nun,** *n.* a woman who has devoted herself to a religious life under vows of purity and obedience, and lives, in community with others, in a convent or **nun'-ner-y. nun's-veiling,** *n.* a soft, thin, woollen fabric, formerly used for veils, now for ladies' dresses. [A.S. *nunne* < L. *nonna*, *orig.* a title of respect to elderly persons.]

***Nunc di-mit'-tis*** (*nŭnk*), [L.] "now lettest thou depart," the first two words (in the Latin version) of Simeon's song (*see St. Luke's Gospel* ii. 29—32) ; one of the canticles at evening prayer in the Church of England ; permission to depart ; dismissal.

**nun'-ci-o** (*-shĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-os**), an ambassador representing the Pope at a foreign court. [I. < L. *nuncĭus*, a messenger.]

**nun'-cu-pa-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* oral ; not written ; (a will) made by an oral declaration of the testator (*esp.* by soldiers and sailors). [F. < L. *nuncŭpo*, I call by name.]

**nup'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* pertaining to marriage : *n. pl.* **-tials,** the marriage ceremony. [F. < L. *nuptiālis* < *nūbo*, I veil, marry.]

**nurse,** *n.* one who tends an infant or sick person : *v.* (**nursed, nur'-sing**), to act as nurse to ; to foster, or cherish ; to clasp (one's knee) ; to keep in touch with (a parliamentary constituency). **nur'-ser-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* a room for infants ; a place where trees and plants are reared (by a **nur'-ser-y-man**) for sale ; a place, or condition, which fosters growth. **nurs'-ling,** or **nurse'-ling,** *n.* an infant in arms ; the product (of some institution, system, etc.). **nurse-maid,** or **nursery-maid,** *n.* a young woman who attends to little children at their home. **nursery-governess,** *n.* a woman who teaches young children at their home. [F. < L. *nūtrio*, I nourish.]

**nur'-ture** (*-chur*), *n.* supplying with nourishment ; early training : *v.* (**-tured, -tur-ing**), to nourish ; to bring up ; to train. [F. < root of **nurse.**]

**nut,** *n.* the fruit (of a tree) containing a kernel enclosed in a hard shell ; a block (of wood, or iron) pierced with a screw : *v.* (**-ted, -ting**), to gather nuts. **nut-brown,** *adj.* of the colour of a nut-shell. **nut-gall,** *n. see* **gall-nut. nut-oil,** *n.* an oil obtained from walnuts. **nut'-ter,** *n.* **nut'-ti-ness,** *n.* flavour of a nut ; a mature flavour. **nut'-ty,** *adj.* full of, or flavoured like, nuts ; of full, or mature flavour. **a hard nut to crack,** a problem difficult to solve ; a person difficult to deal with. **in a nutshell,** in a concise statement or form. [A.S. *hnuta.*]

**N.U.T.,** National Union of Teachers.

**nut-a'-ri-an** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a vegetarian (abstainer from flesh-food) who believes that nuts and nut-preparations contain all that is necessary for us to eat as food.

**nu'-ta-tion,** *n.* (*lit.*) a nodding ; an involuntary nodding of the head ; a regular, periodical vibration of the earth's axis ; a bending (toward the various points of the compass) of the stem of a climbing plant. [L. *nūtātio*, swaying.]

**nut'-meg,** *n.* a spice (used in cookery) got from the kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree. [**nut**+O.F. *muge*<L. *muscus*, musk.]

**nu'-tri-a** (*-trĭ-ă*), *n.* the fur of the coypu (*koy-poo'*), a large, rat-like, aquatic animal of S. America. [Sp.<L. *lutra*, an otter.]

**nu'-tri-ment** (*-trĭ-*), *n.* nourishment; food.

**nu'-tri-ent,** or **nu-tri'-tious** (*-trish'-us*), *adj.* nourishing; feeding.

**nu'-tri-tive** (*-tĭv*), or **nu'-tri-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* pertaining to nutrition; giving, or providing, nourishment. [L. *nūtrio*, I nourish.]

**N.U.W.W.,** National Union of Women Workers.

**nux vom'-i-ca** (*-ĭ-kă*), *n.* the fruit of a tropical tree, from which the deadly poison **strychnine** (*q.v.*) is obtained. [L. *nux*, nut+*vŏmo*, I vomit.]

**nuz'-zle** (**-zled, -zling**), *v.* to thrust the nose into the ground; to rub, or poke, with the nose; to lie close to; to put a ring into the nose (of a pig). [M.E. *noslen*, to thrust the nose into.]

**N.Y.,** New Version.

**N.W.,** north-west; North-Western postal district (London).

**N.W.Prov.,** North-West Provinces.

**N.W.T.,** North-West Territory (Canada).

**N.Y.,** New York.

**nyl'-ghau** (*nĭl'-gaw*), *n.* a kind of bluish-coloured antelope of N. India. [P. *nīl-gāw*, blue-cow.]

**nymph** (*nĭmf*), *n.* a maiden; (in Gr. mythology) a goddess of the woods, mountains, streams, etc.; the pupa, or chrysalis, of an insect. [F.<L.<Gr. *numphē*, a bride.]

**N.Z.,** New Zealand.

**N.Z.C.,** New Zealand Cross.

## O

**O,** the fifteenth letter of the alphabet; (*chem.*) oxygen; anything circular, and shaped like the letter O (*pl.* **O's,** or **oes**); zero (also called **a round O**).

**O',** a prefix of Irish surnames (like Gaelic *Mac* and Norman *Fitz-*). [Irish *o*, a son, descendant.]

**O.,** Ohio (U.S.A.); old.

**O!** *int.* an exclamation beginning a phrase expressive of longing or some other emotion (as pain, gladness, etc.). **O dear!** or **O dear me!** a phrase expressing disappointment or surprise (corruption of I. *Dio mio*, my God). **O hone!** (or **Och hone!**) an Irish cry of mourning. [of the clock.

**o',** *prep.* (abbreviation) of, on, as **o'clock,**

**oak** (*ōk*), *n.* a well-known timber tree. **oak-apple,** *n.* the gall-nut of the oak-tree. **oak'-en,** *adj.* made of oak, or oak-leaves; composed of oak-trees. **heart of oak,** a brave, sturdy man (*esp.* a British sailor). **Royal Oak,** an oak-tree at Boscobel (Shropshire), in the thick foliage of which Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles II.) took refuge after his defeat at the Battle of Worcester, in September, 1651. **Royal Oak Day** (or **Oak-apple Day**), May 29th, birthday of Charles II. (1630), date of his entrance into London (1660), and formerly commemorated by the wearing of an oak-apple in one's hat. **the Oaks (stakes),** a horse-race at Epsom (Surrey), so called from Lambert's Oaks (near Epsom), a seat of the Earl of Derby, who instituted the race in 1779. [A.S. *āc*]

**oak'-um** (*ōk'-*), *n.* old rope untwisted into hemp fibres. **oakum picking,** a task given to prisoners as punishment. [A.S. *ācumba*, tow.]

**O.A.P.(A.),** Old Age Pension (Act).

**oar** (*ōr*), *n.* an implement with a flat blade for rowing; an oarsman; an appendage of crustaceans and certain other animals: *v.* (**oared, oar'-ing**), to row; to move as by rowing. **oars'-man,** *n.* one who uses oars; a rower. **to lie on the** (or **one's**) **oars,** to stop rowing; (*fig.*) to take one's ease. **to put one's oar in,** to meddle in another's concerns; to join, unasked, in a conversation. **to ship oars,** to put them in the rowlocks, ready for rowing. **to toss oars,** to raise them vertically, as a salute. **to unship oars,** to take them out of the rowlocks. [A.S. *ār*.]

**o-a'-sis,** or **o'-a-sis,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**) (*-sēz*), *n.* a fertile spot in a desert; (*fig.*) a place or occasion of relief from dreariness. [L.<Gr. *oasis*, of Egyptian origin.]

**oast** (*ōst*), *n.* a drying kiln or oven for drying hops or malt. **oast'-house,** *n.* a building containing oasts; a kiln in which tobacco is dried. [A.S. *āst*, a kiln.]

**oat,** *n.* (*usu. pl.* **oats**), a cereal plant of which the grains are given to horses, and also ground into **oat-meal. oat-cake,** *n.* a thin cake made of oat-meal. **oat'-en,** *adj.* **to sow one's wild oats,**

to act foolishly and extravagantly in one's youth. [A.S. *ātan*, oats.]

**oath** (*ōth*), *n.* (*pl.* **oaths**) (*ōthz*). a solemn affirmation appealing to God or divine things for its truth; a careless or profane use of the divine name. **oath of allegiance,** a solemn promise of obedience to a Sovereign or government. **oath of office,** one promising faithful performance of the duties of an appointment. **oath of supremacy,** a solemn acknowledgement of the headship of the Sovereign over both Kingdom and Church. **upon one's —,** sworn (in the case of Jews, on the Old Testament: of Christians, on the New) to give evidence, which is the whole truth and nothing else. **to take the — and one's seat,** to take the oath of allegiance and so enter formally on membership of Parliament, after election by a constituency. [A.S. *āth.*]

**O.B.,** Benedictine Order (of monks).

**ob-, oc-, of-, op-,** *pref.* [L.] against, in the way of; (in new scientific terms) reversed, inversely.

***ob.,*** abbreviation for *ob'-i-it,* [L.] he (she, or it) died.

***ob-bli-ga'-to*** (or ***ob-li-***) (*-lĭ-gä'-*), *adj.* indispensable; that cannot be omitted: *n.* a musical accompaniment forming a necessary part of a composition, *esp.* that of a single instrument to a vocal or concerted piece. [I.]

**ob'-du-rate** (or *ob-dū'-*), *adj.* obstinate; unyielding (to moral influences); hardened of heart. **ob'-du-ra-cy** (*ob'-dū-ră-sĭ,* or *ob-dū'-*), *n.* stubbornness; obstinacy; hardness of heart. [L. *ob-* + *dūrus,* hard.]

**o'-be-ah** (not **o'-be-a, o'-bee-yah,** or **o'-bi**), *n.* a kind of sorcery, or witchcraft, practised by the negroes of Africa and the West Indies; an amulet, charm, or fetish used for that purpose. **o'-be-ah-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* [African.]

**o-be'-di-ent** (*-dī-,* or *-dyĕnt*), *adj.* doing as one is told. **o-be'-di-ence** (*-dĭ-ens,* or *-dyĕns*), *n.* submission; those who submit to some authority. **the Roman obedience,** the R.C. Church. [< **obey.**]

**o-bei'-sance** (*-bā'-sans,* not *-bē'-*), *n.* an act or sign of reverence; a bow, or curtsy. [< root of **obey.**]

**ob'-e-lisk,** *n.* a tall, four-sided, tapering pillar, *esp.* a monument. [F. < L. < Gr. *ŏbĕliskos* < *ŏbĕlos,* a pointed pillar.]

**ob'-e-lus,** *n.* (*pl.* **ob'-e-li**), a mark thus, †, like a dagger, used in a book to refer to a foot-note: also sometimes called an obelisk. [Gr. *ŏbĕlos,* a spit.]

**o'-ber-land** (*-lant*), *n.* upper country; highlands (as the Bernese Oberland in Switzerland). [G.]

**O'-be-ron** (or *ob'-er-on*), *n.* (in ancient folk-lore) the king of the fairies; (in *astron.*) the farthest satellite of the planet Uranus. [O.F. *Auberon* < O.G. *alb,* elf.]

**o-bese'** (*-bēs'*), *adj.* excessively fat; stout; corpulent. **o-bese'-ness,** or **o-bes'-i-ty** (*-bĕs'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* stoutness. [L. *obēsus,* fed to gross fatness.]

**o-bey'** (*-bā'*), (**-beyed', -bey'-ing**), *v.* to do as ordered, or commanded; to submit to authority; to be governed by some power (as a ship by the helm). [F. < L. *ŏbēdĭo,* I obey < *ob-* + *audio,* I hear.]

**ob-fus'-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to darken; to bewilder; to render obscure; to muddle. **ob-fus-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L.L. *obfuscātus,* darkened < L. *ob-* + *fuscus,* dark.]

**o'-bi** (*ō'-bĭ*), *n.* a wide, embroidered sash, with a big bow behind, worn round the waist, by women and children in Japan. [Jap.]

***ob'-i-ter*** (*-ĭ-*), [L.] by the way. ***obiter dic'-ta*** (in *s.* ***obiter dictum***), passing remarks; things said incidentally; a writer's impressions on any matter, expressed in a light and easy style; (in law, in *s.*) a judge's expression of opinion, but not a binding decision.

***ob'-i-it*** (*-ĭ-*), [L.] he (or she) died; abbreviated ***ob.***

**o'-bit** (or *ob'-it*), *n.* death; a service for the dead; a memorial service on the death-day of the founder of a college. **o-bit'-u-a-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* pertaining to a person's death: *n.* a notice of a person's death, with some account of his life. [L. *obĭit,* he (or she) died.]

**ob'-ject,** *n.* the end aimed at; purpose; a thing one can see, or feel; a person of pitiful appearance. **ob-jec'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* (*gram.*) pertaining to the object of a transitive verb, or preposition; (in literature, etc.) concerned with objects outside of oneself: *n.* (*gram.*) the case of a noun, or pronoun, which is the object of a transitive verb or preposition; the aim of one's exertions; the place to which an army is marching. **ob-jec-**

**tiv'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* concernment with external objects. **ob'-ject-less,** *adj.* without aim, or purpose. **object-glass,** *n.* (or **ob-jec'-tive),** the glass at the end of a telescope or microscope, and nearest the object observed. **object lesson,** a lesson (in school) on some exhibited object; one from which experience may be gained; an experience by which one may profit; the teaching of life (*esp.* as to the penalty of misdeeds). [F. < L. *objectus*, thrown in front of, present.]

**ob-ject'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to speak, or offer, in opposition. **ob-jec'-tion,** *n.* the act of objecting; anything said, or done, in opposition; an argument against. **ob-jec'-tion-a-ble,** *adj.* likely, or liable, to be objected to; disagreeable; unpleasant; causing dislike; unacceptable. **ob-ject'-or,** *n.* one who objects. [F. < L. *ob-* + *jăcio*, I throw.]

**ob-ju-ra'-tion,** *n.* an act, or form, of binding by oath. [F. < L. *ob-* + *juro*, I swear.]

**ob-jur'-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to reprove with great severity. **ob-jur-ga'-tion,** *n.* severe reproof. **ob-jur'-ga-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* [L. *ob-* + *jurgo*, I chide.]

**ob'-late,** or **ob-late',** *n.* (in R.C. Church) a lay brother in a monastery; a child dedicated to a monastic life; a man, or woman, belonging to a religious community, for works of charity: *v.* (**-la'-ted, -la'-ting**), to offer to God; to consecrate. **ob-la'-tion,** *n.* an offering; a sacrifice; the service of holy communion. [L. *oblātus*, offered.]

**ob-late',** *adj.* flattened at the poles; *usu.* in the phrase **oblate spheroid,** a spherical body flattened at the poles (like the earth, and other planets). [L. *oblātus*, spread out < *ob-* + *lātus*, borne, carried.]

**ob'-li-gate** (*-lĭ-*), (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to bind (by contract, treaty, etc.). **ob-li-ga'-tion,** *n.* the binding power of a vow; an agreement; compulsion; duty; a benefit, or service, for which gratitude is due; a kindness done, or received; a debt of gratitude. **ob'-li-ga-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* [F. < L. *ob-* + *līgo*, I bind.]

***ob-li-ga'-to,*** incorrect for ***obbligato*** (*q.v.*).

**ob-lige'** (*-līj'*), (**-liged', -lĭ'-ging**), *v.* to compel; to do a kindness to; to render indebted (by acts of courtesy or kindness). **o-bli'-ging** (*-jing*), *adj.* courteous; civil; kind; ready to do a service. [< root of **obligate.**]

**ob-lique'** (*-lēk'*), *adj.* slanting; indirect. **ob-lique'-ly,** *adv.* slantingly; not straightforwardly; with a side-glance. **ob-li'-qui-ty** (*-lĭk'-wĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a slanting direction; departure from moral uprightness. [F. < L. *oblīquus*, slanting.]

**ob-lit'-er-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to blot out; to destroy: *adj.* (of markings, memories, etc.) very indistinct; almost blotted out. **ob-lit-er-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *oblītĕro* < *ob-* + *lītĕra*, a letter.]

**ob-liv'-i-on** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* the state of being utterly forgotten; forgetfulness. **ob-liv'-i-ous** (*-ĭ-us*), *adj.* forgetful. **Act of Oblivion,** a general pardon for offences (*esp.* against the Crown). [F. < L. *oblīviscor*, I forget.]

**ob'-long,** *adj.* greater in length than breadth; (of books) greater in width than height: *n.* a four-sided, right-angled figure, longer than it is broad. [F. < L. *ob-* + *longus*, long.]

**ob'-lo-quy** (*-kwĭ*), *n.* evil speaking against a person or thing; abuse; slander; reproachful language; insult; disgrace. [L. *ob-* + *lŏquor*, I speak.]

**ob-nox'-ious** (*-nok'-shus*), *adj.* hurtful; offensive; hateful; highly disagreeable. **ob-nox'-ious-ness,** *n.* offensiveness; great unpopularity. [L. *obnoxĭus* < *ob-* + *noxa*, harm.]

**o'-boe** (*-boy*), *n.* same as **hautboy** (*q.v.*). **o'-bo-ist,** *n.* a player on the —. [I., a corruption of F. *hautbois.*]

**ob-scene'** (*-sēn'*), *adj.* impure in word or act; filthy; indecent; disgusting; unholy (rites, etc.); ill-omened. **ob-scen'-i-ty** (*-sĕn-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F. < L. *obscēnus*, ill-omened, disgusting.]

**ob-scure',** *adj.* dark; unknown to fame; difficult to understand; hidden: *v.* (**-scured', -scu'-ring**), to darken; to hide from view; to render doubtful. **ob-scu'-ri-ty** (*-rĭ-tĭ*), *n.* darkness; gloom; lonely condition; retirement; want of clearness of meaning or expression; illegibleness. **ob-scu'-rant-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* opposition to the diffusion of knowledge. **ob-scu'-rant-ist,** *n.* an opponent of the diffusion of knowledge, and of free enquiry (*esp.* on matters of religion): *adj.* [F. < L. *obscūrus*, dark.]

**ob'-se-quies** (*-kwiz*), *n. pl.* (**ob'-se-quy,** *n.s.* now seldom used) funeral ceremonies. [F. < L. *obsĕquor*, I follow.]

**ob-se'-qui-ous** (*-kwĭ-us*), *adj.* cringing; meanly servile. [F.<L. *obsĕquor*, I follow.]

**ob-serve'** (*-zerv'*), **(-served', -ser'-ving)**, *v.* to look at with attention; to watch (for scientific purposes); to notice; to comply with; to remark; to express (an opinion, etc.). **ob-ser-va'-tion,** *n.* **ob-ser'-vant,** *adj.* careful and accurate in observation; heedful (of rules, ceremonies, etc.). **ob-ser'-vance,** *n.* a rule; a practice; a custom; compliance with (a law, custom, etc.). **ob-ser'-va-to-ry** (*-zer'-vă-tō-rĭ*), *n.* a building fitted up for the making of scientific observations (*esp.* in astronomy and meteorology). **ob-ser'-ver,** *n.* one who —. [F. <L. *observo*, I take notice of.]

**ob-sess'** **(-sessed', -ses'-sing)**, *v.* to beset; to torment; to besiege; to take entire possession (of the mind). **ob-sessed',** *adj.* tormented (as by a supposed evil spirit, or a fixed delusion); entirely filled with, possessed by, or taken up with, some idea (often to the exclusion of other matters). **ob-ses'-sion** (*-sesh'-ŭn*), *n.* the complete possession of the mind by some influence, notion, or idea. [L. *obsĭdeo*, I besiege.]

**ob'-so-lete,** *adj.* out of use; no longer employed, practised, or accepted (as a word, custom, law, theory). **ob-so-les'-cent** (*-sĕnt*), *adj.* going out of use; becoming obsolete; gradually disappearing. **ob-so-les'-cence** (*-sĕns*), *n.* **ob-so-lete'-ness,** *n.* [L. *obsolesco*, I go out of use.]

**ob'-sta-cle,** *n.* anything which stands in the way; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment. **obstacle-race,** *n.* one in which obstacles are placed in the way of competitors. [F.<L. *ob-*+*sto*, I stand]

**ob'-sti-nate** (*-stĭ-*), *n.* not able to be moved by argument or entreaty; stubborn; (of a cough, etc.) hard to cure. **ob'-sti-na-cy** (*-nă-sĭ*), *n.* **ob'-sti-nate-ly,** *adv.* [L. *obstĭno*, I resolve.]

**ob-strep'-er-ous** (*-ŭs*), *adj.* noisy; boisterous; clamorous. **ob-strep'-er-ous-ness,** *n.* [L. *ob-*+*strĕpo*, I make a loud noise.]

**ob-struct'** **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to block up (as a way); to bar; to hinder. **ob-struc'-tion,** *n.* the act of impeding; that which stops the way; persistent opposition to the progress of business in Parliament, committees, etc. **ob-struc'-tion-ist,** *n.* one who so opposes. **ob-struc'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* hindering: *n.* one who hinders. **ob-struc'-tor** (less correctly, **-ter**), *n.* [L. *ob-*+*struo*, I build.]

**ob-tain'** (*-tān'*), **(-tained', -tain'-ing)**, *v.* to get; to gain; (of a custom, practice, etc.) to prevail; to survive. **ob-tain'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be obtained. **ob-tain'-er,** *n.* **ob-tain'-ment,** *n.* the act of obtaining. [F.< L. *ob-*+*tĕneo*, I hold.]

**ob-trude'** **(-tru'-ded, -tru'-ding)**, *v.* to push or to be pushed, where one is not wanted; to press forward (oneself, one's opinions, etc.) into notice without being asked; to intrude. **ob-tru'-der,** *n.* **ob-tru'-sion** (*-zhŭn*), *n.* the act of obtruding; thrusting (oneself) in or upon others against their will. **ob-tru'-sive** (*-sĭv*), *adj.* forward; pushing; intrusive; inclined to intrude. [L. *ob-*+*trūdo*, I thrust.]

**ob-tuse',** *adj.* dull in mind or feeling; blunt; stupid; (of an angle) greater than a right-angle (90°). **ob-tuse'-ness,** *n.* dullness of mind, feeling, or apprehension. [F.<L. *obtūsus*<*obtundo*, I beat upon, make blunt.]

**ob-verse',** *adj.* turned towards one. **ob'-verse** [note difference of accent], *n.* the side of a coin, or medal, bearing the head (the other side being called the **reverse**); another aspect of a fact already considered. **ob-verse'-ly,** *adv.* [L. *ob-*+*verto*, I turn.]

**ob'-vi-ate** (*-vĭ-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting)**, *v.* to remove (a difficulty or danger); to avoid; to prevent. **ob-vi-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *ob-*+*via*, a way.]

**ob'-vi-ous** (*-vĭ-us*), *adj.* easily seen, or understood; evident; clear (to the mind). [L. *ob-*+*via*, a way.]

**oc-a-ri'-na** (*ok-ă-rē'-nă*), *n.* a small musical instrument, *usu.* of terra cotta, with finger-holes and a mouth-piece, and producing a whistling sound. [I.]

**oc-ca'-sion** (*ok-kā'-zhun*), *n.* a particular event, or time; an instance; opportunity; a cause: *v.* **(-sioned, -sioning)**, to cause. **oc-ca'-sion-al** (*-zhun-*), *adj.* happening now and then; (of sermons, verses, etc.) called forth by some particular occasion. **oc-ca'-sion-al-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* **occasional chair,** an ornamental chair, not one of a set. **occasional table,** a small, portable, ornamental table. **on occasion,** from time

to time, according to opportunity. **no —**, no need (to). **to have —**, to have cause (to). **to take —**, to make use of an opportunity. **to take — (or time) by the forelock**, to act at once; to let no opportunity escape; to anticipate a difficulty and prepare for it. [F.<L. *oc-*+*cāsus*, a falling.]

**oc'-ci-dent** (*ok'-sĭ-*), *n.* the west (the region of the setting sun); countries west of Asia and the Turkish empire. **oc-ci-dent'-al**, *adj.* western: *n.* a native of some western country, as opposed to an Oriental. **oc-ci-dent'-al-ist**, *n.* an Asiatic who prefers European customs, etc., to those of his own people; one skilled in western languages. [F.<L. *oc-*+*cădo*, I fall.]

**oc'-ci-put** (*ok'-sĭ-*), *n.* the back part of the head (or skull). **oc-cip'-i-tal** (*-sip'-ĭ-*), *adj.* [L. *oc-*+*caput*, head.]

**oc-cult'**, *adj.* hidden; mysterious; secret. **oc-cul-ta'-tion**, *n.* a concealing; the disappearance of one heavenly body behind another. **oc-cult'-ism** (*-ĭzm*), *n.* doctrines of the occult, *esp.* modern Theosophy (*q.v.*). **oc-cult'-ist**, *n.* one who holds such doctrines; a mystic. **the occult sciences**, alchemy; astrology; magic. [F.<L. *occŭlo*, I cover, conceal.]

**oc'-cu-py** (*ok'-kū-*), (**-pied, -py-ing**), *v.* to hold in possession; to fill up (space, time, etc.); to employ. **oc'-cu-pan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the act of taking, or holding, in possession; the condition of being an occupant; the time during which one occupies. **oc'-cu-pant**, or **oc'-cu-pi-er**, *n.* one who —. **oc-cu-pa'-tion**, *n.* possession; employment; business. **army of occupation**, one in temporary possession of a conquered country. [F.<L. *occŭpo*<*oc-*+*căpio*, I seize,]

**oc-cur'** (**-curred', -cur'-ring**), *v.* to happen; to be met with; to suggest itself (to the mind); to present itself. **oc-cur'-rence** (*-rĕns*), *n.* that which happens; an event. [F.<L. *oc-*+*curro*, I run.]

**o'-cean** (*-shun*), *n.* the main body of water on the earth, or one of its (five) great divisions; (*fig.*) a vast expanse or quantity. **o-ce-an'-ic** (*-shĭ-*), *adj.* pertaining to the ocean; wide, like the ocean. **o-ce-a-nog'-ra-phy** (*ō-shĭ-ă-nog'-ră-fĭ*), *n.* deep-sea research; science of the phenomena of the ocean. [L.<Gr. *ōkeănos*, ocean.]

**o'-ce-lot** (*ō'-se-*), *n.* the name of several small, leopard-like animals of Tropical America. [Mexican.]

**Och hone!** *see* under **o.**

**o'-chre** (*-kĕr*), *n.* a clay, which varies in colour from pale-yellow to brownish-red. **o'-chre-ous** (*-krĭ-ŭs*), *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *ōchros*, pale.] [[Gr. *octō*.]

**octa-**, *pref.* (to words of Gr. origin) eight.

**oc'-ta-chord**, *n.* a musical instrument (a kind of harp) with eight chords or strings. [Gr. *octō*, eight+*chordē*, a string.]

**oc'-ta-gon**, *n.* a straight-lined figure of eight angles and sides (when these are equal, it is a **regular —**). **oc-tag'-o-nal**, *adj.* eight-sided. [Gr. *octō*, eight+*gōnia*, an angle.]

**oc-tan'-gu-lar**, *adj.* having eight angles. [L. *octō*, eight+**angle.**]

**oc'-tave**, *adj.* of eight: *n.* one-eighth of a pipe of wine (15¾ gallons); the eighth day from a church festival (reckoning the feast-day as first); a feast-day and the seven following days; the first eight lines of a sonnet (*q.v.*); (*mus.*) a scale of eight notes, containing twelve semitones. [F.<L. *octāvus*, eighth.]

**oc-ta'-vo**, *n.* (*pl.* **-vos**), a book with eight leaves to a sheet: *adj.* (*usu.* abbreviated **8vo.**). [L. *octāvus*, eighth.]

**octo-**, *pref.* (to words of L. or Gr. origin) eight. [L. *octō*]

**Oc-to'-ber**, *n.* the tenth (formerly the eighth) month of the year. **Oc-to'-brist**, *n.* the name given in Russia to the progressive Conservative party, which, after the Czar's manifesto of 30th Oct., 1905, united to maintain the constitution as set out in that document. [L. *octō*, eight.]

**oc-to-ge-na'-ri-an** (*-jĭ-nā'-rĭ-*), *n.* a person between 80 and 90 years of age (in the *eighties*). [L. *octoginta*, eighty.]

**oc-to-he'-dron** (or **-ta-**), *n.* a solid body with eight surfaces (if these are equilateral triangles, it is a **regular —**). [Gr. *octō*, eight+*hedra*, a base.]

**oc'-to-pus** (*ŏk'-tō-* or *ŏk-tō'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-pus-es**, or **-pi-**, or **-po-des** [*-dēz*]), *n.* a cuttle-fish, having eight arms, each provided with suckers, by which it attaches itself to any object which it touches; a devil-fish; (*fig.*) an evil influence, which, as it were, reaches out with many arms. [Gr. *octō*, eight+*pous*, a foot.]

**oc-to-roon'**, *n.* the child of a quadroon

(*q.v.*) and a white person, and having therefore one-eighth negro blood. [L. *octō*, eight.]

**oc-troi'** (*ŏk-trwaw'*), *n.* a duty (tax) levied at the gates of a city (*esp.* in France) on articles introduced; the barrier where the tax is collected; the collectors themselves. [F. < L. *auctor*, one who authorizes.]

**oc'-u-lar,** *adj.* relating to the eye; depending on the eye; known by the eye: *n.* the eyepiece (of a microscope, etc.). **oc'-u-lar-ly,** *adv.* **oc'-u-list,** *n.* a specialist in the treatment of diseases and defects of the eyes. **ocular demonstration,** proof by actual seeing. [L. *ŏcŭlus*, the eye.]

***o'-dal-isque*** (*-isk*), or ***o'-dal-isk*** (not ***odalisc***), *n.* a female slave in a Turkish household, *esp.* the Sultan's. [F. < Turk. *odalisk*.]

**odd,** *adj.* not paired; (number) not exactly divisible by 2; strange. **Odd Fellow,** *n.* a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a friendly society founded in the 18th century. **od'-di-ty** (*-dĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), a peculiarity; a strange person or thing. **odd'-ments,** *n. pl.* odd articles, items, fragments, or remnants; incomplete sets. **odds,** *n. pl.* scraps; inequality; advantage; the excess of one bet over another. **at odds,** in disagreement. **by long —,** by a great deal. **odds and ends,** miscellaneous scraps. [Ic. *oddi*, a triangle (because of the three sides), an odd number.]

**ode,** *n.* a song; a poem *orig.* intended to be sung. [F. < L. < Gr. *ōdē*, a song, poem.]

**O'-din,** *n.* the chief god of the Scandinavians; the Anglo-Saxon **Wo'-den,** from whom Wednesday is named.

**o'-di-ous** (*-dĭ-us*), *adj.* hateful; offensive; repulsive; causing hatred. **o'-di-um,** *n.* offensiveness; hatred; blame; disfavour; strong dislike, due to a person's ill-conduct. ***o'-di-um the-o-log'-i-cum*** (*-lŏj'-ĭ-*), the bitterness frequently characteristic of disputes on religious matters. [L. *ōdĭum*, hatred.]

**o-don-tal'-gi-a** (*-jĭ-ă*), *n.* pain in the teeth; toothache. **o-don-tal'-gic** (*-jik*), *adj.* **o-don'-to,** *n.* a tooth-wash. **o-don'-toid** (*-toyd*), *adj.* tooth-like. **o-don-tol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the science of teeth. **o-don'-to-scope,** *n.* a mirror for examining the teeth. [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth; *algos*, pain; *lŏgŏs*, a discourse; *skŏpeō*, I view.]

***o-don-to-gloss'-um,*** *n.* the name of a beautiful and famous variety of American orchids. [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth + *glōssa*, tongue.]

**o'-dour** (less correctly, **o'-dor**), (*-dur*), *n.* smell; perfume; reputation. **o-dor-if'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* giving forth an odour. **o'-dor-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* emitting a smell (*esp.* an agreeable one); sweet-smelling. [F. < L. *ŏdor*.]

**Od'-ys-sey** (*ŏd'-ĭs-sĭ*), *n.* Homer's epic poem relating the adventures of **O-dys'-seus** (*ō-dĭs'-sūs*), an ancient Gr. hero, on his homeward voyage (lasting ten years) after the taking of Troy (? B.C. 1260); hence, a long journey with many perilous adventures.

**œ-col'-o-gy** (*ē-kŏl'-ō-jĭ*), *n.* same as **ec-ol'-o-gy** (*q.v.*).

**œ-cu-men'-i-cal** (*ē-kū-mĕn'-ĭ-kl*), *adj.* *See* **ecumenic.**

***œil-de-bœuf'*** (*uh-ye-duh-buhf'*), [F. *lit.* ox-eye] (in *arch.*) a small, round window in a roof, gable, etc.

**o'er,** poetical form of **over.**

**œ-soph'-a-gus** (*ē-sof'-ă-*), *n.* the gullet, or passage by which food and drink go to the stomach. **œ-so-phag'-e-al** (*ē-so-faj'-*), *adj.* [Gr. < *oisō*, I will bear + *phăgō*, I eat.]

**of,** *prep.* from; belonging to; in regard to; containing. **off,** *adv.* away from. [M.E. *af*.]

**of'-fal,** *n.* refuse; parts of a slaughtered animal which are unfit for food; worthless things. [**off** + **fall.**]

**off—day,** *n.* a day on which a person does not carry on his usual business, or (through indisposition, etc.) does not work so well as usual.

**of-fend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make angry; to displease; to hurt, or wound, the feelings of; to disobey (a law). **of-fence'** (*-fens'*), *n.* attack; a wrong action; a cause of anger, or of being offended. **of-fend'-er,** *n.* one who breaks a law; one who displeases. **of-fen'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* causing offence; intended to annoy; insulting; attacking; (of weapons) used in attack. **offensive and defensive league,** one for joint attack and defence. [F. < L. *offendo*, I strike against.]

**of'-fer** (**-fered, -fer-ing**), *v.* to bring (to, or before); to present (to); to make a proposal to; to attempt: *n.* an act of

offering; a bid; a proposal made. **of'-fer-ing,** *n.* that which is offered; a sacrifice; a gift. **of'-fer-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a money collection (in a church or chapel); verses said or sung while the gifts of the people are being collected. [A.S. *offrian* < L. *offero*, I bring before.]

**off—hand,** *adv.* in quick, ready, easy manner: *adj.* without previous preparation. **off—handed,** *adj.* without ceremony; wanting in politeness. **off—handedly,** *adv.*

**of'-fice** (*-fis*), *n.* a duty; employment; place where business is transacted; the form for a service in church; the service itself; (in *pl.*) acts of good, or ill, will; service; the rooms in a house where the servants do their household duties; w.c's. **of'-fi-cer** (*-fĭ-ser*), *n.* a holder of an office (*esp.* in the army or navy). **Customs officer,** an officer who searches (luggage, cargoes, etc.), for articles liable to customs-duty. **of-fi'-cial** (*-fĭsh'-al*), *adj.* relating to office; originating from the proper — or authority; (of medicines) prepared according to the pharmacopœia (*q.v.*): *n.* a public servant; the holder of some office. **of-fi'-cial-dom** (*-fĭsh'-al-*), *n.* the position of an official; official routine; officials collectively. **of-fi'-cial-ism** (*-fĭsh'-al-*), *n.* office-holding; excessive or rigid adherence to the rules and routine of an office; unintelligent performance of official duties; government by officials. **of-fi'-cial-ly** (*-fĭsh'-al-lĭ*), *adv.* by the proper officer; in the proper manner, or through the proper channels. **of-fi'-ci-ate** (*-fish'-ĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to perform a duty (*esp.* in church); to preside. **of-fi'-cious** (*-fish'-us*), *adj.* forward in service; meddling. **official receiver,** a person appointed to collect, receive, and administer the property belonging to a bankrupt. [F. < L. *offĭcĭum*, a duty.]

**of-fic'-i-nal** (*-fis'-ĭ-*), *adj.* used in a shop; (of medicines) prepared according to the pharmacopœia, *q.v.*; kept ready in a chemist's shop: *n.* a medicine so prepared. [L. *offĭcīna*, a workshop.]

**off'-ing,** *n.* the part of the sea which is more than half-way from the shore to the horizon. [< **off.**]

**off'-scour-ing,** *n.* that which is scoured or cleansed off; the refuse of society; the very lowest class.

**off'-set,** *n.* something on the other side of an account; a counterbalancing circumstance; an off-shoot; a perpendicular line drawn to assist in the measurement of an irregular area.

**off'-shoot,** *n.* a sprout; a branch.

**off'-side,** *adv.* on the right (of a vehicle, boat, etc.); on the wrong side (of the ball, in certain games); (in football) out of play (said of a player when not allowed to touch the ball).

**off'-spring,** *n.* children; issue.

**o-gee'** (*-jē'*), *n.* (often written OG) in *arch.* a moulding of double curve, S-shaped, or wave-like. [? < F. *ogive.*]

**o'-give** (*ō'-jīv*), *n.* the Gothic, or pointed arch. [F. *ogive* < Ar. *awj*, summit.]

**o'-gle (-gled, -gling),** *v.* to cast side-glances at: *n.* a side-glance. **o'-gler,** *n.* [D. *oegen*, to look at.]

**o'-gre** (*-gĕr*), *n.* (*pl.* **-gres**), (*f.* **-gress,** *pl.* **-gress-es**), (in fairy tales) a man-eating monster; a monstrously cruel or ugly person. **o'-gre-ish** (*-gĕr-*), *adj.* [F. < ?]

**ohm** (*ōm*), (less commonly **oh'-mad**) (*ō'-*), *n.* the unit of resistance in electricity (roughly, the resistance of 400 feet of telegraph wire). **Ohm's law,** the strength of an electric current is directly proportional to the electric forces in operation, and inversely to the total resistance. [< Georg Simon *Ohm* (1787—1854), a German scientist.]

**O.H.** [B.] **M.S.,** on His (or Her) [Britannic] Majesty's Service.

**oil,** *n.* a liquid, *usu.* of animal or vegetable origin, but sometimes (as petroleum) of mineral origin: *v.* (**oiled, oil'-ing**), to smear with oil. **oil—cloth,** *n.* canvas coated with white lead ground in oil, and used to cover floors, etc. **oil—colour,** *n.* paint made by grinding a colouring matter in oil; a painting done with it. **oil'-man,** *n.* a dealer in oil. **oil—mill,** *n.* a crushing machine for obtaining oil from nuts, seeds, etc. **oil—painting,** *n.* painting with oil-colours; a picture so painted. **oil'-skin,** *n.* waterproof cloth (cotton, etc., treated with oil); a waterproof garment. **oil'-stone,** *n.* a stone for sharpening tools on. **oil—well,** *n.* a petroleum well (*esp.* in Pennsylvania). **oil'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* pertaining to oil; smooth-mannered; fawning. **oil'-i-ness,** *n.* **oiled butter,** butter reduced to a liquid, for use with

asparagus, etc. (different from **melted butter**, which is a kind of sauce, made of milk and butter, thickened with flour, and sometimes sweetened). **oiled paper** (or **silk**), paper or silk saturated with oil, and so made waterproof. **to burn the midnight —**, to labour (at study, writing, etc.) late at night. **to — the palm**, to bribe. **to pour — on troubled waters**, to appease strife or disturbance. **to strike —**, to find something of special interest or profit; to be lucky. [F.<L. *ŏleum*<Gr. *ĕlaia*, an olive-tree.]

**oint'-ment**, *n.* a fatty substance, used for external application to some wounded or diseased part of the body, or as a cosmetic. [F.<L. *unguentum*<*unguo*, I anoint.]

**O.K.**, all correct; used as an endorsement of bills, or as a telegraphic signal meaning "yes," or "all right." [?<the initials of "oll korrect," an illiterate or whimsical spelling of "All Correct."]

**o-ka'-pi** (*-kä'-pĭ*), *n.* a giraffe-like animal of Central Africa. [<native name.]

**Okla. Terr.**, Oklahoma Territory (U.S.A.).

**old**, *adj.* (comparative **old'-er**, or **eld'-er**: superlative **old'-est**, or **eld'-est**), advanced in age; worn out; out of date. **Old English**, the Black Letter, thus, used by printers of the 16th cent. **old-fashioned**, *adj.* of a fashion like that of long ago; out of date; antiquated; quaint; clinging to old things and ways; (of a child) having the ways of a grown-up person; knowing; precocious. **old-gold**, *n.* a dull, yellow colour, like tarnished gold. **old-time**, *adj.* belonging to days long ago. **old-world**, *adj.* pertaining to the western hemisphere; old-fashioned. **old school**, of, or resembling, earlier days; old-fashioned. **Old Style (O.S.)**, the system of chronology in use in England before 1752, according to the Julian system of reckoning 365¼ days (or about 11 minutes too much) to the year; *see* **New Style**. **Old Testament**, *see* **Testament**. **old Tom**, a kind of gin. [A.S. *cald*, old.]

**o-le-ag'-i-nous** (*-ăj'-ĭ-nŭs*), *adj.* oily; (*fig.*) fawning, in speech, etc. [F.<L. *oleāgineus*, pertaining to *ŏlĕa*, the olive-tree.]

**o-le-an'-der**, *n.* an evergreen shrub with lance-shaped leaves, and pink or white flowers. [F., a corruption of Gr. *rhododendron*, rose-tree.]

**o'-le-o-graph** (*-graf*), *n.* a picture printed in oil-colours to imitate an oil-painting. [L. *ŏleum*, oil+Gr. *graphō*, I write.]

**o-le-o-mar'-ga-rine** ("*g*" hard), *n.* same as **margarine** (*q.v.*).

**ol-fac'-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to smelling: *n.* an organ of smell; the nose. [L. *olfăcio*, I smell, scent out.]

**ol'-i-gar-chy** (*-ĭ-gär-kĭ*), *n.* a form of government, in which a small class of persons is supreme. **ol-i-gar'-chi-cal** (*-kĭ*), *adj.* **ol'-i-garch** (*-ĭ-gärk*), *n.* a ruler in, or member of, an oligarchy. **ol'-i-gar-chist** (*-kĭst*), *n.* a believer in, or supporter of, an oligarchy. [F.<L.<Gr. *olĭgos*, few+*archē*, rule]

**o'-li-o** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* a mixed dish of several meats and vegetables; a mixture; a literary miscellany. [Sp.<L. *olla*, a pot.]

**ol'-ive** (*-iv*), *n.* a southern tree with oily fruit. **ol'-i-va-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* like an olive in shape. **olive branch**, an emblem of peace (after a fight or quarrel); a peace-offering; (in *pl.*) one's children (in allusion to *Ps.* cxxviii. 3). **ol'-iv-ine** (*-ĭn*), *n.* a precious stone of an olive-green colour. **olive-oil**, *n.* the oil expressed from ripe olives. [F.<L. *olīva*<Gr. *ĕlaia*, an olive-tree.]

***ol'-la po-dri'-da*** (*-drē'-dă*), [Sp.] a mixed stew of various meats and vegetables; a miscellaneous collection (*esp.* of light, amusing essays, etc.).

**ol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-gies**) (*-jĭz*), *n.* any one of the various sciences, or departments of science, *esp.* those which have names ending in *-ology*. [Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

**O-lym'-pic** (*-lĭm'-*), or **O-lym'-pi-an** (*-lĭm'-pĭ-*), *adj.* of Olympus, a mountain in Greece, the fabled seat of the gods; pertaining to **O-lym'-pi-a** (a valley in the south of ancient Greece). The **Olympic Games**, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter, were celebrated on the plain of Olympia every four years, each such period being termed an **O-lym'-pi-ad** (*-lĭm'-pĭ-*). The Olympic games were revived at Athens in 1896. [Man.

**O.M.**, Order of Merit; (humorously) Old

**o'-me-ga** (*ō'-mĕ-gă, or ō-mĕg'-ă*, not *ō-mē'-*), *n.* the end. [The last letter of the Gr. alphabet.]

**om'-e-let**, or ***om'-e-lette***, *n.* a dish (a kind of pancake) of eggs whipped up and fried: often seasoned with cheese, apples, chopped ham, mushrooms, etc., then

called **a savoury omelet.** ***om'-e-lette souf-flée*** (*soof-flā'*), *lit.* puffed omelet; a sweet omelet which becomes puffy when baked. [F.<L. *lāmella*, a thin plate.]

**o'-men,** *n.* a sign of a future event. **om'-i-nous** (*-ĭ-nus*), *adj.* foreboding evil; ill-omened; threatening. **om'-i-nous-ly,** *adv.* [L. ?<*audio*, I hear.]

**o-mit'** (**-mit'-ted, -mit'-ting**), *v.* to leave out; to neglect. **o-mis'-sion** (*-mish'-un*), *n.* the act of omitting; the neglect of, or failure to do, something required; that which is left out. [L. *ob-*+*mitto*, I send.]

**om'-ni-bus** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-bus-es**), a long, four-wheeled, public vehicle. **Omnibus Bill,** or **Act,** (in Parliament) one which includes many various items, particulars, or cases, or which has a large number of objects. [L., for all.]

**om-ni-fa'-ri-ous** (*-nĭ-fā'-rĭ-us*), *adj.* of all sorts, kinds, and varieties. [L. *omnis*, all.]

**om-nip'-o-tent,** *adj.* all-powerful; having full or absolute power or authority. **om-nip'-o-tence,** *n.* infinite, or unlimited, power. **The Omnipotent,** the Almighty. [L. *omnis*, all+*pŏtens*, powerful.]

**om-ni-pres'-ent** (*-nĭ-prĕz'-*), *adj.* present everywhere at the same time. **om-ni-pres'-ence,** *n.* [L. *omnis*, all+*præsens*, present.]

**om-nis'-cient** (*-nish'-ĕnt*), *adj.* (of God) knowing all things. **om-nis'-cience** (*-nĭsh'-ĕns*), *n.* [L. *omnis*, all+*scio*, I know.]

**om'-ni-um** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* (on the Stock Exchange) a term signifying the total value of the different stocks upon which a loan is founded. ***om'-ni-um gath'-er-um*** (*gath'-*), *n.* a miscellaneous collection of all sorts of things, or persons. [L. *omnium*, of all things+a humorously invented word of L. form<**gather.**]

**om-niv'-o-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* eating all kinds of food. **an reader,** one who reads all kinds of books. [L. *omnis*, all +*vŏro*, I devour.] [A.S.]

**on,** *adv.* or *prep.* upon; above; forward.

**on'-a-ger** (*-jĕr*), *n.* (*pl.* **-gers,** or **-gri**), the wild ass (of Central Asia). [L.<Gr. *ŏnŏs*, ass+*agros*, wild.]

**on appro.,** (of goods) on approval: the whole, or any part, can be returned.

***on dit*** (*on dē*), [F.] they (people) say: *n.* (*pl.* ***on dits*** [*dēz*]) a common saying, or report; gossip.

***on-du-lé'*** (*on-dü-lā'*), [F.] undulating; wavy (said of the hair).

**one'-ness,** *n.* unity of mind, feeling, or purpose; agreement; harmony; concord.

**on'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* heavy; burdensome; oppressive. [F.<L. *ŏnus*, *ŏneris*, a load, a burden.]

**one-self',** *pron.* one's self.

**one-sided,** *adj.* regarding only one side, or party, in a dispute; unfair; incomplete.

**on'-ion** (*ŭn'-yŭn*), *n.* a common bulbous plant. [F. *oignon*<L. *ūnio*, an onion with single bulb<*ūnus*, one.]

**on-o-mat-o-po-et'-ic,** *adj.* (of words) imitative in sound (as *bang*, *puff*, *buzz*). [Gr. *onŏma*, name+*poieō*, I make.]

**on'-set,** *n.* a swift, violent attack.

**on'-slaught** (*-slaut*), *n.* a violent assault. [**on**+A.S. *sleaht*, a blow. *Cf.* **slaughter**]

**Ont.,** Ontario (Canada).

**o'-nus,** *n.* burden; responsibility; duty. ***o'-nus pro-ban'-di,*** the task of, or responsibility for, proving what has been stated. [L.]

**on'-ward,** or **on'-wards,** *adv.* going on; advancing. [Note:—Both are correct.]

**on'-yx** (*-iks*), *n.* a precious stone of the agate kind, used for cameos (*q.v.*), and coloured somewhat like the finger-nail. [L.<Gr. *onux*, finger-nail.]

† **oof,** *n.* money. [G. *auf* (*dem Tische*), on (the table).]

**o'-o-lite** (*-līt*, not *oo'-līt*), *n.* a kind of limestone (of which the grains resemble in structure the roe, or *eggs*, of a fish). **o-o-lit'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg+*lithos*, a stone.]

**ooze** (*ooz*), *n.* soft mud: *v.* (**oozed, ooz'-ing**), to flow slowly (through or out). [O.E. *wōs*, mud.]

***op.,*** contraction of ***op'-us,*** [L.] a work: *usu.* in reference to musical compositions.

**o/p.,** or **o.p.,** out of print.

**O.P.,** (in a theatre) opposite the prompter, *i.e.*, opposite the side of the stage where the prompter (*q.v.*) stands, *usu.* the left. **O.P. Club,** a London society of actors, playwrights, and playgoers.

**o'-pal,** *n.* a precious stone, with brightly-changing and rainbow-like reflections. **o-pal-es'-cence** (*-sens*), *n.* the varying hues and shades of the opal. **o-pal-es'-cent,** or **o'-pal-ine** (*-īn*), *adj.* re-

sembling opal; having the tints and shades of colour of an opal. **o'-pal-ine,** *n.* a translucent glass of milky-white appearance. [F.<L.<Gr. *opallios.*]

**o-paque'** (*-pāk'*), *adj.* not able to be seen through. **o-pac'-i-ty** (*-pas'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* opaqueness; obscurity; dimness. [F.<L. *opācus*, shady, dark.]

***op. cit.,*** abbreviation of ***op'-us ci-ta'-tum*** (*sĭ-*), [L.] the (literary) work (book) referred to, or quoted from.

**o'-pen,** *adj.* not shut; public; frank: *v.* **(-pened, -pen-ing),** to unclose; to reveal (heart, mind, etc); to give a start to (Parliament, an exhibition, etc.); to make (a country) available for trade. **o'-pen-ing,** *n.* **o'-pen-ly,** *adv.* publicly; frankly. **open-work,** *n.* needlework, or knitting, in which openings are left, as in stockings, etc. **the open door,** permission to trade freely. **open question,** one admitting of further discussion. **open secret,** a piece of information generally known, but not yet publicly announced. **open verdict,** one given at an inquest, when the cause of the death enquired into is uncertain. [A.S. *open.*]

**open-hem.** Same as **hem-stitch** (*q.v.*).

**Open Sesame** (*ses'-ă-mē*), *n.* a secret password; a means of introduction; a short and easy method of attaining something otherwise difficult or impossible. [< the words by which Ali Baba (in the tale of "The Forty Thieves," one of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments") was able to enter the robbers' treasure-cave: <Gr. *sēsamē*, an oil-producing plant.]

**op'-e-ra** (*-ĕ-*), *n.* a musical drama. **op-e-rat'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to opera. **op-e-ret'-ta,** *n.* an opera of a light, shorter kind **opera-cloak,** *n.* a lady's evening cloak. **opera-comique** (*kom-ēk'*), *n.* a comic opera, with regular plot. **opera-glass,** *n.* a small, double-glassed telescope for viewing the stage (at opera or theatre). **opera-hat,** *n.* a tall hat (worn by playgoers) which can be shut down quite flat. **opera bouffe** (*boof*), a comic opera. **grand opera,** an elaborate and ambitious opera. [I. *opera*<L. *ŏpus*, a work.]

**op'-e-rate** (*-ĕ-*), **(-ra-ted, -ra-ting),** *v.* to work; to work a machine; to act; to use surgical instruments for removal of, or treatment of, a diseased part. **op'-e-ra-tive** (*-ră-tiv*), *adj.* operating: *n.* a workman. **op'-e-ra-tor** (*-rā-*), *n.* one who performs a surgical operation; one who does some special work; one who deals in stocks and shares. **op-e-ra'-tion,** *n.* something done, or to be done; a process; action; effect; in *pl.* movements (of an army, etc.). [L. *ŏpus*, a work.]

**oph'-i-cleide** (*of'-ĭ-klīd*), *n.* a large brass trumpet (wind-instrument) with tube bent double. [F.<Gr. *ŏphis*, a serpent + *kleis*, a key; since of serpentine form.]

**oph-thal'-mi-a** (*of-thal'-mĭ-ă*), *n.* inflammation of the eye. **oph-thal'-mic,** *adj.* relating to the eye; suffering from ophthalmia. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye.]

**o'-pi-ate** (*-pĭ-*), *n.* a medicine (containing opium, or some other narcotic drug) which causes sleep. [<root of **opium.**]

**o-pine'** **(-pined', -pi'-ning),** *v.* to be of opinion; to guess. [*See* **opinion.**]

**o-pin'-ion** (*-yun*), *n.* what one believes, or supposes; a notion. **o-pin'-ion-a-ted** (*-yun-ā-*), *adj.* unreasonably adhering to one's own views. [F.<L. *opīnor*, I think, suppose.]

**o'-pi-um** (*-pĭ-*), *n.* the juice of the white poppy, used in medicine to relieve pain, or to cause sleep. **opium-den,** *n.* a room where opium-smokers resort. **opium-eater,** *n.* one who makes an habitual use of opium. [L.<Gr. *ŏpion* <*ŏpos*, sap.]

**o-pos'-sum** or **pos'-sum,** *n.* an American pouched mammal, with soft, whitish-grey fur. [American-Indian.]

**op'-pi-dan** (*-pĭ-*), *n.* (at Eton College) a student who boards at a private house (not, like the "collegers," in the College). [L. *oppĭdum*, a town.]

**op-po'-nent,** *n.* one who opposes; an adversary; a foe: *adj.* opposing. [<root of **oppose.**]

**op'-por-tune** (*-tūn*, not *-tchoon*), *adj.* timely; convenient. **op-por-tu'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a convenient time or occasion. **op-por-tu'-nist,** *n.* one who awaits an opportunity, and turns it to his own advantage; (in politics) one without extreme views, but adapting himself to circumstances. **op-por-tu'-nism** (*-nizm*), *n.* [L. *opportūnus.*]

**op-pose'** (*-pōz'*), **(-posed', -po'-sing),** *v.* to place, speak, or act against; to resist. **op'-po-site** (*-zĭt*, not *-sīte*), *adj.* placed in front; adverse; contrary: *n.* **op-po'-sa-ble,** *adj.* **op-po'-ser,** *n.* **op-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* act of oppo

sing. **The Opposition,** (in Parliament) the political party opposed to the party in power. **The Opposition Benches,** seats in Parliament occupied by members of the Opposition. **The Opposition Press,** newspapers which take sides against the Government. [L. *ob-*+F. *poser*<L. *pōno*, I place.]

**op-press'** (**-pressed'**, **-press'-ing**), *v.* to press down; to treat severely, or unjustly. **op-pres'-sion** (*-presh'-un*), *n.* **op-pres'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* treating with severity, or injustice; tyrannical; hard to bear; causing a feeling of excessive weariness. **op-pres'-sor,** *n.* one who —. [F.<L. *ob-*+*prēmo*, I press.]

**op-pro'-bri-ous** (*-brī-us*), *adj.* insulting; reproachful. **op-pro'-bri-um,** *n.* reproach; disgrace. [L. *ob-*+*prŏbrum*, disgrace.]

**op-pugn'** (*-pūn'*), (**-pugned'**, **-pugn'-ing**), *v.* to oppose (*esp.* in argument). [F.< L. *ob-*+*pugno*, I fight.]

**op'-so-nin** (*-sŏ-*), *n.* a substance in blood-fluids (*serum*) which assists in the destruction of harmful bacteria (*q.v.*) by **phagocytes** (*q.v.*), or white blood corpuscles, that devour these germs of disease. **op-son'-ic,** *adj.* **op'-so-nism** (*-nizm*), *n.* the theory of opsonins and their action. [Gr. *opsōnō*, I prepare a feast: so named by the discoverer (1903), Dr. E. Almroth Wright.]

**op'-tic,** or **op'-tic-al,** *adj.* relating to the sight: *n.* the eye. **op'-tics,** *n. pl.* the science of light and vision. **op-ti'-cian** (*-tĭsh'-ŭn*), *n.* one who makes or sells optical instruments (spectacles, microscopes, etc.). [F.<Gr. *optĭkos*, relating to the sight.]

**op'-ti-me** (*-tĭ-mĕ*), *n.* (at Cambridge University, up to 1909) a student who passed the mathematical examination below the wranglers, or first class: if in the second class, a senior optime, if in the third, a junior optime. [L. *optĭme*, excellently.]

**op'-ti-mist** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* one who thinks that everything which happens is for the best. **op'-ti-mism** (*-tĭ-mĭzm*), *n.* a hopeful view of things. **op-ti-mis'-tic** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* hopeful; looking on the bright side. [L. *optĭmus*, best.]

**op'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* power of choice; wish; (in *pl.*) (on the Stock Exchange) a method of speculating, in which a person pays down so much per cent. (or per share) for the option of buying (or selling) at a fixed price on a certain day, thus limiting his liability, or possible loss, to a fixed amount. The option to buy is **a call at options;** the option to sell, **a put at options;** the double option (to buy or sell), **a put and call at options. op'-tion-al,** *adj.* according to one's own choice, will, or pleasure. **to secure an —,** to obtain, by payment, the right to effect (or omit) a financial transaction in a stated time. **Local Option,** the right of the inhabitants of a district to prohibit (or regulate) the sale of intoxicating drink. [F.<L. *optĭo*, choice.]

**op'-u-lent,** *adj.* rich; abundant. **op'-u-lence,** *n.* wealth; riches; affluence. [F.<L. *opēs*, wealth.]

**o-pus'-cule** (*-kūl*), *n.* a small work (*esp.* a book, or musical composition). [F.<L. *opuscŭlum*, *dim.* of *ŏpus*, a work.]

**or'-a-cle** (*-ă-kl*), *n.* a divine answer to enquiry; the place where it is given; the person through whom given; a person noted for wisdom. **o-rac'-u-lar,** *adj.* relating to oracles; seemingly wise; not to be disputed; obscure; ambiguous. † **to work the —,** to gain one's point by planning or scheming. [L. *ōrāculum*.]

**o'-ral,** *adj.* spoken (not written). **o'-ral-ly,** *adv.* [L. *ōs, ōris*, the mouth.]

**or'-ange** (*-anj*), *n.* a tree bearing a round, reddish-yellow fruit; the fruit; the colour of the fruit: *adj.* **or-ange-ade'** (*-ănj-ād'*), *n.* a beverage made of orange-juice, sugar, and water. **orange-blossom,** *n.* the white blossom of the tree, worn by brides. **Orange-man,** *n.* a member of a Protestant society (formed 1795) to oppose R.C. influence in Ireland (*orig.* a supporter of William III., Prince of Orange). **or'-ange-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* an orange-garden; a greenhouse in which orange-trees are grown. [F.<P. *naranj*]

**o-rang'-ou-tang'** (*-oo-*), *n.* an ape of the East India islands. [Malay *ōrang*, man +*ūtan*, (of the) woods.]

**o-ra'-tion,** *n.* a public speech of a formal character. **o'-rate** (**-ra-ted**, **-ra-ting**), *v.* to make an —. **or'-a-tor,** *n.* a public speaker; (at a University) the speaker for the Senate, or governing body. **or-a-to'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* of, or like, an orator. **or-a-tor'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* in the manner of an orator. **or'-a-to-ry**

(*-rĭ*), *n.* the art of public speaking; eloquence; a place (room, chapel, etc.) for prayer. [F.<L. *ōro*, I speak, pray< *ōs*, *ōris*, the mouth.]

**or-a-to'-ri-o** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a lengthy musical composition, of which the words are taken from Scripture, or are based on Scripture narrative. [I.<L. *ōro*, I pray.]

**orb,** *n.* a circle; a sphere; a celestial body; the eye; the globe, surmounted by a cross, forming part of the regalia. **or-bic'-u-lar,** *adj.* spherical; complete. [L. *orbis*, a circle.]

**or'-bit,** *n.* path; track (*esp.* that of a planet round the sun); the bony cavity in which the eye rests. [L. *orbĭta*< root of **orb.**]

**or'-ca,** *n.* a genus of whale-like animals (grampuses, sword-fish, etc.), noted for their fierceness. **orc,** *n.* one of this genus. [L. *orca*, a kind of whale.]

**or'-chard,** *n.* a fruit-garden. [A.S *ort-geard*: *ort*<L. *hortus*, garden+A.S. *geard*, yard.]

**or'-ches-tra** (*-kes-*), *n.* a body of musicians, or the place where they sit. **or-ches'-tral,** *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, an orchestra. **or-ches-tra'-tion,** *n.* the arrangement of music for the instruments of an orchestra. [L.< Gr. *orcheomai*, I dance.]

**or'-chid** (*-kid*), or **-chis** (*-kis*), (*pl.* **-chids,** or **-chis-es**), *n.* a plant with showy, and often fragrant, flowers. **or-chi-da'-ceous** (*-kĭ-dā'-shŭs*), *adj.* pertaining to orchids. **or'-chid-ist,** *n.* a lover of, or cultivator of, orchids. [Gr. *orchis*.]

**or-dain'** (**-dained', -dain'-ing**), *v.* to institute; to destine; to appoint to an office (*esp.* the ministry). **or'-di-nance** (*-dĭ-*), *n.* that which is ordained or appointed; a law or rule. **or'-din-and,** *n.* a person to be ordained (as a clergyman), or who has just been ordained. **or'-din-ant,** *n.* a bishop conferring orders. **or-di-na'-tion** (*-dĭ-*), *n.* admission to holy orders (*q.v.*) by a bishop's laying of hands on the candidate. [F.<L. *ordo*, order.]

**or'-de-al,** *n. orig.* a form of trial (by fire, water, etc.); a trying experience. [A.S. *ordāl*.]

**or'-der,** *n.* arrangement; rule; command; instructions (to supply goods); a religious body (as of monks); an honour bestowed by a Sovereign; (in zoology and botany) a group, or collection, having certain characteristics in common; a pass, or permit, for admission to a place (*usu.* without payment); (in *pl.*) the several degrees, or grades, in the Christian Ministry: *v.* **(-dered, -der-ing),** to arrange; to command. **order—book,** *n.* a book for entering the orders of customers, or the orders of a commanding officer, or motions to be submitted to the House of Commons. **or'-der-ly,** *adj.* in good order: *n.* (*pl.* **-lies**), a soldier who carries the orders and messages of an officer; a hospital attendant; a street-cleaner. **Order in Council,** an order issued by the Sovereign on the advice of the Privy Council. **order of the day,** the business (as in the House of Commons) set down to be discussed on a particular day; commands, or notices (as in the Army and Navy) of things to be done on a particular day; the prevailing rule, or custom, of the time. **close —,** (of soldiers, etc.) arranged in lines, or columns, 16 in. apart; (of ships) two cable-lengths (1,440 feet) apart [opposed to **open order,** or **extended order,** *i.e.*, twice these distances apart]. **in full orders,** (of an Anglican clergyman) in priest's orders. **in order** (and **out of order**), in keeping with recognized custom or usage (or the reverse). **in orders,** *see* **Holy Orders. sealed orders,** instructions to a commander, which are not to be opened until a specified time. **standing orders** (or **rules**), regulations decided upon for the conduct of business or debates. **to take orders,** to be ordained as a clergyman. [F.<L. *ordo*.]

**or'-din-al,** *adj.* of, or belonging to, order or succession: *n.* a book of the ordination service. [L.L. *ordinālis*<L. *ordo*, order]

**or-din-aire** (*-ār'*), *n.* wine for ordinary use, *usu.* called ***vin*** (*văn*) ***ordinaire*** [F.]

**or'-di-na-ry** (*-dĭ-nă-rĭ*), *adj.* according to rule; usual; mediocre; commonplace; plain: *n.* a judge of ecclesiastical causes; a bishop; a customary meal (not cooked to order); an eating-house. **or'-di-na-ri-ly,** *adv.* **in ordinary,** in regular, or customary, attendance. **ordinary of the Mass,** a Mass-book, or book containing the service of the Mass. [F.<L. *ordo*, order.]

**or'-di-nate** (*-dĭ-*), *adj.* regular: *n.* a line,

in geometry, which helps to determine the position of a point. [L. *ordĭnātus*, set in order < *ordo*, order.]

**or-di-na'-tion,** *n.* *See* **ordain.**

**ord'-nance,** *n.* great guns; artillery. **Ordnance Survey,** the Government survey and mapping of the British Is., done mainly by the Royal Engineers [formerly by the "Master-General of the Ordnance."] [< **ordinance.**]

**or'-dure,** *n.* dirt; dung; filth. [O.F. < L. *horrĭdus*, rough, horrid.]

**Ore.,** Oregon (U.S A.).

**ore,** *n.* a mass of metal as dug up. [A.S. *ōra*, connected with *ār*, brass.]

**or'-gan,** *n.* a means of doing; an instrument; a newspaper (*esp.* of a political party); a part of an animal, or plant, performing a special function; a large musical instrument. **or-gan'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, organs; (of chemical compounds) containing carbon. **or'-gan-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* an animal, or plant; a system of mutually dependent organs, or parts. **or'-gan-ist,** *n.* a player on an organ. **or'-gan-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to arrange for working. **or-gan-i-za'-tion** (*-ĭ-*, not *-ī-*), *n.* the act of organizing; state of being organized; structure; a union of persons for some special object. **organic chemistry,** that part of the science which deals with carbon-compounds, chiefly of animal or vegetable origin. **organic disease,** one which affects the structure of an animal or vegetable organ. **or-gan-loft,** *n.* a gallery with an organ (*esp.* in church). [F. < L. < Gr. *orgănon*, an organ, instrument.]

**or'-gan-die,** (less correctly, **-di,** or **-dy**) (*-dĭ*), *n.* a very thin muslin, used for women's dresses, etc. [F.]

**or'-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* (*usu. pl.* **-gies**), a riotous feast. [F. < L. < Gr. *orgia*, the rites of Bacchus, god of wine.]

**o'-ri-el,** *n.* a window resting on corbels, and jutting out so as to form a recess within: *adj.* [O.F. < L.L. *oriōlum*, a recess.]

**o'-ri-ent** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* rising (of the sun); east: *n.* the east: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to plan, or place towards the east (a church, coffin, etc.); to find the right bearings (of a subject). **o-ri-en'-tal,** *adj.* eastern: *n.* a native of an eastern country. **o-ri-en'-tal-ism,** *n.* an eastern word, expression, custom, mode of thought, or action. **o-ri-en'-tal-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make oriental. **o-ri-en'-tate (-ta-ted, -ta-ting),** *v.* to place towards the east; to ascertain position. **o-ri-en-ta'-tion,** *n.* eastward position; the ascertainment of one's position; the homing instinct of birds. [F. < L. *ŏrĭens*, rising.]

**or'-i-fice** (*-ĭ-fis*), *n.* an opening; a hole; an aperture. [F. < L. *os*, *oris*, mouth + *făcio*, I make.]

**or'-i-flamme** (*-ĭ-flăm*), *n.* a red banner with the end opposite the pole cut into points; the ancient royal standard of France. [F. < L. *aurum*, gold + *flamma*, flame.]

**or'-i-gin** (*-ĭ-jin*), *n.* beginning; source; ancestry. **o-rig'-i-nal** (*-rĭj'-ĭ-*), *adj.* first in order; new; (of mind, etc.) not imitative; not copied: *n.* first form; that which is copied, or represented. **o-rig-i-nal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the power of acting and thinking in a way of one's own. **o-rig'-in-al-ly,** *adv.* in the first place, or the beginning. **o-rig'-i-nate (-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to bring into being; to begin **o-rig'-i-na-tor,** *n.* [F. < L. *orīgo*, a beginning.]

**or'-i-ole** (*-ĭ-ōl*), *n.* a class of birds with golden plumage, kindred with the thrush. [O.F. < L. *aurum*, gold.]

**O-ri'-on** (*-rī'-*), *n.* one of the constellations (cutting the equator) containing seven very bright stars. [< *Orĭon*, a noted giant of Gr. mythology.]

**or'-i-son** (*-ĭ-zŭn*), *n.* a prayer. [F. < L. *ōro*, I pray.]

**or'-lop deck,** (of a ship) the lowest deck, where cables and other stores are stowed. [D. *overloop*, a running over.]

**or'-mo-lu** (*-loo*), *n.* gilded bronze (for decorating furniture); fine brass (in imitation of gold). [F. *or moulu*, ground gold.]

**or'-na-ment,** *n.* that which beautifies, or adorns: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to adorn, or furnish, with ornaments; to beautify. **or-na-ment'-al,** *adj.* adorning. **or-na-men-ta'-tion,** *n.* ornamental work. **or-nate',** *adj.* richly ornamented; (of literary style) highly artistic. [F. < L. *orno*, I adorn.]

**or-ni-thol'-o-gy** (*-nĭ-, -jĭ*), *n.* the science of bird-life. **or-ni-thol'-o-gist** (*-jist*), *n.* a student of —. [Gr. *ornis*, a bird + *lŏgŏs*, a discourse.]

**or-nith-o-rhyn'-chus** (*-nĭth-ō-ring'-kus*),

*n.* the Australian duckbill (with body of otter and beak of duck). [Gr. *ornis*, a bird + *rhūnchos*, beak.]

**or-og'-ra-phy** (*-răf'-fĭ*), *n.* the branch of physical geography which treats of mountains. **or-o-graph'-i-cal** (*-grăf'-*), *adj.* relating to mountains; (of maps) showing the height of land above the sea-level. [Gr. *ŏros*, a mountain + *graphō*, I write.]

**or'-phan** (*-fan*), *n.* a child who has lost a parent (or both parents) by death: *adj.* **or'-phan-age,** *n.* a home for orphans: often supported by charity. [L. < Gr. *orphănos*, deprived, destitute.]

**or'-phrey** (*-frĭ*), *n.* a border of gold embroidery on the vestments (copes, etc.) of priests. **orphrey-work,** *n.* gold embroidery. [O.F.]

**or'-rer-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), an apparatus which represents, by means of balls on rods or wires, the comparative sizes, forms, and motions of the heavenly bodies. [< the Earl of *Orrery* (Ireland), for whom one of the first of these machines was constructed, about 1715.]

**or'-ris,** *n.* one of various species of the Iris plant. **orris-root,** *n.* its violet-scented root, ground up finely and used for scenting some tooth-powders and toilet-powders. [? a form of *iris*.]

**or'-tho-dox,** *adj.* sound in belief (*esp.* religious); (of opinions) right, correct, or true; according to rule, or custom. **or'-tho-dox-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* [L. < Gr. *orthos*, right + *doxa*, opinion.]

**or-tho'-ë-py** (*-ĭ-pĭ*), *n.* the current pronunciation of words. **or-tho'-ë-pist,** *n.* a writer on —. [Gr. *orthos*, right + *ĕpos*, a word.]

**or-thog'-ra-phy** (*-răf-fĭ*), *n.* spelling; a drawing of the elevation of a building. **or-tho-graph'-ic-al** (*-graf'-*), *adj.* pertaining to orthography. **orthographic projection,** a kind of perspective drawing in which the lines do not vanish. [F. < L. < Gr. *orthos*, right + *graphō*, I write.]

**or'-to-lan,** *n.* a European bird (the garden-bunting) highly valued as food, for the delicacy of its flavour. [F. < I. < L. *hortulānus*, of a garden.]

**O.S.,** Old Style (of chronology, used in England prior to 1752); old series.

**O.S.A.,** Order of St. Augustine (monastic).

**O.S.B.,** Order of St. Benedict (monastic).

**os'-cil-late** (*-sĭl-*), **(-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to move, or swing, to and fro; to waver. **os-cil-la'-tion,** *n.* **os'-cil-la-tor,** *n.* that part of the transmitting apparatus in wireless telegraphy which produces the necessary electric oscillations. **os'-cil-la-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* **os-cil'-lo-graph,** *n.* an apparatus for receiving and recording electrical vibrations made in the air. [L. *oscillo*, I swing.]

**os'-cu-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to kiss. **os'-cu-lant,** *adj.* kissing; (of plants and animals) intermediate between two groups. **os-cu-la'-tion,** *n.* **os'-cu-la-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* [L. *osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss.]

**O.S.F.,** Order of St. Francis (monastic).

**o'-sier** (*-zher*), *n.* a species of willow (used in basket-making): *adj.* [F.]

**Os-man'-li,** *adj.* relating to the Turkish Empire: *n.* one of the ruling race in Turkey; one of the Sultan's family; a Turkish official. [T. < *Osman* I. (*d.* 1326), founder of the Turkish Empire.]

**os'-mi-um** (*-mĭ-*), *n.* a metal of a grey colour found along with platinum ore. [Gr. *osmē*, smell: one of its oxides has a most disagreeable smell.]

**os'-mose** (*-mōs*), or **os-mo'-sis,** *n.* the mixing of liquids, or gases, through a membrane, or porous division; the inward (or whichever is the more rapid) flow is called **en'-dos-mose,** the outward (or whichever is the slower) **ex'-os-mose.** [Gr. *endon*, within; *exō*, outside; + *ōsmos*, a pushing.]

**os-mun'-da,** *n.* the flowering fern. [L.L.]

**os'-prey** (*-prā*), *n.* (*orig.* **os'-pray**), a fish-hawk; (mistakenly, through confusion of "osprey" with "spray") the plume which grows on the head of the male of the little egret (a kind of white crane) during the nesting season, and which is often used in millinery. [O.F. < L. *os sĭfrāgus*, *lit.* bone-breaker, from its strength.]

**Os'-ram lamp,** an electric incandescent lamp in which the filament is made of the rare metals **tungsten** and **osmium** (*q.v.*). [< *os* (mium) + (wol) *ram*, the ore from which tungsten is obtained.]

**os'-se-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* bony; resembling bone. [L. *osseus* < *os*, *ossis*, bone.]

**os'-si-fy** (*-sĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to form bone; to harden, like bone. **os-si-fi-ca'-tion** (*-sĭ-fĭ-*), *n.* formation of, or hardening into (or like) bone. [F. < L. *os*, bone + *făcio*, I make.]

**os-ten'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* made to appear; apparent; professed; pretended. [F.<L. *ostendo*, I shew.]

**os-ten-ta'-tion,** *n.* grand display; boastful speech or manner. **os-ten-ta'-tious** (*-shus*), *adj.* showy; given to show; fond of self-display. [L. *ostento*, I display.]

**os-te-op'-a-thy** (*-thĭ*), *n.* disease of the bones; a theory of disease and method of cure based on the idea that defects in the skeleton affect the adjacent nerves and blood-vessels, and so are the causes of disease. **os'-te-o-path** or **os-te-op'-a-thist,** *n.* one who upholds the theory of —, or who practises this method of cure. **os-te-o-path'-ic,** *adj.* [L.<Gr. *ostĕon*, bone+*pathos*, feeling.]

**os'-tler,** *n.* the more usual, though less correct, spelling of **hostler** (*q.v.*).

**os'-tra-cize** (*-sīz*), **(-cized, -ci-zing),** *v.* (in ancient Athens) to banish by vote of the people (the person's name being written on a potsherd); (in modern use) to exclude from society (for real or supposed misdemeanours). **os'-tra-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* [Gr.<*ostrăkon*, a potsherd.]

**os'-trich,** *n.* the largest of birds (found in Africa and Arabia), having plumes at the end of the wings and the tail, which are highly valued for ornamentation. [F.< L.<Gr. *strouthiōn*.]

**O.T.,** Old Testament.

**o'-ti-ose** (*-shĭ-ōs*), *adj.* at ease; idle; done carelessly; to little, or no purpose. [L. *otiōsus*<*otĭum*, ease.]

***o'-ti-um*** (*-shĭ-*) ***cum dig-ni-ta'-te*** (*-nĭ-*), [L.] leisure with dignity.

**ot'-ter,** *n.* a large kind of weasel living on fish. **otter-hound,** *n.* one bred for hunting the —. [A.S. *otor*.]

**ot'-to,** or **ot'-tar.** *See* **attar.**

**Ot'-to-man,** *adj.* pertaining to the Turks: *n.* a Turk; (with small "o") a kind of couch, introduced from the East; a kind of footstool; a kind of corded silk; a dress-fabric. [T.<*Othman* I. [also spelt *Osman*] (*d.* 1326), the first Sultan.]

**O.U.,** Oxford University.

**O.U.A.C.,** Oxford University Athletic Club.

**O.U.B.C.,** Oxford University Boating Club.

***ou-bli-ette'*** (*oo-blī-et'*), *n.* a dungeon (in a mediæval castle) opening only at the top; a secret pit into which persons were thrust. [F.<*oublier*, to forget< L. *oblīviscor*, I forget.]

**ought** (*aut*), *n.* aught; anything: *v.* to be bound in duty; to need to be done. [<root of **owe.**]

**ounce** (*ouns*), *n.* the twelfth part of a pound Troy; the sixteenth part of a pound Avoirdupois. **fluid ounce,** one-twentieth of a pint. [O.F.<L. *uncia*, the twelfth part. *Cf.* **inch.**]

**ounce** (*ouns*), *n.* a leopard-like mammal of the mountains of Central Asia. [< root of **lynx.**]

**ou'-sel** (more correctly, **ou'-zel**) (*oo'-zl*), *q.v.*

**oust (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to put out of possession; to eject, or turn out; to expel. [O.F. ?<L. *haurio*, I draw.]

**out,** *adv.* from within: *adj.* not at home; (of a ship) on the outward voyage; (of a secret, etc.) made public; (of breath, money, etc.) used up; (of trees) in leaf; (of a light, fire, etc.) no longer burning; (in calculations) mistaken; (in games) no longer playing. **out and away,** by far. **out-and-out,** *adj.* thorough; complete. **out at elbows** (or **heels**), poor and shabby. **out of date,** no longer in use; not meeting present-day requirements. **out of hand,** without delay; not under control. **out of print,** (of a book) no longer to be bought, except second-hand. **out of sorts,** unwell. **out of one's time,** having finished apprenticeship. **out of touch,** not in contact or sympathy (with): not well acquainted (with). **out of the wood,** clear of dangers and difficulties: safe. **to be —,** (of a book) to be published; (of a young lady) to have entered into fashionable society. **to call —,** to challenge to a duel. **to fall —,** to quarrel. **to give —,** (of supplies, ammunition, etc.) to be used up, or finished. **to have it —,** to speak one's mind on a grievance. **to hear —,** to hear to the end of what some one has to say. **to put —,** to vex; to annoy. **to speak —,** to state one's opinions freely; to speak clearly. **the outs,** persons out of (political) office. **ins and outs,** details (of a subject). [A.S. *ūt*.]

**out'-bond,** *adj.* (of a brick or stone) parallel to the face of a wall; opposite of **in'-bond,** *q.v.*

**out'-build-ing,** *n.* a building separate from, but in connection with, another; an out-house; tool-house, etc.

**out'-cast,** *n.* a person banished; an exile from home or country; a homeless

vagabond: *adj.* forsaken; forlorn; homeless; neglected. [contest.

**out-classed'**, *adj.* utterly beaten in a

**out'-come**, *n.* the result, or consequence.

**out'-crop**, *n.* a rock appearing at the surface of the ground: *v.* **(-cropped, -crop-ping)**, (of a layer of rock, or vein of metal) to appear at the surface.

**out'-cry**, *n.* (*pl.* **-cries**), a loud cry; a cry of alarm.

**out-do'** (**-did'**, **-do'-ing**), *v.* to surpass; to excel. **to — oneself**, to surpass one's own previous efforts, or supposed abilities.

**out'-door**, *adj.* (of employment, amusements, exercise) done in the open air; (of paupers) not lodged in a workhouse, or poor-house. **out'-doors**, *adv.* **out-door relief**, alms given out of the rates to persons living at home.

**out'-er**, *adj.* on the outside; farther from the centre: *n.* the part of a rifle-target beyond the rings which are round the bull's-eye; a shot hitting this part. **out'-er-most**, *adj.* farthest from the centre. **outer bar**, barristers who are not King's Counsel. [A.S. *ūterra*, comparative of *ūt*, out.]

**out'-fit**, *n.* a complete supply of necessary articles: *v.* (**-fit-ted, -fit-ting**), to equip. **out'-fit-ter**, *n.* one who supplies outfits of any kind, or for any purpose.

**out'-go**, *n.* outlay (of money); expenditure. **out'-go-ing**, *n.* a going out; (*usu.* in *pl.*) outlay (of money): *adj.* leaving.

**out—Her'-od (-ed, -ing)**, *v.* (in the phrase **to out—Herod Herod**) to act with great extravagance; to exceed in wickedness. [In allusion to the acting of the part of King Herod as a cruel tyrant, in old mystery plays.]

**out'-ing**, *n.* a going out; an excursion.

**out'-land-er**, *n.* a foreigner; an alien; a stranger. **out-land'-ish**, *adj.* foreign; very strange; (of places) out-of-the-way; dull.

**out'-law**, *n.* one who has forfeited the protection of the law; a lawless person: *v.* **(-lawed, -law-ing)**. **out'-law-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* state of being an —.

**out'-lay**, *n.* that which is *laid*, or paid out.

**out'-line**, *n.* a bounding line; a sketch in which the drawing produced is not shaded; a general account or description: *v.* **(-lined, -lin-ing)**, to give a sketch of (in lines, or words). [prospects.

**out'-look**, *n.* a view; (*fig.*) one's future

**out'-ly-ing**, *adj.* lying away from the main body; distant.

**out-ma-nœu'-vre** (*-noo'-*, *or -nū'-*), **(-vred, -vring)**, *v.* to surpass (an enemy, rival, etc.) in manœuvre or stratagem.

**out—of—the—way**, *adj.* (of places) distant from frequented roads; unusual.

**out—patient**, *n.* one who receives treatment at a hospital or dispensary without being an inmate.

**out—pensioner**, *n.* a pensioner who does not reside in an almshouse.

**out'-post**, *n.* a military station away from the main body of an army; soldiers occupying it.

**out'-put**, *n.* product (of minerals, manufactured articles, etc.); electric power of a dynamo (*q.v.*).

**out'-rage**, *n.* an act of violence: *v.* **(-raged, -ra-ging)**, to do violence; to offend grossly against (public opinion, etc.). **out-ra'-geous** (*-jus*), *adj.* very violent; excessive.

***ou-trance'*** (*oo-trâńs'*), [F.] the extreme end. *See* ***à outrance.***

***ou-tré*** (*oo-trā'*), [F.] exaggerated; carried to excess.

**out—relief.** *See* **outdoor—relief.**

**out-ride'** (**-rode'**, **-rid'-den**, **-ri'-ding**), *v.* to ride faster than; to ride beyond. **out'-ri-der**, *n.* a servant on horseback who rides either beside, or in advance of, a carriage.

**out'-rig-ger**, *n.* a spar for extending a sail; an iron bracket, with rowlock, fixed outside a boat; a light racing-boat so equipped.

**out-side'**, *n.* the outer side; the external surface: *adj.* **out-si'-der**, *n.* one who does not belong to a party or company; a horse not expected to win a race.

**out'-skirts**, *n. pl.* suburbs of a town.

**out-span'** (**-spanned'**, **-span'-ning**), *v.* (in S. Africa) to unyoke (draught oxen) from a wagon; to encamp. [D. *uit*, out + *spannen*, to put horses to.]

**out-spo'-ken**, *adj.* free of speech; (of opinions, etc.) expressed plainly and boldly.

**out-stand'-ing**, *adj.* (of debts or accounts) still unpaid or unsettled; prominent.

**out-strip'** (**-stripped'**, **-strip'-ping**), *v.* to go faster than; to leave behind.

**out-vie'** (*-vī'*), (**-vied'**, **-vy'-ing**), *v.* to excel, or surpass.

**out-weigh'** (*-wā'*), (**-weighed'**, **-weigh'-**

ing), *v.* to weigh more than; to be more important, or have more influence, than.

**out-wit'** (**-wit'-ted, -wit'-ting**), *v.* to be too clever for (an opponent); to cheat.

**out'-work,** *n.* a fortification in (or beyond) the ditch of the main fort.

**ou'-zel** (less correctly **ousel**) (*oo'-zl*), *n.* a kind of thrush. [A.S. *ōsle.*]

**O.V.,** Old Version (of the Psalms).

**o'-va,** *n. pl.* of **o'-vum,** *q.v.*

**o'-val,** *adj.* egg-shaped: *n.* **the Oval,** a famous cricket ground at Kennington (London). [L. *ōvum,* an egg.]

**o'-va-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* the part of a female animal which contains the egg or eggs; the part of a plant which contains the seed. [L *ōvum,* an egg.]

**o'-vate,** *adj.* egg-shaped. [L. *ōvum,* an egg.]

**o'-vate,** *n.* an official member of the Welsh Eisteddfod (*q.v.*), but not a bard or a Druid. [W. *ofydd,* a literary man.]

**o-va'-tion,** *n.* a public reception with great applause. [F. <L. *ŏvātio,* a shouting.]

**ov'-en** (*uv'-*), *n.* a closed chamber (which can be highly heated) for cooking, baking, and other purposes. [A.S. *ofen.*]

**o'-ver** (in poetry, **o'er**), *prep.* above (in place, authority, etc.); more than (a certain number); concerning (a subject); beyond (a time): *adv.* on the surface; across; in excess; excessively; at an end: *n.* (at cricket) each period of the game in which five balls (sometimes six) are bowled: the bowling is then from the opposite wicket, and the fielders pass *over.* **all —,** in all parts. **all — with,** (of a person) in a hopeless state; dying. **over and above,** in addition to (expectation, etc.); besides. **not — and above,** not up to a standard; not to be trusted. **over seas,** to, or in, foreign lands. **overseas edition,** an edition of a newspaper for sending to the colonies, etc., containing much home news. **over the walnuts and the wine,** in after-dinner talk. **to make —,** (of property) to transfer to another. **to run —,** (of papers, a book, etc.) to gather their main contents rapidly. **to throw —,** to desert. **to win —,** to convert to one's own party, opinion, etc. [A.S. *ofer.*]

**o'-ver-all,** *n.* a large, outside dress (*esp.* for ladies); (in *pl.*) loose trousers (worn by workmen); waterproof leggings.

**o-ver-awe'** (**-awed', -aw'-ing**), *v.* to restrain, control, or repress by fear.

**o-ver-bear'-ing,** *adj.* haughty; domineering.

**o'-ver-board,** *adv.* out of a ship or boat. **to throw —,** (*fig.*) to abandon (a friend, project, etc.).

**over—capitalize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* (of a joint-stock company) to fix, or estimate, the capital needed at too high an amount; to sink more money in an undertaking than the actual profits have warranted.

**o-ver-cast',** *adj.* clouded over: *v.* (**-cast', -cast'-ing**), to darken; to sew over the raw edges of a fabric to prevent fraying.

**o-ver-come'** (**-came', -come', -com'-ing**), *v.* to conquer.

**o-ver-do'** (**-did', -done', -do'-ing**), *v.* to do too much. **to be overdone,** to be exhausted; (of meat) to be spoilt by too much cooking.

**o-ver-draw'** (**-drew', -drawn', -draw'-ing**), *v.* to make out a cheque for a larger sum than one's deposit at a bank. **o'-ver-draft,** *n.* the act of overdrawing; the amount by which a cheque exceeds the banking account.

**o-ver-dress'** (**-dressed', -dress'-ing**), *v.* to dress with too much display or ornament. **o'-ver-dress,** *n.* an outer dress (*esp.* one worn over another).

**o-ver-due',** *adj.* (of a ship, train, etc.) due some time ago; (of a bill or debt) not paid at the right time.

**over—exposure,** *n.* (in photography) too long exposure of the sensitive plate, resulting in too little contrast between light and shadow.

**o-ver-flow'** (**-flowed', -flow'-ing**), *v.* to flow over or out; to flood. **o'-ver-flow,** *n.* **overflow meeting,** one arranged for the people who cannot get entrance into the main meeting.

**o-ver-haul'** (**-hauled', -haul'-ing**), *v.* to examine thoroughly (*esp.* for defects and mistakes); to overtake (a ship); to pursue, and gradually gain on (a ship).

**o'-ver-head,** *adj.* placed above: *adv.* **overhead conductor,** apparatus (raised on standards above the roadway) conveying an electric current from a power-station (*q.v.*), and, by means of an **overhead feeder,** supplying the motive-power to a tram-car, etc.

**o'-ver-land,** *adj.* across the land. **overland route,** one partly across land, as

from England to India, by way of Brindisi and the Isthmus of Suez, or across the United States or Canada, when going from Britain to the Pacific.

**o-ver-lap'** (**-lapped'**, **-lap'-ping**) *v.* to extend so as partly to cover (a neighbouring object).

**o-ver-lay'** (**-laid'**, **-lay'-ing**), *v.* to lay, or spread, over; to cover. **o'-ver-lay,** *n.* paper put on a printing-press for the production of heavier impressions; a table-cloth put on a larger one.

**o-ver-lie'** (**-lay'**, **-lain'**, **-ly'-ing**), *v.* to lie upon; to smother (an infant) by lying upon it in one's sleep. [NOTE:— **overlay** is often mistakenly used in this sense.]

**o-ver-load'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to load too much. **o'-ver-load,** *n.* (in an electric motor) such an excess of work as prevents the motor from working to the best advantage, or so great as to damage it by over-heating.

**o-ver-look'** (**-looked'**, **-look'-ing**), *v.* to be raised above (giving a view of); not to notice; to forgive; to inspect. **o-ver-look'-er,** *n.* an inspector; a foreman.

**o'-ver-lord,** *n.* a lord over other lords; a (feudal) superior: *v.* (**-ed**, **-ing**), to domineer over.

**o-ver-man'** (**-manned'**, **-man'-ning**), *v.* to provide with more men than are wanted. **o'-ver-man,** *n.* a foreman (*esp.* in a coal-pit).

**o'-ver-man-tel,** *n.* a piece of ornamental cabinet-work, frequently forming a frame, and often with a mirror, placed above a mantelpiece.

**o'-ver-plus,** *n.* what remains over, after all needs are supplied.

**over-production,** *n.* the producing of things for sale (*esp.* manufactured goods) in greater quantity than there is demand for.

**o'-ver-proof,** *adj.* (of spirits) containing more alcohol than the standard, called proof spirit (*q.v.*), which contains 57 % of absolute alcohol.

**o-ver-rate'** (**-ra'-ted**, **-ra'-ting**), *v.* to estimate too highly, or above the real value.

**o-ver-reach'** (**-reached'**, **-reach'-ing**), *v.* to reach too far; to deceive; to cheat; to get an advantage over.

**o-ver-ride'** (**-rode'**, **-rid'-den**, **-ri'-ding**), *v.* to ride over; to trample down; to set at naught (a law, custom, etc.). **to — one's commission,** to do one's appointed work (of government, etc.) with unnecessary harshness; to go beyond one's lawful powers.

**o-ver-rule'** (**-ruled'**, **-ru'-ling**), *v.* to control; to set aside (a plea, previous decision, etc.).

**o-ver-run'** (**-ran'**, **-run'**, **-run'-ning**), *v.* to run, or spread over; to take possession of (a country). **to overrun the constable,** to get into debt; to talk without knowledge.

**o-ver-see'** (**-saw'**, **-seen'**, **-see'-ing**), *v.* to superintend. **o'-ver-se-er,** *n.* a superintendent. **o'-ver-sight,** *n.* superintendence; a mistake. **overseers of the poor,** officers of local authorities who levy poor-rates.

**o-ver-shad'-ow** (**-owed**, **-ow-ing**), *v.* to cast a shadow over; to shelter; to cause to seem less important.

**o'-ver-shot,** *adj.* (of a water-wheel) driven by water which shoots (*i.e.*, falls) on to the wheel from above: *n.* the stream of water which drives such a wheel.

**o'-ver-slip,** *n.* a close-fitting underbodice, *usu.* sleeveless.

**o'-ver-strung,** *adj.* (of nerves or feelings) highly strained, under sorrow, trouble, excitement, etc.; having a very sensitive temperament; (of a piano) having the strings arranged in two (or three) sets across each other (obliquely) in order to save space.

**o'-vert,** *adj.* open to view; public. **overt act,** a criminal *act* (as distinguished from intention or threats). [F. *ouvert*, opened < L. *apĕrio*, I open.]

**o-ver-take'** (**-took'**, **-ta'-ken**, **-ta'-king**), *v.* to come up with; to follow and catch.

**o-ver-throw'** (**-threw'**, **-thrown'**, **-throw'-ing**), *v.* to throw over; to overcome; to ruin. **o'-ver-throw,** *n.* defeat; ruin.

**o'-ver-time,** *n.* time during which work is carried on outside the regular hours. **overtime pay,** wages for this (usually at higher rate than for ordinary hours).

**o'-ver-ture,** *n.* a beginning; some suggestion offered for consideration, acceptation, or rejection; a proposal; an introductory piece of instrumental music. [F. < root of **overt.**]

**o'-ver-wear** (*-wār*), *n.* great coats, mackintoshes, etc. (worn over other clothing).

**o-ver-ween'-ing,** *adj.* thinking too highly

of oneself; vain; conceited. [over+A.S. *wēn*, thought.]

**o-ver-whelm'** (*-hwelm'*), **(-whelmed', -whelm'-ing)**, *v.* to swallow up (as with a flood); to overpower (as with grief, etc).

**o'-ver-wrought**, *adj.* worked to excess; exhausted by too much work; over-excited.

**o-vip'-a-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* producing eggs. [L. *ōvum*, an egg+*părio*, I bring forth.]

**o'-vum**, *n.* (*pl.* **o'-va**), an egg (*esp.* when of small size, as of fishes). [L.]

**owe** (*ō*), **(owed, ow'-ing)**, *v.* to have to pay; to be in debt to. **ow'-ing**, *adj.* attributable (to); due. [A.S. *āgan*, to possess.]

**own** (*ōn*), **(owned, own'-ing)**, *v.* to possess: *adj.* belonging to (some one). **own'-er**, *n.* one who owns. **own'-er-ship**, *n.* the condition of being an owner; possession. **own brother (to)**, so like, as to be undoubtedly brother. [A.S. *āgen*, (one's) own.]

**own (owned, own'-ing)**, *v.* to acknowledge. **to — up**, to make a confession. [A.S. *unnan*, to give.]

**ox-al'-ic** (not *-ā'-lĭk*), *adj.* of, derived from, or like, the **ox-a'-lis**, or wood-sorrel. **oxalic acid**, a highly poisonous and intensely sour acid, commonly known as "salts of lemon," used in calico-printing, dyeing, bleaching, etc. [F.<L.<Gr. *oxus*, sharp, sour.]

**ox'-ide** (*-īd*), *n.* a compound of oxygen with some other element. **ox-i-da'-tion** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* the act of combining with oxygen. **ox'-i-dize** (*-ĭ-dīz*), **(-dized, -di-zing)**, *v.* to combine, or cause to combine, with oxygen. **oxidized silver**, silver darkened with a sulphide. [<root of **oxygen.**]

**ox'-lip**, *n.* a kind of primrose. [A.S.]

**Ox'-on.**, abbreviation of ***Ox-o-ni-en'-sis***, [L.] of Oxford; Oxfordshire (no full stop in this use); signature of the Bp. of Oxford (full stop in this use).

**Ox-o'-ni-an** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* an Oxford man; a student, or graduate, of Oxford University.

**ox'-y-gen** (*-ĭ-jĕn*), *n.* a gas forming the chief support of life, a chief element of air and water: it was once thought to be a necessary constituent of acids, hence the name. [Gr. *oxus*, sharp+*gennaō*, I produce.]

**ox-y-hy'-dro-gen** (*-ĭ-hī'-drō-jĕn*), *adj.* pertaining to a mixture of the two gases oxygen and hydrogen: when the hydrogen is burnt in the oxygen, from suitable jets, an intense heat is produced, and, in the **oxyhydrogen lamp**, this flame causes a piece of lime to incandesce. [**oxygen+hydrogen.**]

**o'-yer**, *n.* a hearing (*i.e.*, a trial) of causes (in a court of law). **oyer and terminer**, a commission to a judge, or judges, to hold courts (as assizes, etc.) for the trial of offences. [O.F.<L. *audio*, I hear.]

**o'-yez!** or **-yes!** *int.* hear ye!: a public crier's call for silence and attention. [O.F.<L. *audio*, I hear.]

**oy'-ster**, *n.* a common edible shell-fish. **oyster-bed, -farm, -field,** or **-park**, *ns.* a place where oysters are bred. **oyster-patty**, *n.* (*pl.* **-patties**), a small pie containing oysters. [O.F.<L.<Gr. *ostrĕon.*]

**oz.**, ounce, *q.v.* The *pl.* **ozs.** is not much used now. [The **z** stands for an old mark of contraction.]

**o'-zone**, *n.* a powerful form of oxygen which is very healthful, and is distinguished by its peculiar smell. [Gr. *ŏzō*, smelling.]

## P

**P**, sixteenth letter of the alphabet; (*chem.*) phosphorus; (with full stop) prompt; prompter's or left side of a stage.

**p.**, page (*pl.* **pp.**, only one full stop); pint; (in *mus.*) ***p.***, *piano*, [I.] softly (***pp.***, *pianissimo*, very softly).

**Pa.**, Pennsylvania (U.S.A.).

**pab'-u-lum**, *n.* food. **mental —**, instruction; books, etc. [L.<*pasco*, I feed.]

**pace** (*pās*), *n.* a stride or step; rate of movement: *v.* **(paced, pa'-cing)**, to step; to walk; to regulate speed (in racing, etc.). **thorough-paced**, *adj.* complete (*esp.* in badness). **to go the —**, to live extravagantly. **to keep — with**, to progress as fast as. **to set the —**, to set an example of rate of movement or progress. [F. *pas*<L. *passus*, a step.]

***pa'-ce*** (*pā'-sē*), [L.] *lit.* with peace; (followed by a person's name) politely contradicting; with the permission (of).

**pa'-cha**, less correct for **pasha** (*q.v.*).

**pach'-y-derm** (*pak'-ĭ-dĕrm*), *n.* a thick-skinned, hoofed quadruped, which does not chew the cud. **pach-y-derm'-a-tous** (*-ă-tus*), *adj.* thick-skinned; dull; not sensitive to rebuff, ridicule, or abuse. [Gr. *pachūs*, thick+*derma*, skin.]

**pa-cif'-ic** (*pă-sif'-*), *adj.* peaceful; mild; (with capital) denoting the ocean between America and Asia. **pac'-i-fy** (*pas'-ĭ-fī*, not *pā'-*), **(-fied, -fy-ing)**, *v.* to make peaceful; to calm; to still. **pa-ci-fi-ca'-tion** (*-fĭ-kā'-*), *n.* the act of making peace. [L. *pax*, *pācis*, peace +*făcio*, I make.]

**pack**, *n.* a bundle; a parcel; a set (as of playing cards); a collection (of hounds, wolves, etc.): *v.* **(packed, pack'-ing)**, to fill (a trunk, etc.) with goods; to wrap (goods) up; to stow away; to crowd together. **pack'-age**, *n.* a small bundle. **pack'-et**, *n.* a small parcel or pack; a mail-steamer: *v.* **(-et-ed, -et-ing)**, to wrap up in small parcels. **pack–horse**, *n.* one that bears burdens. **pack–ice**, *n.* a large collection of floating masses of ice. **pack–man**, *n.* a man who carries a pack, or bundle of goods, from house to house for sale; a pedlar; a tally-man. **pack–saddle**, *n.* a saddle to put packs on. **pack–thread**, *n.* strong thread used in sewing up a bundle or bale. **pack–twine**, *n.* thin twine used for tying up a package. **to pack a jury, meeting**, etc., to fill it with persons of the same opinions or prejudices on some subject, so that a desired decision or result may be obtained. **to pack off**, to hurry away; to send away hurriedly. [M.E. *pak*.]

**pact**, or **pac'-tion** (*-shŭn*), *n.* a contract; a bargain, or agreement. [L. *pactum*, an agreement.]

**pad**, *n.* a soft cushion; a saddle; sheets for writing or blotting; the soft under-part of the foot of the fox and some other animals: *v.* **(pad'-ded, pad'-ding)**, to stuff with anything soft; to fill up (a book, newspaper-article, etc.) with needless words. **pad'-ding**, *n.* stuffing. [?]

**pad**, or **foot–pad**, *n.* a thief on the high-road. [?]

**pad'-dle** **(-dled, -dling)**, *v.* to dabble with the feet in water; to row with a paddle: *n.* a broad, short oar; the blade of an oar; a short oar with a blade at each end; a wheel (called a **paddle-wheel**) with boards on the circumference for propelling steam-vessels. **to — one's own canoe**, to be self-reliant; to mind one's own business. [?]

**pad'-dock** (*-dok*), *n.* a toad. **paddock–stool**, *n.* a toad-stool. [M.E. *paddok*.]

**pad'-dock** (*-dok*), *n.* a small field under pasture near a house, *esp.* for horses; an enclosure for race-horses. [A.S. *pearroc*, park.]

**pad'-dy** (*-dī*), *n.* rice in the husk. **pad-dy–field**, *n.* a field where rice is grown. [Malay.]

**pa'-di-shah** (*pâ'-dĭ-*), *n.* the Sultan, or Shah; a Turkish name for European sovereigns also. [P. *pād*, master+ *shāh*, king.]

**pad'-lock**, *n.* a detachable lock with a semicircular link or bow fastened after being passed through a ring, etc. [< *pad*, in sense of "basket"+**lock.**]

**pa'-dre** (*pâ'-drā*), *n.* father; a name for a priest in Spain, South America, etc.; an army-chaplain. [Sp.]

**pa-dro'-ne** (*-nā*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nes,** or **-ni** [*-nē*]), a patron; a protector; a man who imports and controls the earnings of Italian labourers, street-musicians, etc., or hires out hand-organs. [I. <L. *pāter*, father.]

**pæ'-an** (*pē'-*), *n.* a hymn to Apollo; a song of triumph, joy, praise, or thanksgiving. [L. <Gr. *Paian*, an epithet of Apollo, the god of music and song.]

**pæ-di-at'-rics** (*pē-dĭ-*), *n. pl.* that department of medical science which relates to the care of children and the treatment of their diseases. [Gr. *pais*, a boy +*iāomai*, I heal.]

**pa'-gan**, *n.* a heathen; one who is not a Christian: *adj.* **pa'-gan-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the religious beliefs and practices of pagans. [L. *pāgānus*, a countryman, rustic: Christianity was first established in the *towns* of the Roman Empire.]

**page**, *n.* a boy attendant. [F. <L.L. *pagius*, a servant, a peasant.]

**page**, *n.* one side of the leaf of a book. **the — of history**, historical records. **the sacred —**, the Bible. [F. <L. L. *pāgĭna* <*pango*, I fix.]

**pag'-eant** (*păj'-ănt* or *pā'-jănt*, not *paj'-ĭ-ant*), *n.* a spectacle; a grand show; a representation, in various episodes, and by accurately costumed performers, of the history of a city, institution, etc. **pag'-eant-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* stately or pompous display. [L.L. *pāgĭna*, a stage.]

**pag'-in-ate** (*păj'-ĭn-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting)**, *v.* to number (pages of a book or manuscript). **pag-in-a'-tion** (*pāj-in-*), *n.* [L. *pāgĭna*, page.]

**pa-go'-da**, *n.* a temple or sacred tower; an idol-house (in India, Persia, or China). [P.]

**pail,** *n.* an open vessel for liquids. **pail-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**), as much as a pail holds. [O.F.<L. *pătella*, a little pan.]

**pail-lasse'** (*păl-yăs'*), *n.* the French form of **pal'-liasse** (*q.v.*).

***pail-lette'*** (*pă-lyet'*), *n.* [F.] a piece of coloured foil (metal) or glass sewed, for ornament, to a dress; one of a bunch of spangles; any ornament of a round shape sewn on a lady's dress as a trimming.

**pain** (*pān*), *n.* bodily or mental suffering; *pl.* care or trouble (in doing anything): *v.* **(pained, pain'-ing),** to cause pain or grief to. **pain'-ful,** *adj.* distressing; toilsome; requiring labour, care, or pains. **pains'-ta-king,** *adj.* giving oneself pains or trouble in doing anything. **on** (or **under**) **— of,** with threat of punishment. [F.<L. *pœna*, punishment, pain.]

**paint,** *n.* a colouring substance; rouge: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to put paint on (with brush); to make a painted picture; to depict in words. **paint'-er,** *n.* one who —. **paint'-ing,** *n.* a painted picture. **painted glass,** stained glass (for windows, etc.). **painter's colic,** lead colic. **painter-stainer,** *n.* one who makes drawings of, and paints, all sorts of coats of arms. **luminous —,** sulphide of calcium, which shines in the dark, and is used on match-holders, etc. [O.F.<L. *pingo*, I paint.]

**paint'-er,** *n.* a rope used to fasten a boat. **to cut one's —,** to quit a business; to send one off; to defeat one's designs. [F.<L. *panthēr*, a hunting net<Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all+*thēr*, animal.]

**pair** (*pār*), *n.* two similar things; a couple: *v.* **(paired, pair'-ing),** to make a couple of; to match; (in Parliament) to arrange, with one of the opposite political party, not to vote. **a — of dittos,** trousers. **to — off,** to separate in couples. ***au pair*** (*ō pār*), [F.] on an equality; not behindhand; with board and lodgings, but no salary. [F.<L. *pār*, equal.]

† **pal,** *n.* a chum; a mate. [Gipsy.]

**pal'-ace** (*-as*), *n.* a grand house (*esp.* for a king, queen, or bishop); a royal residence. **pa-la'-tial** (*-lā'-shal*), *adj.* of, or like, a —; magnificent. **palace car,** a railway carriage fitted up in luxurious style. **Crystal Palace,** a building (largely of glass) at Sydenham, London, for popular entertainments, etc. [F.< L. *Palatium*, the residence of the Roman Emperor Augustus on the *Palatine Hill.*]

**pal'-a-din,** *n.* one of the twelve peers or champions of Charlemagne (Emperor of the Romans, *d.* 814); hence, a hero of great prowess; a knight-errant; a champion. [F.<root of **palace.**]

**pal-æ-,** or **pal-æ-o-** (*păl-ĭ-*), a *pref.* signifying ancient. [Note:—All words beginning with this prefix may also be spelt **pale-,** and the pronunciation is then usually *pā-lĭ-*, but not necessarily so.] [Gr. *palaios*, ancient.]

**pal-æ-og'-ra-phy** (*păl-ĭ-og'-ră-fĭ* or *pā-lĭ-*), *n.* ancient writings and modes of writing; the art of deciphering ancient writings. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient+*graphō*, I write.]

**pal-æ-o-lith'-ic** (*păl-ĭ-*), *adj.* relating to the earlier Stone Age (prehistoric times). **pal'-æ-o-lith,** *n.* a roughly-chipped, stone implement (axe, arrow-head, etc.). [Gr. *palaios*, ancient+*lithos*, stone.]

**pal-æ-on-tol'-o-gy** (*-ĭ-on-tol'-o-jĭ*), *n.* the science of ancient life on the earth; the study of fossils. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient +*onta*, beings+*lŏgos*, a discourse.]

**pal-an-quin'** (*-kēn'*), or **-keen',** *n.* a light, covered conveyance (in India and China) borne on the shoulders of men. [Po.<Sa. *palyanka*, a bed.]

**pal'-ate** (*-at*), *n.* the roof of the mouth; the sense of taste; relish; mental liking. **pal'-a-ta-ble** (*-tă-bl*), *adj.* agreeable to the taste; acceptable. **pal'-a-tal,** *adj.* relating to the palate: *n.* a sound produced by the aid of the palate (as *j* and *sh*). **cleft palate,** a defect in the roof of the mouth, which interferes with speech, and is often present from birth. [F.<L. *palātum*, the palate.]

**pa-la'-tial.** *See* **palace.**

**pal'-a-tine,** *adj.* relating to a palace (said *esp.* of officers of a royal household): *n.* a nobleman possessing royal privileges, who exercised the full rights and powers of a king. **pa-lat'-i-nate** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* office or rank of a palatine; a province governed by a palatine, or **Count Palatine. County palatine,** a county (as Durham) in which a count formerly had kingly power. [<root of **palace.**]

**pa-la'-ver** (*-lă'-*), *n.* idle talk; a conference: *v.* **(-vered, -ver-ing),** to con-

fer; to flatter. [Po.<L.L. *parabŏla*, speech.]

**pale,** *adj.* of faint, whitish colour; light in colour; dim; wan: *v.* (**paled, pa'-ling**), to make, or become, —; to become of little importance. **pale'-ness,** *n.* **pa'-lish,** *adj.* somewhat pale. [L. *pallĭdus*, pale.]

**pale,** *n.* a pointed stake; a fence; an enclosure. **pa'-ling,** *n.* a fence of pales. **the English —,** a part of Ireland, to which English rule was formerly confined. [F.<L. *pālus*, a stake.]

**pal'-e-tot** (*-tō*, not *-tŏt*, or *pal'-tō*), *n.* a loose jacket, or overcoat. [F.]

**pal'-ette** (*-et*), *n.* the board (sometimes with hole for thumb) on which a painter mixes his colours. [F.<I.<L. *pāla*, a spade, shovel]

**pal'-frey** (*păl'-frĭ*, or *păl'-*), *n.* a saddle-horse, *esp.* for a lady. [F.<L.L. *paraverēdus*, an extra post-horse.]

**pal'-imp-sest,** *n.* a parchment from which the former writing has been rubbed out; the new writing on it. [Gr. *palimpsēston* < *pălin*, again + *psēstos*, scraped, rubbed.]

**pal'-in-drome,** *n.* a word, verse, or sentence that reads the same forwards or backwards (as *madam, Hannah*, etc.). [Gr. *pălin*, again + *drŏmos*, a running.]

**Pa'-li** (*pă'-lĭ*), *n.* the sacred language of the Buddhists, allied to Sanscrit. [Hind.]

**pal-in-gen'-e-sis** (*-jĕn'-*), *n.* a new birth; the change from one form to another (in insect-life); metamorphosis. **pal-in-ge-ne'-si-a** (*-sĭ-*), *n.* same as —. **pal-in-ge-net'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *pălin*, again + *gĕnĕsis*, birth.]

**pal-i-sade'** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a fence of stakes (for enclosure, fortification, etc.): *v.* (**-sa'-ded, -sa'-ding**), to fence in with a —. [F.< root of **pale** (a stake).]

**pall** (*păl*), *n.* a cloak, or mantle (*esp.* one put on the sovereign at his coronation); the black, purple, or white cloth covering of a coffin; a cloth spread upon the altar; a cover for a chalice; an ecclesiastical robe. **pall-bearer,** *n.* one who attends the coffin at a funeral to hold up the edges and corners of the pall. [L. *pallĭum*, a cloak.]

**pall** (*păl*), (**palled, pall'-ing**), *v.* to lose strength, spirit, taste, or interest. [Contraction of **appal.**]

**Pal-la'-di-an** (*-lā'-dĭ-*), *adj.* denoting the ornamental style of architecture introduced by Andrea *Palladio* (1518-80), a famous Italian architect.

**pal-la'-di-um** (*-lā'-dĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-a**), a statue of the goddess *Pallas* (Minerva) on which the safety of the city of Troy depended; any important safeguard or protection; the name of a rare metal. **Pal-la'-di-an,** *adj.* pertaining to the goddess Pallas. [L.<Gr. *Palladion*, statue of Pallas.]

**pal'-let,** *n.* a straw bed, or mattress; a small, poor, or mean bed or couch. [F. *paillet*, heap of straw.]

**pal'-let,** *n.* a tool used by potters for shaping their wares; a flat brush for spreading gold-leaf; a kind of catch, connected with the pendulum of a clock, or with a watch balance, which checks the motion of the escapement; a valve for regulating the supply of wind to certain pipes in an organ. [F.< root of **palette.**]

**pal'-liasse** (*păl'-yăs*), *n.* an under-mattress, *usu.* stuffed with straw, or similar material. [F. *paillasse* < *paille*, straw.]

**pal'-li-ate** (*-lĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to cloke; to find excuses for; to relieve or ease (pain). **pal-li-a'-tion,** *n.* **pal'-li-a-tive** (*-lĭ-ă-tiv*), *adj.* serving to excuse, or ease: *n.* [L. *pallĭum*, a cloak.]

**pal'-lid,** *adj.* pale; wanting in colour. **pal'-lor,** or **pal-lid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* paleness. [L. *pallĭdus*, pale.]

**pal'-li-um** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-li-a**), the principal outer garment of the ancient Greeks; a scarf-like vestment of white wool, with black crosses embroidered on it, worn on some occasions by the Pope: also conferred by him on Archbishops. [L. *pallĭum*, a cloak.]

**pall-mall'** (*pel-mel'*), *n.* an old game in which a ball was driven through a ring with a mallet. **Pall Mall,** a famous street in the west of London (in or near which the game used to be played). [<I. *palla*, ball + *maglio*, a mallet.]

**palm** (*pám*), *n.* the inner surface of the hand; a measure equal to the breadth of the hand: *v.* (**palmed, palm'-ing**), (with *off*) to pass off deceitfully; to conceal in the palm of the hand. **pal'-mate,** or **pal'-ma-ted,** *adj.* shaped like the palm of the hand; web-footed. **pal'-mi-ped** (*-mĭ-*), *adj.* web-footed: *n.* a swimming-bird. **pal'-mist** (*pal'-* or *pă'-*), *n.* a professor of **pal'-mis-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* the (supposed) art of telling

fortunes, or characters, by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand. **oil of palms,** or **palm-oil,** *n.* a bribe, or "tip." **to gild** (or **grease,** or **oil**) **one's palm,** to bribe; to give money to. **to have an itching palm,** to be on the lookout for "tips"; to be open to bribery. [F. <L. *palma*, the palm of the hand.]

**palm** (*pâm*), *n.* a tree, mainly tropical (as the date-palm, cocoanut-palm, etc.); a sign of victory; triumph, or victory; a substitute for the palm (*esp.* the willow) used on Palm Sunday. **pal'-ma-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* worthy of receiving the palm of victory; principal. **pal'-ma-tin** (less correctly **-tine**), *n.* a white fat obtained from palm-oil and many other fats. **palm'-er,** *n.* a pilgrim from the Holy Land, carrying a branch of palm. **palmer-worm,** *n.* a hairy kind of caterpillar. **pal-met'-to,** *n.* a fan-leafed palm, *esp.* the cabbage-palm of south-eastern U.S. **palm'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* flourishing. **pal-my'-ra,** *n.* a palm-tree common in India. **palm-butter,** *n.* palm-oil in a solid state. **palm-house,** *n.* a glass-house (conservatory) for growing palms and other tropical plants. **palm-kernel,** *n.* the eatable kernel of the fruit of the oil-palm. **palm-oil,** *n.* a fat obtained from the oil-palm of Western Africa. **Palm Sunday,** the Sunday before Easter, on which is commemorated the triumphal entry of Jesus Christ into Jerusalem, when the multitude spread palm-branches in his way (*John* xii. 13). **palm-wine,** *n.* the fermented sap of certain palm trees. **Pal'-ma-Chris'-ti,** the castor-oil plant. **to bear the —,** to have the pre-eminence. [L. *palma*, a palm-tree.]

***pal'-mam qui mer'-u-it fer'-at,*** [L.] let him bear the palm who has deserved it.

**pal'-pa-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* plain to sight or touch; obvious; evident; apparent. **pal-pa-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **pal'-pa-bly,** *adj.* plainly; clearly. **pal'-pate** (**-pa-ted, -pa-ting**), *v.* to examine with the fingers. **pal-pa'-tion,** *n.* [F. <L. *palpo*, I touch]

**pal'-pi-tate** (*-pĭ-*), (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* (*esp.* of the heart) to beat rapidly; to flutter; to throb. **pal'-pi-tant,** *adj.* throbbing; quivering. **pal-pi-ta'-tion,** *n.* a violent beating of the heart; a trembling or quivering motion. [L. *palpĭto* <*palpo*, I touch, feel.]

**pal'-sy** (*päl'-zĭ*), *n.* paralysis: *v.* (**-sied, -sy-ing**), to afflict with palsy; to paralyze; to rob of power. **pal'-sied,** *adj.* paralyzed; deprived of action or energy; tottering. [Contracted from **paralysis.**]

**pal'-ter** (*päl'-*), (**-tered, -ter-ing**), *v.* to trifle; to talk or act deceitfully. **pal'-ter-er,** *n.* [<root of **paltry.**]

**pal'-try** (*päl'-trĭ*), *adj.* mean; worthless. [Scand. *paltor*, rags.]

**pal'-u-dal,** or **pa-lus'-tral,** *adj.* marshy. **paludal fever,** one caused by unwholesome marsh-air; ague. [L. *pălus, palūdis*, marsh.]

**pam'-pas** (*-păz*), *n. pl.* the vast treeless tracts south of the Amazon: north of the Amazon they are called "llanos." **pampas-grass,** *n.* a tall, reed-like, ornamental grass, bearing a panicle of silvery, silky plumes. **pam'-pe-an,** *adj.* **pam-pe'-ro** (*-pā'-rō*), *n.* a violent south-west wind of the pampas. [Peruvian *pampa*, a plain.]

**pam'-per** (**-pered, -per-ing**), *v.* to overfeed with rich food; to indulge excessively; to gratify to the full; to give way to a person's whims and fancies. [Low G. *pampen*, to cram.]

**pam'-phlet** (*-flet*), *n.* a small book of a few sheets of printed matter, stitched together, sometimes with paper cover (but not bound), *usu.* on some topic of the day. **pam-phlet-eer',** *n.* a writer of a —. **pam-phlet-eer'-ing,** *n.* the writing and issuing of pamphlets for the purpose of arousing public interest, or of guiding public opinion. [? L.L. *panfletus*, a little paper.]

**pan,** *n.* a shallow vessel of tin, iron, etc., used for domestic purposes; a vessel used for evaporating, or for separating gold from earth, etc. **pan'-cake,** *n.* a thin flat cake of batter fried in a pan (a kind of omelette). **pan'-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**). **a flash in the —,** something ineffective or insignificant. **to — out,** *v.* to yield gold (when gravel, etc., is washed in a pan); to yield good results; to work out as expected. [A.S. *panne*.]

**pan-,** *pref.* [Gr.] all.

**Pan,** *n.* (in Gr. mythology) the god of woodlands, fields, and flocks; the universal spirit of Nature. **Pan'-de-an** (or *-dē'-*), *adj.* **Pan-pipes** (less correctly

**Pan's-pipes**), *n.* a wind instrument of tubes of various lengths. [Gr.]

**pan-a-ce'-a** (*-sē'-*), *n.* a medicine to cure everything; a remedy for all diseases or ills. [Gr. < *pan-* + *ăkeŏmai*, I heal.]

**pa-nache'** (*pă-nash'*), *n.* a small plume of feathers worn as a head-dress. [F.]

**Pan-a-ma'** (*-ă-mâ'*) **hat,** one made from the leaves of a South American pine, or one made in imitation of it. [*Panama*, a region of Central America.]

**Pan-Anglican** (*-ang'-glĭ-kan*), *adj.* relating to the Church of England and churches in alliance with it in Scotland, Ireland, the British Colonies, and America. [**pan-** + **Anglican,** *q.v.*]

**pan'-cre-as** (*-krē-*), *n.* a fleshy gland of the body, situated immediately below and behind the stomach, which secretes the **pan-cre-at'-ic juice,** an important agent in digestion. **pan'-cre-a-tin,** *n.* the active principle of the pancreatic juice; a preparation extracted from the pancreas, and used to aid digestion. [L. < Gr. *pan-* + *kreas*, flesh.]

**pan'-dect,** *n.* a treatise containing the whole of any science; in *pl.* a summary (in 50 books) of Roman civil law, published in A.D. 533 by command of the Emperor Justinian. [F. < L. < Gr. *pan-* + *dechomai*, I receive.]

**pan-de-mo'-ni-um** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* the meeting-place of all demons; an uproarious or disorderly gathering; a frightful uproar. [Gr. *pan-* + *daimōn*, a demon.]

**pan'-der,** *n.* one who helps and encourages in evil habits, prejudices, etc.: *v.* **(-dered, -der-ing),** to help and encourage in evil habits, etc.; to be very subservient to another. [< *Pandărus*, the villain of Shakespeare's play *Troilus and Cressida*.]

**P. & O.,** Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

**Pan-do'-ra,** *n.* (in Gr. mythology) a beautiful woman, on whom the deities bestowed gifts at the request of Jupiter. **Pandora's box,** a box given to Pandora by Jupiter, containing all the ills of life: on its being opened by Pandora (some say by her husband) all the ills escaped to vex mankind; according to another version, the box contained all human blessings, which were dispersed and lost, excepting Hope. [Gr. *Pandōra*, the all-gifted one.]

**pane,** *n.* a plate of glass (*esp.* for a window); one side (of a spire, diamond, bolt-head, etc.); a panel or division. [F. *pan* < L. *pannus*, a cloth.]

**pan-e-gyr'-ic** (*-jĭr'-*), *n.* a speech or writing which bestows high praise upon some person, thing, act, or achievement. **pan-e-gyr'-ic (-al),** *adj.* **pan'-e-gyr-ist,** *n.* a praiser. **pan'-e-gyr-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to praise highly. [L. < Gr. *pan-* + *agŭris*, an assembly.]

**pan'-el,** *n.* a compartment of a door, etc.; an ornamental fabric in the skirt of a dress; a photograph, 4-in. by 8½-in.; a wooden tablet for oil-painting; a picture much longer than it is wide; a jury; a list of the jurors; a committee: *v.* **(-elled, -el-ling),** to form into, or adorn with, panels. [F. < L. *pannus*, a piece of cloth.]

***pa'-nem et cir-cen'-ses*** (*sĕr-sen'-sēz*), [L.] *lit.* bread and circus-shows, that is, food and entertainment.

**pang,** *n.* sudden and violent pain; great grief; bitter sorrow. [M.E. *pronge*.]

**pan'-ic,** *n.* sudden fright (*esp.* of a multitude, and without sufficient cause); (in commerce) general alarm caused by some unexpected financial failure, trade fluctuation, etc. **panic-monger,** *n.* one who tries to create a panic (in politics or commerce). **panic-stricken,** *adj.* affected with —. [Gr. *panĭkos*, of, or affected by, *Pan*, *q.v.*]

**pan'-i-cle** (*-kl*), *n.* a branching flower-cluster (as in the lilac, etc.). [L. *pānĭcŭla* < *pānus*, a thread wound round a bobbin.]

**Pan-is'-lam-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* *See* **Islam.**

**pan-jan'-drum,** *n.* a pompous pretender; one who gives himself grand airs. [A nonsense word.]

**panne** (*păn*), *adj.* of textile fabrics (as velvet, etc.) having a long, fine, soft nap: *n.* [F. *panne* < ?]

**pan'-ni-ers** (*-nĭ-*), *n. pl.* a pair of baskets slung across the back of a horse or ass. [F. *panier*, a basket < L. *pānis*, bread.]

**pan'-o-ply** (*-plĭ*), *n.* a complete suit of armour; a complete equipment. **pan'-o-plied** (*-plĭd*), *adj.* fully equipped. [Gr. *pan-* + *hopla*, arms.]

**pan-op'-ti-con** (*-tĭ-kon*), *n.* a prison so constructed that the inspector, without being seen, can see each of the prisoners at all times; an exhibition-room for novelties. [Gr. *pan-* + *optikos*, of, or for, sight.]

**pan-o-ra'-ma** (*-rá'-*), *n.* a picture giving a series of views; a very wide and complete view. **pan-o-ram'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *pan-*+*horăma* a view<*horaō*, I see.]

**Pan-slav'-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* a political movement for the union of the Slav nations (Russians, Poles, Bulgarians, etc.) under the leadership of Russia. [Gr. *pan-*+**Slav.**]

**pan'-sy** (*-zĭ*), (*pl.* **-sies**), a kind of violet; the heart's-ease. [F. *pensée.*]

**pant** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to breathe hard, quickly, or spasmodically; to gasp for breath; to have a strong desire (for). [F. *panteler*, to gasp.]

**pan-ta-loon',** *n.* (in pantomime) the old man associated with the clown; *pl.* **-loons',** a pair of trousers. [F. *pantalon* <I. *Pantaloni*, nickname for Venetians (whom the pantaloon *orig.* represented)]

**pan-tech'-ni-con** (*-tek'-nĭ-*), *n.* a place where articles of all (or many) kinds are sold; a warehouse for storing furniture. **pantechnicon van,** a large covered van used for the removal of furniture. [Gr. *pan-*+*technē*, art.]

**pan'-the-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the doctrine that God is everything, and that everything is God. **pan'-the-ist,** *n.* a believer in —. [Gr. *pan-*+*Theos*, God.]

**Pan'-the-on** (or *Pan-the'-*), *n.* a temple in ancient Rome dedicated to the worship of all the gods; (in Paris) a building to the memory of illustrious Frenchmen. **the British —,** Westminster Abbey. [Gr. *pantheion*<*pan-*+*theos*, a god.]

**pan'-ther,** *n.* the leopard (*q.v.*); the American puma. [F.<L.<Gr.*panthēr.*]

**pan'-tile** (*-tīl*), *n.* a roofing tile with a curved surface, so overlapping the adjoining ones as to form a channel for the water to run away. [**pan**+**tile.**]

**pan'-to-graph** (*-graf*), *n.* an apparatus for copying drawings, plans, diagrams, maps, etc., on any scale. **pan-to-graph'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all+*graphō*, I write.]

**pan'-to-mime,** *n.* an entertainment in dumb show (*esp.* in a theatre); a Christmas theatrical entertainment, representing a fairy-tale, etc., but with humorous allusions to events of the day; expression by gesture; rollicking fun. **pan-to-mim'-ic,** *adj.* [F.<L<Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all+*mīmos*, an imitation.]

**pan'-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-tries**), a storeroom or closet for provisions; a room for a butler (or a housemaid) where the plate, linen, etc., for the table are kept. [F. *paneterie*<L. *pānis*, bread.]

† **pants,** *n. pl.* a familiar contraction of **pantaloons,** *q.v.*; drawers worn by men and boys.

**pa-pa'** (*pa-pá'*, not *pap'-pă*), *n.* a father; the Pope of Rome; a bishop; a priest of the Greek Church. [F.<L. *pāpa*, a father.]

**pa'-pa-cy** (*pā'-pă-sĭ*), *n.* the office of Pope, or the tenure of his office; the succession of Popes; the R.C. Church. **pa'-pal,** *adj.* of the Pope. **pa'-pist,** *n.* a name for a Roman Catholic (*usu.* in an offensive sense). **pa-pis'-tic-al,** *adj.* [L.L. *papa*, bishop.]

**pa'-per,** *n.* a substance (made from rags, wood, etc.) used for writing or printing upon, etc.; a newspaper; an essay; a set of examination questions; in *pl.* letters, notes, etc.: *adj.* made of paper; existing only on paper: *v.* (**-pered, -per-ing**), to lay (hang) paper on (walls, etc.). **paper—chase,** *n.* a boys' game of "hare and hounds," in which the hares (*usu.* two) scatter pieces of paper to guide the hounds. **paper—hanger,** *n.* one who lays paper (called **paper—hangings**) on walls, etc. **paper—knife,** *n.* a blunt knife (often of bone, ivory, etc.) for cutting folded papers. **paper—money, —currency,** *ns.* money represented by printed or written —, as bank-notes, cheques, etc. **paper—pulp,** *n.* the materials pulped from which paper is afterwards made. **paper—stainer,** *n.* a maker of paper-hangings. **paper—weight,** *n.* a small (often ornamental) weight laid on loose papers to keep them together. **pa'-per-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* of, or like, paper; thin, or flimsy, in texture. **art paper,** paper coated with size, and certain mineral matters, to give a smooth surface for printing illustrations upon. **Chinese —,** a fine, soft paper made from rice straw or bamboo bark. **cream-laid —,** smooth paper, cream-like in colour, used for correspondence. **Japanese —,** a soft, silky, semi-transparent paper made from the bark of the paper-mulberry. **laid —,** paper with a ribbed appearance when held up to the light. **oiled —,** paper treated with oil, pure paraffin, etc., and so made semi-transparent and waterproof. **parchment —,**

an imitation of parchment, made by dipping plain — in dilute sulphuric acid: it is tough and almost waterproof. **plate —**, a superior kind of printing paper, for printing engravings upon. **sensitized —**, (in photography) paper prepared with chemicals for printing upon by the action of light. **State —**, an official document or publication on national affairs. **tracing —**, paper made semi-transparent, and used for copying designs, drawings, etc. **White Paper** (or **Book**), (parliamentary) a brief official publication on a public matter of recent enquiry. **wove —**, smooth paper made on flannel bands, and showing no wire-marks. [<**papyrus**, *q.v.*]

**pap-e-terie'** (*pap-ĕ-trē'*), *n.* a box for containing paper and writing materials; stationery. [F.]

**papier mâché** (*pap-yā' mâ-shā'*), *n.* paper-pulp, mixed with size, etc., and moulded into various articles and forms. [F. *lit.* chewed paper.]

**pa-pil'-la,** *n.* (*pl.* **-læ**) (*-lē*), a very slight elevation on the skin (as of the tongue, the finger-tips, etc.) in which the nerves terminate. **pap'-il-la-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* [L.]

**pa-poose'** (*-poos'*), *n.* the infant of a North American Indian. [Native word.]

**pap'-pus,** *n.* the downy substance on the seed-vessels of plants. **pap'-pous** (*-pus*), *adj.* [L.<Gr. *pappos*, the down of plants.]

**pa-py'-rus** (*-pī'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ri** [*-rī*]), a reed, formerly common in Egypt, from the pith of which the writing-material of the ancients was made. [L.<Gr. *papŭros*.]

**par,** *n.* the state of being equal. Stocks and shares are said to be **at par, above par,** or **below par,** when their actual values are equal to, above, or below their nominal values. **on a par,** equal. **par'-i-ty** (*păr'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* equality. [L. *pār*, equal.]

**para-,** *pref.* [Gr.] beside, near.

**par'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *n.* a narration which teaches a moral or religious lesson. **par-a-bol'-ic,** *adj.* like a parable; expressed in parables. [F.<L.<Gr. *parabŏlē*, comparison.]

**par-ab'-o-la,** *n.* a geometrical figure formed when a cone is cut by a plane parallel to its side; the curve made by a projectile. **par-a-bol'-ic,** *adj.* of, or resembling, a parabola. [L.<Gr.]

**par'-a-chute** (*-shoot*), *n.* an apparatus (like an enormous umbrella) for descending from a balloon; a parasol, or sunshade. **par'-a-chu-tist,** *n.* one who descends by means of a —. [F.<L. *păro*, I prepare+F. *chute*, a fall.]

**pa-rade'** (*pă-rād'*), *n.* display; an assembly of troops for exercise, inspection or review; a public walk: *v.* (**-ra'-ded, -ra'-ding**), to assemble, or march, in military order; to make a show of. [F.<L. *păro*, I prepare.]

**par'-a-digm** (*păr'-ă-dĭm*, or *-dīm*), *n.* a pattern; (in *gram.*) an example of the inflections of a noun, verb, etc. [Gr. *paradeigma*, a pattern<*para-*+*deiknumi*, I show.]

**par'-a-dise,** *n. orig.* a park and game-preserve (of an ancient Eastern king); the Garden of Eden; Heaven; any place of great beauty or happiness; a burial-place in a monastery, *esp.* the plat surrounded by the cloisters. **par-a-di-sa'-ic** (*-dĭ-sā'-*), *adj.* [L.<Gr. *paradeisos*, a park.]

**par'-a-dox,** *n.* a statement seemingly absurd and self-contradictory, but really true. **par-a-dox'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* having the nature of a paradox; contrary to common opinion; absurd. [F.<L.<Gr. *para-*+*dŏxa*, opinion.]

**par'-af-fin,** *n.* or **paraffin wax,** a white, semi-transparent, solid, waxy substance obtained by distillation from shale, coal-tar, petroleum, etc., and used for making candles, matches, etc. **paraffin—oil,** *n.* (or **kerosene**), any mineral oil distilled from shale, coal, petroleum, etc., used as an illuminant and lubricant [commonly, but wrongly, called "paraffin"]. [F.<L. *părum*, little+*affinis*, allied.]

**par'-a-gon,** *n.* a perfect pattern; a size of printing-type, not quite 4 lines to an inch. [F.<I., *cf.* Sp. *para con*, in comparison with.]

**par'-a-graph** (*-graf*), *n.* a section of a book, chapter, or writing, beginning on a fresh line, sometimes marked thus, ¶; a short newspaper article. [F.<L.L.<Gr. *para-*+*graphō*, I write.]

**Pará grass** (*pā-rā'*, incorrectly *pā'-rā*), a South American grass, used in paper-making; the fibres of a palm, used in making ropes and street-brooms. [<*Pará*, a State of Brazil.]

**par'-a-keet** (or **par'-ra-**), *n.* a kind of small parrot. [<F. *perroquet*.]

**par-a-leip'-sis** (*-līp-*), *n.* (in writing and

speech-making) a pretended omission of certain matters, in order to draw attention to them. [Gr. *para-*+*leipō*, I leave.]

**par'-al-lax,** *n.* an apparent change of the position of an object, due to change in the observer's position. **par-al-lac'-tic,** *adj.* [F.<Gr. *para-*+*allassō*, I change.]

**par'-al-lel,** *adj.* (of lines and planes) not meeting, however far produced; similar; tending to the same result: *n.* a line always at the same distance from another; a comparison; a line marking latitude: *v.* **(-lelled, -lel-ling),** to represent as, or to be, similar or of equal worth. **par'-al-lel-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* — position; great likeness. **par-al-lel'-o-gram,** *n.* a four-sided figure having the opposite sides parallel. **parallel bars,** a pair of fixed and parallel bars used for gymnastic exercises. **parallel ruler,** an instrument for drawing parallel lines. [Gr. *para-*+*allēlōn*, of one another.]

**par-al'-o-gism** (*-jizm*), *n.* false reasoning, though without intention to deceive. **par-a-lo-gis'-tic** (*-jĭs'-*), *adj.* [F.< L.L.<Gr. *para-*+*lŏgŏs*, discourse.]

**pa-ral'-y-sis** (*pă-răl'-ĭ-*), *n.* a nervous disease, causing loss of power to move, or to receive impressions; palsy; helplessness. **par'-a-lyse** (*-līz*), **(-lysed, -ly-sing),** *v.* to affect with —; to render powerless. **par-a-lyt'-ic** (*-lĭt'-*), *adj.*: *n.* one afflicted with —. [L.<Gr. *para-*+*luō*, I loosen.]

**pa-ra-mat'-ta,** *n.* a light dress-material woven from merino wool (*orig.* brought from *Paramatta*, New South Wales), and cotton.

**par'-a-mount,** *adj.* superior to all others; of supreme importance; chief. **the lord —,** the King. [O.F.]

**par'-a-pet,** *n.* a wall or rampart breast-high (in a fort, or on a bridge, tower, etc.). [I. *parapetto*<*parare*, to guard +*petto*, breast.]

**par'-aph** (*-af*), *n.* a flourish (with the pen) made after or under one's signature: *v.* **(-aphed, -aph-ing).** [A contraction of **paragraph.**]

**par-a-pher-na'-li-a** (*-fĕr-nā'-lĭ-ă*), *n. pl.* equipment; finery; ornaments; the clothes, jewels, etc., which are the personal property of a married woman. [L.L.<Gr. *para-*+*phĕrō*, I bear, bring.]

**par'-a-phrase** (*-frāz*), *n.* a free translation or rendering of a passage; a passage expressed in different words: *v.* **(-phrased, -phra-sing),** to express (the same sense) in different words. **par-a-phras'-tic** (*-fras'-*), *adj.* [Gr. *para-*+*phrazō*, I say.]

**par-a-se-le'-ne** (*-sĕ-lē'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-næ**) (*-nē*), a mock moon; a bright spot on a lunar halo. [Gr. *para-*+*sĕlēnē*, the moon.]

**par'-a-site,** *n.* one who lives at another's expense; a flatterer; an animal or plant living in, or on, another (called the *host*). **par-a-sit'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* **par-a-sit'-i-cide** (*-ĭ-sīd*), *n.* a means of killing parasites. **par'-a-si-tism** (*-sĭ-tizm*), *n.* the state of a parasite. [F.<L.<Gr. *para-*+*sītos*, food.]

**par-a-sol',** *n.* a small umbrella to shade the face from the sun. [F.<I. *parare*, to guard+*sole*, sun.] [forsooth!

***par-bleu!*** (*pâr-bluh'*), *int.* [F.] indeed!

**par'-boil (-boiled, -boil-ing),** *v.* to boil partially or slightly. [<**part**+**boil.**]

**par'-cel** (*-sl*), *n.* a small part, packet, or bundle: *v.* **(-celled, -cel-ling),** to make into a —; (with *out*) to divide into shares. **parcel-gilt,** *adj.* (of silver vessels) partly gilded, *esp.* on the inside. **par-cel-post** (not **parcel's,** nor **parcels-**), *n.* a branch of the Post Office, which deals with parcels. **part and —,** a necessary part. **parcel of rubbish!** all nonsense! [F. *parcelle*<*dim.* of L. *pars*, a part.]

**parch (parched, parch'-ing),** *v.* to dry up; to scorch; to become very dry. [?]

**parch'-ment,** *n.* the skin of a sheep or of a goat, prepared for writing on. **vegetable —,** an imitation parchment (paper treated with sulphuric acid). [F. <L.<Gr. *Pergămos*, a town of Asia Minor, where first made.]

**par'-close** (*-klōz*), or **per'-close,** *n.* a partition, screen, or railing (*esp.* in a church, inclosing a tomb, altar, etc.). [F.<L. *præclusus*, shut off.]

**pard,** *n.* the panther, or leopard. [L. *pardus*<Gr. *pardos*, which is a word of Eastern origin.]

**par-des-sus'** (*-sü'*), *n.* a light outer wrap or cloak, *esp.* for ladies. [F. *par-dessus*, over and above.]

**par'-don (-doned, -don-ing),** *v.* to forgive; to overlook (a fault): *n.* forgiveness. **par'-don-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* that can, or may, be forgiven. **par'-don-er,**

*n.* one who pardons or forgives; formerly, one licensed to sell papal pardons, or indulgences (*q.v.*). **pardon me!** excuse me! (a form of apology, or polite contradiction). [F.<L. *per*, through+*dōno*, I give.]

**pare (pared, par'-ing),** *v.* to cut thin slices; to cut off an outside part. **pa'-rer,** *n.* **pa'-ring,** *n.* a part pared off. [F.<L. *părō*, I prepare.]

**par-e-gor'-ic,** *adj.* relieving pain: *n.* a medicine (*esp.* tincture of opium) which relieves pain. [L.<Gr. *parēgorikos*, encouraging<*para-*+*agoreuō*, I address an assembly.]

**par'-ent** (*păr'-*), *n.* father or mother; a producing cause or agent. **par'-ent-age** (*păr'-*), *n.* birth; descent; origin; relation of parent to child. **pa-rent'-al** (*pă-*), *adj.* pertaining to, or belonging to, parents; tender; affectionate. [F.<L. *părens*, a parent.]

**pa-ren'-the-sis** (*pă-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**) (*-sēz*), a sentence (or part of one) inserted in another, but not *usu.* in grammatical connection with it; a pair of upright curves thus, ( ) enclosing this insertion. **par-en-thet'-ic(-al),** *adj.* like, or inserted as, a parenthesis; incidental. [Gr. *para-*+*en*, in+*thēsis*, a placing.]

**par-er'-gon,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ga**), a work supplementary and subordinate to another. [Gr. *para-*+*ergon*, a work.]

***par ex-cel-lence*** (*ex-sel-lâńs'*), [F.] in supreme degree; above all.

***par ex-emple*** (*egz-âńpl'*), [F.] for instance; upon my word! (expressing surprise).

**par'-get** (*-jet*), *n.* plaster; ornamental plaster-work: *v.* **(-get-ed, -get-ing),** to cover with plaster; to ornament with plaster (a wall, etc.). **par'-get-ing,** or **parget-work,** *n.* ornamental plaster-work (*esp.* in 16th and 17th centuries). [?<L. *părĭes*, a wall.]

**par-he'-li-on** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-li-a**), a very bright ring upon a solar halo (*q.v.*); a mock sun. [Gr. *para-*+*hēlios*, the sun.]

**Pa'-ri-ah** (*pā'-* or *pâ'-rĭ-*), *n.* one of a low caste (*q.v.*) in Southern India; (with small "**p**") an outcast. [Tamil (a language of S. India).]

**Pa'-ri-an** (*pā'-rĭ-*), *adj.* (*usu.* applied to *marble*) of *Paros*, an island in the Ægean Sea (Greece), famous for its marble.

**pa-ri'-e-tal** (*-rī'-*), *adj.* relating to, or forming, a wall; borne on, or arising from, a wall. **parietal bone,** one of a pair of bones at the sides of the skull. [L. *părĭes*, a wall.]

***pa-ri mu-tu-el*** (*pâ-rē' mū-tū-el'*), [F.] *lit.* a mutual bet; betting in which a certain sum is staked by each of a number of persons, the total amount being divided among the winners.

***pa'-ri pas'-su,*** [L.] with equal step; at the same rate, or time.

**par'-ish,** *n.* a district having local self-government; an ecclesiastical district under one pastor; the people of a parish. **pa-rish'-ion-er** (*-un-*), *n.* a member of a parish or of a parish church. **parish-clerk,** *n.* one who leads the responses in an Anglican Church. **Parish Council,** the local body (of not less than five, nor more than thirty-one) elected by the **parish meeting** (the ratepayers of the parish) to carry on the affairs of a rural parish. **parish-register,** *n.* a book containing records of baptisms, marriages, and burials that take place at the parish church. **to come upon the —,** to receive parish-relief. [F. *paroisse*<L.<Gr. *para-*+*oikos*, a house.]

**Pa-ris'-i-an** (*pă-riz'-ĭ-*), *adj.* pertaining to Paris: *n.* one born in, or living in, Paris. ***Pa-ri-si-enne*** (*-rē zē-en'*), *n. f.* [F.] a woman of Paris. **a Paris doll,** a dressmaker's model, showing latest Paris fashion.

**par'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being equal; equality; close resemblance; being at par (*q.v.*). [F.<L. *părĭtas*<*pār*, equal.]

**par'-kin,** *n.* gingerbread made of oatmeal and treacle. [?]

**par'-lance,** *n.* talk; manner of speaking. [F. *parler*, to speak; *cf.* next word.]

**par'-ley** (*-lĭ*), *n.* a talk; a conference (*esp.* with an enemy): *v.* **(-leyed, -ley-ing),** to hold a parley. **to beat** (or **sound**) **a —,** to signal (with drum or trumpet) for a —. [F. *parler*, to speak <L.L. *parabŏla*, comparison, speech.]

**par'-lia-ment** (*-lĭ-*). *n.* the national legislative body. **par-lia-men-ta'-ri-an** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a firm believer in, or strong supporter of, the power and authority of parliament; one versed in the ways of parliament. **par-lia-ment'-a-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* **parliamentary agent,** a solicitor who is engaged on private business in parliament. **parliamentary borough,** one which sends its own member or

members to parliament. [F. *parlement* <*parler*, to speak.]

**par'-lour** (*-lŭr*), *n.* a small sitting-room (*prop.* a room for talking, or conversation). **parlour-boarder,** *n.* one (*esp.* a pupil) who dines with the family. **parlour-maid,** *n.* a female servant who waits at table and does other duties. **mayor's —,** an apartment in a town-hall, in which the mayor holds receptions. [<root of **parley.**]

**par'-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* perilous; dangerous. [<root of **perilous.**]

**Par-me-san'** (*-zan'*), *adj.* of Parma, in Italy: *n.* (with small "**p**") the name of a kind of cheese made there from skimmed milk.

**Par'-nel-lite,** *n.* a political follower of Charles Stewart Parnell (1846—1891) in his advocacy of Home Rule for Ireland. **Par'-nel-lism** (*-lizm*), *n.* the political views of a —.

**pa-ro'-chi-al** (*-kĭ-*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, a parish; narrow in mind, thought, or taste. **parochial board,** (in Scotland) a board in each parish that formerly relieved the poor. [<root of **parish.**]

**par'-o-dy** (*-dĭ*), *n.* a comical imitation of some serious writing (*esp.* a poem), of an actor's manner, etc.: *v.* (**-died** [*-dĭd*], **-dy-ing**), to imitate ridiculously. **par'-o-dist,** *n.* one who parodies. [F.<L. <Gr. *para-*+*ōdē*, a song.]

**pa-role'** (*pă-rōl'*), *n.* a prisoner's word of honour that he will not try to escape; a daily pass-word used in a camp or garrison. [F.<*parler*, to speak.]

**par'-o-quet** (*-kĕt*), *n.* the French form for **parakeet.**

**pa-rot'-id** (*pă-*), *adj.* situated near the ear: *usu.* in the phrase **parotid gland,** one beside each ear, secreting saliva, and communicating with the mouth. [G. *parōtis*<*para-*+*ous, ōtos*, the ear.]

**par'-ox-ysm** (*-izm*), *n.* a violent fit (of a disease); an outburst (of passion). **par-ox-ys'-mal** (*-ĭz'-*), *adj.* [F.<L.< Gr. *para-*+*oxūs*, sharp.]

**par'-quet** (*-ket*, or *-kā*), *n.* the part of a theatre or music-hall immediately in front of the orchestra. **par'-quet-ry,** *n.* (in F. ***par-quet-er-ie***) (*-ket-ĕr-ē'*), a kind of inlaid wood-work often used for floors. [F. *parquet*<*parc*, a park.]

**parr,** *n.* a young salmon. [?] [(*q.v.*).

**par'-ra-keet,** *n.* Same as **parakeet**

**par'-ri-cide** (*-rĭ-sīd*), *n.* murder (or the murderer) of a father. [F.<L. *parricīda*]

**par'-rot,** *n.* a tropical bird with hooked bill, well known for its power of imitating human speech; an unintelligent imitator or repeater. [F. *perroquet, lit.* little Peter.]

**par'-ry** (*-rĭ*), **(-ried, -ry-ing),** *v.* to ward, or turn, off (a blow, question, etc.): *n.* the act of parrying. [F. *parer*<L. *părо*, I prepare.]

**Par-see'** (less correctly, **-si'**) (*-sē'*), *n.* an adherent of the ancient religion of Persia. **Par-see'-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the religion of the Parsees. [<P. *Pārsī*, a Persian< *Pārs*, Persia.]

**par'-si-mo-ny** (*-sĭ-mō-nĭ*), *n.* sparingness in spending money; excessive frugality; niggardliness. **par-si-mo'-ni-ous** (*-mō'-nĭ-us*), *adj.* sparing (in spending money); frugal to excess; niggardly; stingy. [F.<L. *parsimōnia*<*parco*, I spare.]

**pars'-ley** (*-lĭ*), *n.* a common garden herb used in cookery. [F.<L.<Gr. *pĕtros*, a rock+*selīnon*, parsley.]

**pars'-nip,** *n.* an edible plant, with a somewhat sweet root resembling that of a carrot. [O.F.<L. *pastīnāca.*]

**par'-son,** *n.* a clergyman (*esp.* one in charge of a parish). **par'-son-age,** *n.* the parish clergyman's house. **par-son'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to a parson. [F.<L. *persōna ecclēsiæ*, person of the church.]

**part,** *n.* a portion; a share; a character (played by an actor); (*mus.*) the melody for one of several voices, etc.; (in *pl.*) abilities; qualities: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to divide; to share; to separate. **for the most part,** commonly; in general. [F.<L. *pars, partis*, part.]

**par-take'** (**-took', -ta'-ken, -ta'-king),** *v.* to take, or have, a part or share (of, or in). **par-ta'-ker,** *n.* one who partakes. [**part**+**take.**]

**par-terre'** (*-tār'*), *n.* flower-beds with gravel and turf between; the pit of a theatre. [F.<L. *per terram*, along the ground.]

**par-then-o-gen'-e-sis** (*-jen'-*), *n.* reproduction (of insects, etc.), in which the female is the only parent. **par-then-o-gen-et'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *parthĕnos*, a maiden+*genĕsis*, birth, origin.]

**Par'-the-non** (*pâr'-thĕ-non*), *n.* a famous temple at Athens dedicated to the virgin goddess, Athēnē. [Gr. *parthĕnos*, a maiden.]

**Par'-thi-an** (*-thĭ-*), *adj.* of Parthia; belonging to an ancient, warlike, Asiatic nation (S.E. of Caspian Sea). **a Parthian shaft, or arrow,** a parting shot; a final reply to an adversary; the saying of the last word (in an argument, etc.).

***par-ti*** (*-tē'*), *n.* a match, or a desirable person (for marriage). [F.]

**par'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* of part only; showing favour to one side; (with *to*) greatly liking. **par-ti-al'-i-ty** (*-shĭ-al'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a preference; a tendency to favour (some one, or something); a fondness (for). **par'-tial-ly** (*-shal-lĭ*), *adv.* in part; in a partial manner. [F.<L.L. *partiālis*<L. *pars, partis*, a part.]

**par-tic'-i-pate** (*-tis'-ĭ-*), **(-pa-ted, -pa-ting),** *v.* to take (or receive) a part or share in. **par-tic-i-pa'-tion,** *n.* **par-tic'-i-pant,** *n.* one who takes a part or share: *adj.* sharing in. **par-tic'-i-pa-tor,** *n.* [L. *partĭcipo*<*pars*, a part.]

**par'-ti-ci-ple** (*-tĭ-sĭ-*), *n.* a word partaking of the nature of a verb and an adjective. **par-ti-cip'-i-al** (*-tĭ-sip'-ĭ-*), *adj.* [L. *pars*, part+*căpio*, I take.]

**par'-ti-cle** (*-tĭ-kl*), *n.* a very small part or quantity. [F.<L. *partĭcŭla*, *dim.* of *pars*, part.]

**par'-ti-col-oured** (*-urd*), less correctly, **party-coloured,** *adj.* coloured differently in different parts. [<**part**+**colour.**]

**par-tic'-u-lar,** *adj.* separate; special; detailed; careful; intimate; precise: *n.* (*usu.* in *pl.*) detail. **par-tic-u-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* exactness (of description, etc.); carefulness; a detail. **par-tic'-u-lar-ize** (*-īz*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to give details; to mention specially. **par-tic'-u-lar-ly,** *adv.* especially. **a London particular,** a dense, black fog. **in —,** specially. [F.<L. *particulāris*<*pars*, part.]

**par'-ti-san,** or **-zan** (*-tĭ-zan*), *n.* a member of a party; one who is unduly devoted to his own party, and prejudiced against others: *adj.* **par'-ti-san-ship,** *n.* the conduct, practice, or support of a —. [F.<L. *pars*, part.]

**par'-ti-san,** or **-zan** (*-tĭ-zan*), *n.* a kind of long-handled spear, or halberd. [O.F. ?<L. *partisāna.*]

**par-ti'-tion** (*-tish'-un*), *n.* the act of parting or dividing; a dividing wall: *v.* **(-tioned, -tion-ing),** to divide into parts or portions; to separate by a wall. [F.<L. *partītĭo*<*partĭor*, I divide.]

**part'-ner,** *n.* an associate or partner with another (in business, marriage, games, etc.): *v.* **(-nered, -ner-ing),** to join with a partner, or in sides in a game (*esp.* in cricket and tennis). **part'-ner-ship,** *n.* an association of two or more persons for business or other purposes. **sleeping partner,** *n.* one who has money in a business and shares in the profits, but does not assist in the management. [F.<L. *pars, partis*, part.]

**part'-ridge** (*-rij*), *n.* a common game bird. [F. *perdrix*<L.<Gr. *perdix.*]

**par'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* persons associated (for amusement, political purposes, etc.); one engaged in a law-suit or contract; (vulgarly) a person: *adj.* **party man,** a partisan. **party politics,** the conflicting opinions, or sympathies, of political parties in a State or a municipality. **party spirit,** partisanship; intolerance towards those who are opposed to one's own party. **party wall,** one between adjoining properties. [F. *partie*<L. *pars, partis*, a part.]

***pa-rure*** (*pâ-rür'*), *n.* [F.] a set of decorative trimmings, or of jewels, to be worn by a lady.

**par'-ve-nu** (*-vŭh-nū*), *n.* an upstart; a person recently sprung into notice (*esp.* by reason of his wealth). [F.<L. *pervĕnio*, I arrive.]

***pas*** (*pâ*), *n.* [F.] a step in dancing; a kind of dance. ***pas seul*** (*suhl*), a dance for one person; ***pas de deux*** (*duh dŭ*), a dance for two persons; ***pas de quatre*** (*duh kâtr*), a dance for four persons; the right of going first; precedence.

**pas'-chal** (*-kal*), *adj.* relating to the Jewish Passover, or Christian Easter. **paschal candle,** (in R.C. Church) a candle kept on the altar from Easter till Ascension Day. **paschal lamb,** a lamb slain for the Passover (*Exodus* xii.); Christ. [L.L.<H. *pāsakh*, to pass over.]

**pash-a',** or **pach-a'** (*pash-â'*, or *pash'-aw*), *n.* a Turkish or Egyptian general or governor. [P.]

**pas'-quin** (*-kwin*), or **pas-quin-ade',** *n.* a spiteful and abusive writing. [<I. *pasquino*, a statue in Rome on which such writings were pasted,<*Pasquino*, a sharp-tongued person, whose shop was opposite (15th century).]

**pass (passed** [also **past**], **pass'-ing),** *v.* to

go by, or over; (with *away*) to disappear, to die; (with *for*) to be regarded as; (of property) to go to another owner; (of a Parliamentary bill) to become law; to succeed in examination; (of time) to spend, or be spent; to pronounce (sentence, judgement): *n.* a narrow passage or defile; a document or ticket giving admission, leave to come and go, etc.; a crisis in affairs; success in examination. **pass'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be passed; fairly good. **pass'-age** (*-āj*), *n.* movement over or through; a voyage; a corridor; a part (of book, speech, etc.). **pass'-ing,** *n.* motion in front of; death: *adv.* exceedingly. **passing-bell,** *n.* one rung to announce a death. **pass-book,** *n.* a bank-book showing deposits and withdrawals; a book in which a tradesman enters his customer's purchases. **pass'-man,** *n.* a university student who takes a degree, but without honours. **pass-word,** *n.* a secret word, by speaking which one obtains leave to pass. **to come to —,** to happen. **to — one's word,** to pledge oneself. **to — muster,** to satisfy a person inspecting. **to — off,** (of entertainments, etc.) to be brought to a finish; to palm off (upon some one); to put into circulation, or dispose of, *esp.* with intention to deceive; to impose. **to — over,** not to notice; to excuse. **to — round the hat,** to solicit subscriptions of money. **to — the time of day,** to say "Good morning," etc. [F. < L *passus*, a step.]

**pass'-ant,** *adj.* (of an animal on a coat of arms) as if walking. [< **pass.**]

***pass-a-vant*** (*-ă-vaṅ'*), [F.] a custom-house permit; leave to proceed.

***passe-men-terie*** (*pas-mâṅ-trĭ'*, not *-tār'*), *n.* [F.] trimming (as of gold or silver lace, gimp, braid, lace, etc.) sewn on.

**pass'-en-ger** (*-jer*), *n.* one travelling in a vehicle (*esp.* a public one). [F. *passager* < root of **pass.**]

***passe-partout*** (*pas-par-too'*), *n* [F.] a latch-key; a master-key; a permit; a photograph-frame with pasteboard back [< F. *passer*, to pass + *partout*, everywhere.]

***passe-pied*** (*pas-pyā'*), *n.* a very quick dance (*esp.* popular in the 17th and 18th centuries); the music for it. [F. < *passer*, to pass + *pied*, foot.]

**pass'-er-es** (*-ēz*), *n. pl.* birds of the sparrow tribe. **pass'-er-ine** (*-ĭn*), *adj.* sparrow-like. [L. *passer*, a sparrow.]

***pas seul,*** *see* **pas.**

**pass'-i-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* capable of suffering or feeling. **pass-i-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L *pătior*, *passus*, I suffer.]

***pas'-sim,*** [L.] here and there; in many parts (*esp.* of a book).

**pas'-sion** (*pash'-un*), *n.* great suffering (*esp.* of Christ); deep feeling (of love, anger, etc.). **pas'-sion-ate,** *adj.* excitable; greatly moved (by love, anger, etc.). **Passion Play,** a drama representing the sufferings and death of Christ. **Passion Sunday,** the fifth Sunday in Lent, the second before Easter. **Passion Week,** (or **Holy Week,** *q.v.*) the week following Palm Sunday, and immediately before Easter: it contains Good Friday; (in R.C. usage) the week beginning with Passion Sunday, *i.e.*, the week preceding Holy Week. [F. < L. *pătior*, *passus*, I suffer.]

**pass'-ive** (*-ĭv*), *adj.* inactive; not assisting; not moved to action; suffering; not acting. **passive resistance,** refusal to pay rates (and endurance of penalties in consequence), when it is believed that the money will be applied to improper uses. **passive resister,** a person so resisting. [F. < L. *pătior*, *passus*, I suffer.]

**pass'-o-ver,** *n.* one of the chief annual feasts of the Jews, to commemorate the passing over the houses of the Israelites (when the Lord smote the first-born of the Egyptians, *Exodus* xii. 13), and their subsequent deliverance out of Egypt: *adj.*

**pass'-port,** *n.* an official permission to travel (in certain countries); a means of obtaining admission. [< **pass** + L. *porta*, a gate.]

**paste,** *n.* a mixture of flour and water, used for sticking purposes; dough (for pastry): *v.* (**past'-ed, past'-ing** [*pāst'-*]), to fasten with paste. **paste'-board,** *n.* a thick, strong board, made of sheets of paper pasted together. **pas'-ty** (*pās'-tĭ*), *adj.* **paste diamond,** an imitation diamond made of a kind of glass. **paste grain,** imitation morocco leather used for bookbindings and fancy goods. [F. *pâte* < Gr. *pastos*, besprinkled.]

**pas'-tel,** *n.* a coloured chalk or crayon; a drawing made with crayons; the art of drawing with crayons; a blue dye.

**pas'-tel-list,** *n.* a worker with pastels or crayons. **pastel shades,** pale or subdued colours (*esp.* of coloured fabrics). [F.<L. *pastillus*, a little loaf.]

**pas'-tern,** *n.* the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof. [O.F. *pasture*, pasture.]

**pas'-teur-ize** (*-tuhr-*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to prevent fermentation (in wines, milk, etc.) by destroying germs and microbes; to inoculate (*esp.* for the cure of hydrophobia) according to the methods of Louis *Pasteur*, a French scientist (1822—95). **pas-teur-i-za'-tion,** *n.* the process of stopping fermentation in liquors. **pas'-teur-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* inoculation (*q.v.*).

***pas-tiche'*** (*-tēsh'*), *n.* [F.] a medley; a hotch-potch; an imitation of an artist's or author's style; a musical work made up of pieces from other works: also ***pas-tic'-ci-o*** (*-tich'-ĭ-*), [I.]

**pas-tille',** or **-til** (*-tēl'* or *pas'-tīl*), *n.* an aromatic preparation (for disinfecting, etc.); a lozenge; a sweetmeat. [F.< L. *pastillus*, a small loaf.]

**pas'-time,** *n.* amusement; recreation.

**pas'-tor,** *n.* a minister of religion; a clergyman. **pas'-tor-al,** *adj.* relating to shepherds or to ministers of religion: *n.* a poem about country life. **pas-to-ra'-le** (*-rä'-lā*), *n.* a musical composition of a similar kind. **pas'-to-rate,** *n.* the office of pastor. **pastoral letter,** one from a pastor to his people, or from a bishop to his clergy or people of his diocese. **pastoral staff,** a staff (*usu.* curved at the top) carried by (or before) a bishop or abbot. [F.<L. *pastor*, a shepherd.]

**pas'-try** (*pās'-trĭ*), *n.* pies, tarts, etc. **pastry-cook,** *n.* one who makes such articles of food. [<root of **paste.**]

**pas'-ture** (*-tūr* or *-chūr*), *n.* grass for cattle; land set apart for grazing purposes: *v.* **(-tured, -tu-ring),** to feed (sheep and cattle). **pas'-tur-age,** *n.* grazing-land; grass. [F.<L. *pasco*, I feed.]

**pas'-ty,** *n.* a pie, *usu.* containing meat, enclosed in a crust of pastry and baked without a dish; a meat-pie. [<**paste.**]

**pat,** *n.* a quick, light blow (stroke): *v.* **(pat'-ted, pat'-ting):** *adj.* ready in speech; just suitable (to an occasion, etc.). [A.S. *plættan*, to strike.]

**patch** (*pach*), **(patched, patch'-ing),** *v.* to mend (as by putting in, or by sewing a piece on); to repair clumsily: *n.* a piece thus sewn or put on; a piece of silk or court-plaster worn on the face in the 17th and 18th centuries. **patch'-work,** *n.* needlework consisting of patches sewn together; work (literary, etc.) of which the parts do not go well together. **patch'-y,** *adj.* resembling patchwork in appearance or formation. **not a — on,** not nearly so good as. [M.E. *pacche.*]

**pat-chou'-li** (*-choo'-lĭ*), *n.* a mint-like plant of the East Indies, and a perfume made from it. [F.]

***pâ-té*** (*pä-tā'*), [F.] a little pie. ***pâté de foie gras*** (*duh fwaw grâ*). *See* ***foie gras.*** [cap. [L.]

**pa-tel'-la,** *n.* (*pl.* **-læ**) (*-lē*), the knee-

**pat'-en,** *n.* the plate for the bread in the Holy Communion. [F.<L. *patĭna*, a dish.]

**pa'-tent** (sometimes *păt'-*), *adj.* open; evident: *n.* a government permission giving an inventor the sole right to make and sell his invention; the thing patented: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to grant or get a patent for. **pa'-tent-a-ble,** *adj.* **pa-ten-tee',** *n.* the holder of a patent. **pa'-tent-or,** *n.* one who grants, or who obtains, a patent. **patent-right,** *n.* the exclusive right conferred by letters patent to make, sell, or do (something). **letters patent,** *see* **letters. Patent Office,** the Government department granting patents. [O.F.<L. *pătens*, lying open, public.]

**pa'-ter,** *n.* [L.] father: often used familiarly in English. **pater-fa-mil'-i-as** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **patres-**), [L.] the father of a family.

**pa-ter'-nal,** *adj.* fatherly; relating to, or inherited from, a father. **pa-ter'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* fatherhood; origin. [L. *păter*, father.]

**pat-er-nos'-ter** (or *pā'-ter-*), *n.* the Lord's Prayer; a fishing-line with hooks at intervals. [L. *lit.* Our Father.]

**pa-thog'-en-y** (*-thoj'-en-ĭ*), or **path-o-gen'-e-sis** (*-jen'-ĕ-*), *n.* the science of (the origin and nature of) disease. **path-o-gen'-ic** (*-jen'-*), *adj.* producing disease. **pa-thol'-o-gy** (*-ŏ-ji*), *n.* the science of diseases. **path-o-log'-i-cal** (*-loj'-ĭ-*), *adj.* [Gr. *pathos*, feeling, suffering+*gennaō*, I produce:+*logos*, a discourse.]

**pa'-thos** (not *păth'-ŏs*), *n.* deep feeling. **pa-thet'-ic,** *adj.* relating to —; moving

pity; touching. [Gr. *pathos*, suffering.]

**pa'-tient** (*-shent*), *adj.* calmly bearing suffering, suspense, etc.; not hasty; persevering; diligent: *n.* a person under medical treatment. **pa'-tience** (*-shens*), *n.* the suffering or enduring of pain, etc., calmly; forbearance; perseverance; a card-game. [<L. *pătior*, I suffer.]

**pat'-i-na** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a dark-green rust which collects on the surface of ancient bronzes (as coins and medals); a metal bowl. [L. *patĭna*, a dish.]

**pa'-ti-o** (*pā'-tĭ-ō*), *n.* an open courtyard connected with a house. [Sp.]

***pâ-tisse-rie*** (*pâ-tis-rĭ'*), *n.* [F.] pastry. ***pâ-tiss-ier*** (*pâ-tĭs-yā'*), *n.* (*f.* ***-ière***) (*-yār'*), a pastry-cook.

**pat-ois'** (*-waw'*), *n.* a local dialect. [F. <L. *patrĭa*, one's country.]

**pa'-tri-arch** (*-trĭ-ark*), *n.* the head of a family or tribe; (in the Bible) one of the heads of families from Adam down to Jacob and his sons; a very old man; (in the Greek Church) a bishop of highest rank. **pa-tri-arch'-al,** *adj.* of, belonging to, or like, a —; venerable; agèd. [L. <Gr. *patēr*, father+*archē*, rule.]

**pa-tri'-cian** (*-trish'-un*), *adj.* of noble birth; belonging to the higher classes of society: *n.* a nobleman (*esp.* in ancient Rome). [L. *patrĭcĭus*<*păter*, a father.]

**pat'-ri-cide** (*-rĭ-sīd*), *n.* the murder (or murderer) of one's father. **pat-ri-ci'-dal** (*-sī'-*), *adj.* [L. *păter*, father+*cædo*, I slay.]

**pat'-ri-mon-y** (*-rĭ-mun-ĭ*), *n.* an inherited estate. **pat-ri-mo'-ni-al** (*-mō'-nĭ-*), *adj.* hereditary. [F. <L. *patrīmōnium*<*păter*, a father.]

**pa'-tri-ot** (*pā'-trĭ-*, or *pat'-*), *n.* a lover of his country, or one who is devoted to its interests. **pa-tri-ot'-ic,** *adj.* filled with love and zeal for one's country's welfare. **pa'-tri-o-tism** (*-tizm*), *n.* love of one's country; willingness to make sacrifices for one's country. [L. *patrĭa*, one's country.]

**pa-tris'-tic,** *adj.* relating to the Fathers (or ancient, authoritative writers) of the Christian Church. [L. *păter*, a father.]

**pa-trol'** (**-trolled', -trol'-ling**), *v.* to march round (a camp, town, etc.) on guard; to protect: *n.* the act of patrolling; the guard (of soldiers) which performs it; (in the Boy Scout movement) a company of four scouts, officered by two others, and bearing a flag. **patrol-man,** *n.* a policeman on a particular beat; a man whose duty it is to inspect a line of electric wires to see that they are in working order. [F. *patrouiller*, to paddle in water.]

**pa'-tron** (*pā'-*, not *păt'-*), *n.* one who protects or favours (another or others); one who has the disposal (**patronage**) of a church benefice. **pat'-ron-age,** *n.* the act of patronizing; favour; the acting towards one as though bestowing a favour. **pat'-ro-nal** (or *pā'-trō-*). *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a patron or patron saint. **pat'-ron-ize** (*-īz*), (**-ized, -izing**), *v.* to act as — to; to encourage; to favour or promote; to treat one in a condescending manner and with an air of superiority; to be a customer of. **patron saint,** a guardian saint, *i.e.*, one who is reputed to be the special protector of some country, place, person, community, trade, etc. [F. <L. *patrōnus*<*păter*, a father.]

**pat-ro-nym'-ic** (*-nim'-*), *adj.* derived from the name of a father or ancestor: *n.* a name so derived (as *Fitzgeorge*). [*See* **metronymic.** F. <L. <Gr. *patēr*, father+*onŏma*, a name.]

**pat'-ten,** *n.* a shoe with a wooden sole, having an iron ring under it to protect the foot from the wet; a kind of clog. [F. *patin*, a clog<*patte*, foot.]

**pat'-ter** (**-tered, -ter-ing**), *v.* to move with quick, short steps; to make sounds, as of these; to talk fast and readily: *n.* the spoken part between the verses of a comic song. **patter-song,** *n.* a comic song in which words are uttered rapidly to some simple tune. [<**pat.**]

**pat'-tern,** *n.* a model or example for copy, imitation, or guidance. **pattern-maker,** *n.* one who makes models (patterns) in a **pattern-shop,** for moulders in foundry-work. [<root of **patron.**]

**pat'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), a small pie or tart, baked in a tin, called a **patty-pan.** [F. *pâté*, *q.v.*]

**pau'-ci-ty** (*-sĭ-tĭ*), *n.* fewness; scarceness. [F. <L. *paucĭtās*<*paucus*, few.]

**paunch** (*pawntch* or *pântch*), *n.* the belly; the stomach. [O.F. <L. *pantex.*]

**pau'-per,** *n.* a person supported out of the poor-rates; one whose legal expenses are paid for him. **pau'-per-ism** (*-izm*),

*n.* the state of being a —. **pau'-perize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to render thriftless and lazily dependent on charity. [L. *pauper*, poor.]

**pause** (*pauz*), *n.* a ceasing; a stop for a time; (in *mus.*) a sign for silence, or for the lengthening of a note: *v.* (**paused, paus'-ing**), to stop, hesitate, or hold back. **pause'-less,** *adj.* without stop. [F. < L. < Gr. *pausis* < *pauō*, I cause to stop.]

**pav'-an,** *n.* a slow, stately dance, *orig.* Italian. [F. < (?) I. *pavana*, of the city of Padua.]

**pave** (**paved, pa'-ving**), *v.* to lay down flat stones, etc., as a surface-covering for a road, path, or floor. **pave'-ment,** *n.* a walk or path thus made. **pa'-ver, pa'-vi-er, pa'-vi-or,** or **pa'-vi-our** (*-vĭ-ĕr*), *n.* one who makes a pavement. **to — the way for,** to prepare for something following, so that its progress may be easier. [F. *paver* < L. *păvio*, I beat, ram down.]

***pa-vé*** (*pâ-vā'*), *n.* [F.] a pavement (*esp.* of rough stones): *adj.* made of rough stones.

**pa-vil'-ion** (*pă-vĭl'-yun*), *n.* a tent; a building, *esp.* for purposes of entertainment or exhibition. **pavilion system,** the building of a hospital in separate blocks. [F. < L. *pāpĭlio*, a butterfly, a tent.]

**paw'-ky** (*-kĭ*), *adj.* slyly humorous (as the Scotch are credited with being); sly; shrewd; arch. [Sc.]

**pawl,** *n.* (in machinery) a bar fitting into the notches of a toothed wheel, and used either to stop its motion or to move it: *v.* (**pawled, pawl'-ing**), to stop with a —. [? L. *pālus*, a stake.]

**pawn,** *n.* security for money lent; the state of being so held: *v.* (**pawned, pawn'-ing**), to give in pledge for money borrowed. **pawn'-bro-ker,** *n.* one who keeps a **pawn'-shop,** where he lends money on articles pledged. **pawn-ee',** *n.* one who takes anything in pawn from a **pawn'-er.** **at** (or **in**) **pawn,** pledged. [O.F. *pan.*]

**pawn,** *n.* (in chess) the piece of least worth. [O.F. *peon*, a foot-soldier < L. *pes*, a foot.]

**pawn'-ee,** *n.* [Anglo-Indian] water. **brandy —,** brandy and water.

**pax,** *n.* a small tablet on which sacred figures are engraved (formerly, in the R.C. Mass, kissed by the priest, and afterwards by the people). [L. *pax*, peace.]

***pax vo'-bis,*** also ***pax vo-bis'-cum,*** [L.] peace be with you.

**pax'-wax** (incorrectly **pack'-wax**), *n.* the strong tendon in the neck of some animals (as the ox, sheep, etc.). [A.S. *feax*, hair + *weaxan*, to grow.]

**pay** (*pā*), (**paid, pay'-ing**), *v.* to give money for (debt, etc.); to render (attention, compliments, etc.); to give a return (for labour); to punish: *n.* money paid; recompense. **pay'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be paid; due. **pay-ee',** *n.* the person to whom money is paid by the **pay'-er.** **pay'-mas-ter,** *n.* one (in the army, etc.) whose office it is to pay wages. **pay'-ment,** *n.* the act of paying; something paid. **pay—bill,** or **pay—sheet,** *n.* a list of persons to be paid wages, with the amounts payable, and (often) spaces for their signatures on receipt. **good —,** liberal remuneration; (of persons) trustworthy in payment of debts. **in the — of,** employed by. **to — attentions to,** to show special civilities to (a woman). **to — down,** to settle by cash payment; to pay in cash. **to — off,** to remunerate and discharge (sailors, servants, etc.); to punish (for some ill turn). **to — off an old score,** to revenge oneself for a wrong done a long time before; to requite a long-standing obligation. **to — one in his own coin,** to do to a person as he himself has done. **to — one's footing,** *see* **foot.** **to — out,** to punish fitly (for some wrong done); (among sailors) to extend, or give out, more of (a rope, etc.). **to — the debt of nature,** to die. **to — the fiddler** (or **the piper**), to bear all the cost (of an entertainment, enterprise, etc.). [O.F. < L. *pāco*, I satisfy.]

**pay'-nim,** *n.* (now only in poetic use) a pagan. [< root of **pagan,** *q.v.*]

**P.B.,** [L.] *Pharmacopœia Britannica*, British Pharmacopœia (*q.v.*).

**P.C.,** Parliamentary Committee; Privy Council; Privy Councillor; police constable; Parish Councillor.

**p.c.,** post-card.

**pd.,** paid.

**P.E.,** Permanent Establishment (of the army); Protestant Episcopal (Church).

**pea** (*pē*), *n.* (*pl.* **peas** [individually] and **pease** [collectively]), a common garden vegetable. **pea—green,** *n.* a green, like

that of fresh peas. **pea–jacket,** *n.* a short jacket, of thick cloth, worn *esp.* by seamen. **pease'-cod** (*pēz'-*), *n.* a pea-pod. **pease–meal,** *n.* flour made of pease. **pease–pudding,** *n.* thick pudding of pease-meal. **sweet–pea,** *n.* a climbing plant, with sweet-scented flowers. [A.S. *pise* < L. *pīsum*, a pea.]

**peace** (*pēs*), *n.* freedom from disturbance (by war, tumult, the passions, etc.); a treaty of peace. **peace'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* disposed to peace; not quarrelsome. **peace'-ful,** *adj.* quiet; calm; tranquil; not quarrelsome. **peace'-ma-ker,** *n.* one who brings about a state of peace. **armed —,** a state of peace, but in full preparation for war. **breach of the —,** a violation of law and order. **Commission of the —,** the official appointment of magistrates. **Peace Conference,** or **Congress,** or **Convention,** an assembly for promoting peace between nations. **peace establishment,** the number of soldiers kept as a standing army in time of peace. **peace–offering,** *n.* something offered in sign of peace or atonement. **peace–officer,** *n.* a constable. **peace of God,** the calm and confidence of a good conscience. **pipe of —,** a tobacco-pipe smoked by one person after another, in sign of peace (*esp.* among American-Indians). **piping times of —,** a period of peace (as it were, of a shepherd's piping, and not of military music). **to hold one's —,** to be silent (*esp.* under provocation). **to keep the —,** to observe law and order. **to smoke the pipe of —,** (*fig.*) to be friends. [F. < L. *pax*, peace.]

**peach** (*pēch*), *n.* a rounded, downy, whitish or yellowish stone-fruit; the tree bearing it. [L. *Persĭcum* (*mālum*), Persian (apple).]

† **peach** (**peached, peach'-ing**), *v.* to inform against one's accomplices. [F. < L. < root of **impeach,** *q.v.*]

**pea'-cock,** *n.* (*f.* **pea'-hen**), a bird with very long tail-coverts (called **peacock–feathers**). **pea'-fowl,** *n.* a peacock or peahen. **peacock throne,** that of Persia. [**pea** (< L. *pāvo*) + **cock.**]

**peak** (*pēk*), *n.* a projecting part; a high steep mountain; a mountain-top; the narrowed part of a ship's hold (**fore–peak** at bow, **after–peak** at stern); the top of a spar. [Irish *peac*, a sharp-pointed thing.]

**peal** (*pēl*), *n.* a loud sound, or series of sounds (as of bells, thunder, cannon, laughter, etc.); a number of bells tuned so as to sound well in succession; the sound made by them when rung: *v.* (**pealed, peal'-ing**), to resound; to cause to sound. [< **appeal.**]

**pea'-nut.** *See* **ground–nut** and **monkey–nut.**

**pear** (*pār*), *n.* a common fruit, or the tree which bears it. [A.S. *pere* < L. *pĭrum*, a pear.]

**pearl** (*pĕrl*), *n.* a substance secreted in the shell of the **pearl–oyster;** something like a pearl in value or shape. **pearl'-ash** (*pĕrl'-*), *n.* a salt obtained from the ashes of plants; carbonate of potash (so called from its *pearly*-white appearance). **pearl–barley** (*pĕrl-*), *n.* barley in small grains, the outer coat being peeled off. **pearl–powder,** *n.* a powder (a salt of bismuth) used for giving a pearly whiteness to the skin. **pearl'-y** (*ĭ*), *adj.* like a pearl; yielding pearls; clear; transparent; having a sweet tone (as a musical instrument). **rope of pearls,** a string of pearls. **seed–pearls,** *n.* small pearls, used in the East for making medicine; also drilled through and strung together on horse-hairs for ornament. [F. < L.L. ?]

**peas'-ant** (*pez'-*), *n.* a countryman; a farm-labourer; a rustic: *adj.* **peas'-ant-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* peasants regarded collectively. **peasant proprietor,** one who owns and tills a small farm. [F. < L.L. *pāgus*, the country.]

**pease, peasecod,** etc. *See* **pea.**

**peat** (*pēt*), *n.* a decomposed vegetable substance used as fuel. **peat–bed, –bog, –moor,** or **–moss,** *ns.* a place where peat is obtained. **peat–hag,** *n.* a place from which peat has been dug. **peat'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* like, or full of, peat. **peat–reek flavour,** smoky taste. [?]

**peb'-ble** (*-bl*), *n.* a rounded stone; rock-crystal used in making spectacle-glasses; an agate: *v.* (**-bled, -bling**), to roughen the surface of (leather). **pebble–powder,** *n.* a slow-burning gunpowder, consisting of large cubical grains. **peb'-ble–ware,** *n.* earthenware made of variously-coloured clays. **peb'-bly** (*-blĭ*), *adj.* having many pebbles or small stones. **Scotch pebbles,** agates. [A.S. *papol.*]

**pec'-ca-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* liable, or inclined,

to sin. **pec-ca-dil'-lo,** *n.* (*pl.* **-loes** or **los**), a trifling fault. **pec'-cant,** *adj.* sinning; unhealthy; offensive. [L. *pecco*, I sin.]

**pec'-ca-ry** (*pĕk'-kă-rĭ*), *n.* a kind of small swine found in Central and South America. [S. American.]

***pec-ca'-vi*** (*-kā'-vī*), [L.] I have sinned. **to cry —,** to confess that one is in fault.

**peck (pecked, peck'-ing),** *v.* to strike or pick at (with the beak or some sharp-pointed instrument). **peck'-ish,** *adj.* hungry. [<pick.]

**peck,** *n.* a dry measure (for grain, etc.); quarter of a bushel. **a — of troubles,** very many troubles. [?<root of **pick.**]

**Peck'-snif-fi-an** (*-fĭ-*), *adj.* hypocritical, falsely pretending to be very virtuous and benevolent, like Pecksniff, a character in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1843).

**pec'-ten,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tin-es** [*-ēz*]), a comb-like part or organ (of birds, insects, etc.); a kind of bivalve shell-fish. **pec'-tin-ate,** *adj.* formed like a comb. **pec-tin-a'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb.]

**pec'-to-ral,** *adj.* of, or relating to, the breast: *n.* a cross (as a bishop's **pectoral cross**) or other ornament worn on the breast; a medicine for diseases of the chest. [F.<L. *pectus*, the breast.]

**pec'-u-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to steal (*esp.* public money). **pec-u-la'-tion,** *n.* theft; embezzlement; stealing (*esp.* of public money or goods). **pec'-u-la-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L. *pecūlor*, I embezzle the money of the State]

**pe-cu'-li-ar** (*-lĭ-*), *adj.* belonging to one; one's own; singular; uncommon: *n.* a parish or church independent of the bishop of the diocese. **pe-cu-li-ar'-i-ty** (*-lĭ-ar'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* quality of being peculiar or singular; that which is found in one, and in no other; a special trait or characteristic; that which marks out one person from others. **Peculiar People,** a religious sect (founded in 1838) relying solely on prayer in cases of illness. [F.<L. *pĕcūlĭum*, private property.]

**pe-cu'-ni-a-ry** (*-nĭ-a-rĭ*), *adj.* of, or relating to, money. **pe-cu'-ni-a-ri-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *pĕcūnĭa*, money.]

**ped'-a-gogue** (*-ă-gog*), *n.* a teacher or schoolmaster. **ped-a-gog'-ic** (*-goj'-ik*), *adj.* **ped'-a-go-gy** (*-gō-jĭ* or *-gŏj-ĭ*), or **ped-a-gog'-ics** (*-gŏj'-iks*), *n.* the science and art of teaching. [F.<L.<Gr. *paid-agōgos*<*pais*, *paidos*, a child+*ăgō*, I lead.]

**ped'-al,** *adj.* of, or relating to, the foot: *n.* a part of a machine or instrument (as an organ) worked with the operator's foot. **pedal action,** apparatus of pedals in an organ, pianoforte, etc. [L. *pĕdālis* <*pēs*, *pedis*, a foot]

**ped'-ant,** *n.* one who likes to display his learning, or attaches undue importance to trifles of scholarship. **pe-dan'-tic** (or **-tic-al**), *adj.* displaying knowledge or learning unnecessarily, or for the sake of show; fastidious about trifles of scholarship. **ped'-ant-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* the character or manner of a pedant. **ped-ant-oc'-ra-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* government based not on political experience, but on mere theories. [<root of **pedagogue.**]

**ped'-dle (-dled, -dling),** *v.* to hawk goods about; to be engaged in trifling matters. **ped'-dling,** *adj.* of small importance; concerned with trifles. **ped'-lar** (less correctly, **ped'-ler,** or **ped'-dler**), *n.* one who goes about selling small wares. [M.E. *pedde*, a basket.]

**ped'-es-tal,** *n.* anything that serves as a foot or support; the base of a pillar; the support for a statue, vase, etc.; an assumed position of self-importance. [L. *pēs*, *pĕdis*, a foot+**stall.**]

**pe-des'-tri-an** (*-trĭ-*), *n.* one who goes on foot; a person noted for walking powers: *adj.* (of a journey) done on foot; (of literary style) mean and low. **pe-des'-tri-an-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* walking (*esp.* for a wager). [L. *pēs*, *pĕdis*, a foot.]

**ped-i-at'-rics** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* more correctly, **pædiatrics** (*q.v.*).

**ped'-i-cure** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* the care of the feet; a specialist in the treatment of the feet. [L. *pēs*, foot+*cura*, care.]

**ped'-i-gree** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a line of ancestors; a list, in order, of ancestors; lineage; genealogy: *adj.* (of dogs, horses, cattle, etc.) having a —, hence, of good birth or breeding. [O.F. *pied de grue*, crane's foot: because of some fancied likeness to it of a branching table of descent.]

**ped'-i-ment** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a triangular (sometimes semi-circular) ornament over the portico (*q.v.*) of a building; a triangular ornament over a door, etc. [? L. *pēs*, *pĕdis*, foot.]

**ped'-lar,** or **ped'-ler,** *n.* *See* **peddle.**

**pe-dom'-e-ter,** *n.* an instrument (somewhat like a watch) for recording the number of steps taken, and thus for measuring, somewhat roughly, the distance walked. [L. *pēs, pĕdis*, foot + Gr. *mĕtron*, measure.]

**ped'-rail,** *n.* a kind of motor for heavy work on land, *esp.* where there are no roads: as it progresses, the machine lays down short rails upon which the wheels run. [L. *pēs, pĕdis*, foot + **rail.**]

**pe-dun'-cle** (*-kl*). *n.* the stalk of a flower. **pe-dun'-cu-late,** *adj.* growing on a —. [L.L. *pedunculus*, a little foot.]

**peel (peeled, peel'-ing),** *v.* to strip off skin or bark; (humorously) to undress: *n.* that which is peeled off. [F. *peler* < L. *pellis*, skin.]

**peel,** *n.* a wooden shovel with long handle, used by bakers for putting bread into an oven, etc. [O.F. < L. *pāla*, a spade, a shovel.]

**peel,** or **peel-tower,** *n.* a stronghold, *esp.* on the Scotch borders. [Another form of **pile.**]

† **peel'-er,** *n.* a policeman. [< Sir Robert *Peel*, who, as Home Secretary (1828—30), reorganized the London Police.]

**peep (peeped, peep'-ing),** *v.* to look through a hole or other narrow space; to look slyly or cautiously; to begin to appear: *n.* **peep-show,** *n.* a show of pictures, etc., seen through small openings. [(?) F. *piper* < L. *pīpĭo*, I chirp.]

**peep (peeped, peep'-ing),** *v.* to make a chirping sound (as a young bird), or a squeaking sound (as a mouse): *n.* the cry of a young bird. [Imit.]

**peer,** *n.* (*f.* **-ess**), an equal; a member of the House of Lords (or Peers). **peer'-age,** *n.* the body of peers; the rank of peers; (with capital P) a book giving an account of the peerage. **peer'-less,** *adj.* without equal; matchless. **representative peers,** 28 Irish peers and 16 Scottish peers, chosen to sit in the House of Lords. **spiritual peers,** two English archbishops and 24 bishops, who have seats in the House of Lords: the other members are called **temporal peers.** [O.F. < L. *pār*, equal.]

**peer (peered, peer'-ing),** *v.* to look into or upon (*esp.* something indistinct). [Low G. *piren*, to look closely.]

**pee'-vish,** *adj.* cross; fretful; ill-tempered; snappish. [Sc. *pue*, to cry plaintively.]

**pee'-wit,** *n.* same as **pewit** (*q.v.*).

**peg,** *n.* a pin (of wood, metal, etc.) used for fastening or for suspending articles from: *v.* **(pegged, peg'-ging),** to fasten, or provide, with pegs; (on the Stock Exchange) to buy up stock, so as to keep its price fixed; to persevere in work; to plod along. **pegged,** *adj.* (of boots) having the soles fastened on with wooden pegs (or metal rivets) instead of sewn on the welt. **peg'-tops,** *n.* (or **peg-top trousers**), trousers wide at the top and narrow at the ankles. **pegging along** (or **away**), continuing steadfastly. **to take down a —,** to humiliate (*esp.* a conceited person). [Dan. *pig*, a spike.]

**Peg'-a-sus,** *n.* (in Gr. mythology) a winged horse which sprang from the blood of Me-du'-sa, and with a blow from his hoof produced the Hip'-po-crene, a fountain whence poets were supposed to derive their inspiration.

**P.E.I.,** Prince Edward Island (Canada).

**pei-gnoir'** (*pā-nwor'*), *n.* a lady's dressing-gown. [F.]

***peine forte et dure*** (*pān fort ā dŭr*), [F.] intense and severe punishment, by placing heavy weights on the prostrate body of a prisoner who obstinately kept silence, until he pleaded or died: commonly called "pressing to death." Abolished in 1772.

**pe'-kin** (or *pē-kin'*), *n.* a kind of silk fabric. [< *Pekin*, a city of China.]

**pe-kin-ese'** (*-ēz'*), *n.* a kind of fancy dog from China. [< *Pekin*, a city of China.]

**pe'-koe** (*-kō*), *n.* a kind of fine, scented, black tea. [Chinese.]

**pel-ar-go'-ni-um** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* a flowering plant, *usu.* known as the geranium. [Gr. *pelargos*, a stork; the flower is supposed to resemble a stork's bill.]

**pel'-er-ine** (*-ĭn* or *-ēn*), *n.* a woman's cape (of silk, lace, etc.) with long ends in front; a fur-tippet. [F. *pèlerine.*]

**pelf,** *n.* (no *pl.*), money, or riches (*esp.* in a bad sense). [O.F. *pelfrer*, to pilfer.]

**pel'-i-can** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a large, fish-eating bird, with a big pouch under its lower jaw: at one time supposed to wound its breast, and thence to draw blood for the feeding of its young. **pelican in her piety,** (heraldry) the bird represented as feeding her young with her own blood. [F. < L. < Gr. *pelekus*, axe (in allusion to the axe-like bill).]

**Pe'-li-on** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* a mountain of Thessaly (Greece). **to pile Ossa on —,** to make superhuman efforts (in allusion to the giants who, in Gr. fable, heaped mountain on mountain, in order to reach heaven); to accumulate difficulties.

**pe-lisse'** (*-lēs'*), *n.* a furred garment; a mantle, or robe of silk, velvet, etc., with sleeves, worn by ladies. [F.<L. *pellis*, skin.]

**pell,** *n.* a skin or hide; a roll of parchment. [L. *pellis*, skin.]

**pel'-let,** *n.* a small ball (of paper, wax, etc.); a small shot; a homœopathic pill. [F. *pelote*<L. *pĭla*, a ball.]

**pel'-li-cle** (*-lĭ-kl*), *n.* a thin skin (*esp.* on plants); a fine film, or scum (*esp.* on the surface of liquids). **pel-lic'-u-lar,** *adj.* filmy. [F.<L. *pellĭcŭla, dim.* of *pellis*, skin.]

**pell-mell,** *adv.* in great disorder. [O.F. *pelle*, a fire-shovel+*mesler*, to mix.]

**pel-lu'-cid** (*-lū'-sid*), *adj.* quite clear and transparent; (of literary style) easily intelligible. [F.<L. *per-*+*lucĭdus*, clear.]

**pe-lo'-ta** (*pā-lō'-tā*), *n.* a kind of tennis (*orig.* Spanish) played with a ball and a kind of hockey-stick. [Sp.]

**pelt,** *n.* skin with the hair on; (humorously) the human skin. **pelt'-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* untanned fur-skins. **peltry-monger,** or **pelt'-mon-ger** (*-mung-*), *n.* a furrier. [L. *pellis*, a skin.]

**pelt (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to assail (with stones, snowballs, etc.); to fall heavily (as rain); (of horses) to gallop along. **pel'-ter,** *n.* a shower of missiles; a heavy storm of rain, hail, etc. **pel'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to go on pelting or striking. [L. *pulto*, I strike.]

**pel'-vis,** *n.* a girdle of bones (the hip-bones, etc.) forming a framework for the lower part of the abdomen. **pel'-vic,** *adj.* [L. *pelvis*, a basin.]

**pem'-mi-can** (*-mĭ-*), (less correctly, **pem'-i-**), *n.* lean meat, *esp.* beef and venison, pounded, pressed into cakes, and dried to preserve it (*orig.* made by North-American Indians, and now much used by Arctic explorers); (of speeches, writings, etc.) a subject treated clearly and fully in few words. [American-Indian.]

**pen,** *n.* an instrument for writing (*orig.* a goose-quill, now *usu.* of metal): *v.* (**penned, pen'-ning**), to write. **pen-driver,** *n.* a clerk. **pen'-man-ship,** *n.* the art of writing with the pen. **pen-name,** *n.* Eng. equivalent of F. ***nom de plume,*** *q.v.* **pen-and-ink sketch,** a drawing made with pen and ink only. [F.<L. *penna*, a feather.]

**pen,** *n.* an enclosure (for sheep, cattle, etc.): *v.* (**penned** or **pent, pen'-ning**), to enclose, shut up (as in a pen). [A.S. *penn.*]

**pe'-nal,** *adj.* of, or relating to, punishment; liable to punishment. **pe'-nal-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to lay under a penalty; to make or declare (by law) liable to punishment; (in sport) to subject to a disadvantage for breach of rules. **pen'-al-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* legal punishment; a fine; painful consequences; (in sport) a handicap for breach of rules. **penal laws,** laws which forbid certain things to be done, and impose a punishment for doing them. **penal servitude,** imprisonment, with hard labour, for a number of years. **penalty kick,** (in football) a kick allowed because of an opponent's breach of a rule of the game in the "penalty area" (space marked in front of the goal): a goal obtained from such a kick is a **penalty goal.** [F.<L. *pœnālis*<*pœna*, punishment.]

**pen'-ance,** *n.* (in the R.C. Church) a sacrament which consists of sorrow for sin, confession of it to a priest, satisfaction by undergoing discipline prescribed by him, and absolution; punishment suffered as a proof of penitence, *q.v.* **to do —,** to submit to punishment for wrong-doing, in proof of one's sorrow for it. [F.<L. *pœnĭtentĭa*, penitence.]

***pe-na'-tes.*** *See* ***lares.***

**pen-chant'** (*pȧñ-shȧñ'*, not *pĕn'-shant*), *n.* great liking (for a person, subject, art, etc.); inclination (for); bias (towards). [F. *penchant*<*pencher*, I incline, lean.]

**pen'-cil** (*-sil*), *n.* a fine brush (of camel's hair, etc.) or an instrument (of graphite, chalk, slate, etc.) for drawing, painting, or writing: *v.* (**-cilled, -cil-ling**), to mark or write with a pencil. **pencil-compass,** *n.* a drawing-compass with a pencil attached to one leg. **pen'-cil-ling,** *n.* a marking with, or as with, a pencil; delicate marking (*esp.* on flowers and feathers). **a pencil of rays,** a number of rays converging to a point. [F.<L. *pēnĭcillus*, a painter's brush.]

**pen'-dant,** *n.* a suspended part, object, or ornament (as an ear-ring, hanging-lamp, etc.); a chandelier (*q.v.*); one of a pair or series (of pictures, statues, etc.); a long, narrow flag. **pen'-dent,** *adj.* hanging; projecting. **pend'-ing,** *adj.* (of a law-suit, dispute, etc.) undecided; not settled: *prep.* during. **pen'-du-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* hanging or swinging. [F.<L. *pendo*, I hang.]

**pen-de-loque'** (*pĕn-dĕ-lōk'*), *n.* a pear-shaped jewel (diamond, opal, etc.) worn as a pendant. [F.<L. *pendo*, I hang.]

***pen-den'-te lī'-te,*** [L.] during the course of a law-suit.

**pen'-du-lum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-lums**), a suspended body, able to swing freely (*esp.* that part of a clock [a hanging weight] which regulates its running). **the swing of the —,** reaction from .one extreme (of opinion, conduct, etc.) to another. [L.<*pendo*, I hang.]

**pen'-e-trate (-tra-ted, -tra-ting),** *v.* to pierce into; to get at the meaning of (a mystery, another's purpose, etc.); to affect strongly (with some emotion). **pen'-e-tra-ble** (*-tră-bl*), *adj.* able to be penetrated. ***pen-e-tra'-li-a*** (*-lī-ă*), *n. pl.* [L.] the inward or secret parts (of a house, etc.); secrets; mysteries. **pen-e-tra'-tion,** *n.* the act of penetrating; acuteness of intellect. **pen'-e-tra-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* piercing; discerning. [L. *penĕtro*, I pierce into.]

**pen'-fold,** *n.* same as **pinfold** (*q.v.*).

**pen'-guin** (*-gwin*), *n.* a water-bird of the Southern Hemisphere. [? W. *pen*, head +*gwen*, white.]

**pe-nin'-su-la,** *n.* land which is almost an island, *i.e.*, nearly surrounded by water. **pe-nin'-su-lar,** *adj.* **The Peninsula,** Spain and Portugal. **Peninsular War,** the war waged by Wellington (1808—14), to drive the French out of Spain. [L. *pæne*, almost+*insŭla*, an island.]

**pen'-i-tent** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* repentant; sorry for sin: *n.* (R.C. Church) one who confesses to a priest, and does the prescribed penance for sin. **pen'-i-tence,** *n.* sorrow for sin. **pen-i-ten'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* pertaining to penitence. **penetential psalms,** Psalms vi., xxxii., xxxviii., li., cii., cxxx., cxliii., all of which express deep sorrow for sin. **pen-i-ten'-tia-ry** (*-shă-rĭ*), *n.* a house of correction (for criminals); (in R.C. Church) an official, or office, dealing with penances and dispensations. [F. <L. *pœnĭtens*, penitent<*pœna*, punishment.]

**pen'-nant,** or **pen'-non,** *n.* a flag much longer than it is wide. **broad —,** a pointed flag twice as long as it is wide, and indicating the rank of the officer in command of a ship. [F.<L. *penna*, a feather, wing.]

**pen'-nate,** *adj.* feathered; winged. [L. *pennātus*<*penna*, a feather, wing.]

**pen'-nill,** *n.* (*pl.* **pen-nil'-li-on**) (*-lĭ-*), Welsh verse (*esp.* sung at an eisteddfod, *q.v.*) the words and rhythm of which are adapted to the changes in time and tune of the accompanying harpers. [W.]

**pen'-ny,** *n.* (*pl.* **pen'-nies,** for number of coins; **pence,** for amount), a bronze coin, value $\frac{1}{12}$th of a shilling. **pen'-ni-less,** *adj.* without a penny; very poor. **penny-a-liner,** *n.* a newswriter, or literary drudge, who works for poor remuneration. **penny-dreadful,** *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**), a paper or magazine containing sensational stories, etc., likely to have an evil influence on young readers. † **penny-gaff,** *n.* a low-class theatre or other place of entertainment. **penny wedding,** one at which each of the guests pays a sum of money towards the cost of the entertainment, and to help to buy furniture, etc., for the newly-married couple. **pen'-ny-weight** (*-nĭ-wāt*), *n.* the twentieth part of an ounce (Troy). **penny-wisdom,** *n.* economy in trifles. **pen'-ny-worth** (vulgarly contracted to **penn'orth**), *n.* the quantity obtainable for a penny. **penny-wise and pound-foolish,** saving in small matters, but wasteful in those of importance. **Peter's pence,** (*orig.*) a yearly tax paid to the Pope (as St. Peter's successor); now, voluntary offerings by Roman Catholics for the Pope's maintenance, and for general church purposes. **to cost a pretty —,** to be very expensive. **to turn an honest —,** to get money by honest work. [A.S. *pening*.]

**pen-ny-roy'-al,** *n.* a plant, a kind of mint. [The old form was pulial; the name being<L. *pūlēium rēgĭum*, pennyroyal.]

***pen-sée*** (*pâñ-sā'*), *n.* [F.] a thought or reflection; the brief and pointed literary expression of it; an aphorism.

***pen-ser-o'-so*** (*-ō'-sō*), *adj.* [I.] thoughtful; meditative; melancholy.

**pen'-sile** (*-sĭl*), *adj.* hanging loosely, so as to sway about. [L. *pensĭlis* < *pendeo*, I hang.]

**pen'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* a periodical payment (*esp.* by the Government, or by one's late employer) in recognition of past services: *v.* (**-sioned, -sion-ing**), to grant a pension to. ***pen-si-on*** (*pâñ-sĭ-oñ'*), *n.* [F.] a boarding-house or boarding-school. **pen'-sion-a-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* one who receives a pension. **pen'-sion-er,** *n.* one receiving a pension; (at Cambridge) a student paying all his own expenses. ***en pen-si-on*** (*âñ pâñ-sĭ-oñ'*), [F.] at a boarding-house (or school); as a boarder. ***pen-si-on-naire*** (*pâñ-sĭ-on-nār'*), *n.* [F.] a pupil at a ***pen-si-on-nat*** (*-nâ'*) or boarding-school. **the Old Age Pensions Act** (1908), a statute providing, on and after Jan. 1st, 1909, pensions of five shillings a week (or proportionately less amounts) to British subjects, 20 years resident in the United Kingdom, who have attained the age of 70, and whose yearly means do not exceed £31 10*s.*: habitual failure to work, and imprisonment within the last ten years, are disqualifications. [F. < L. *pendo*, I weigh, pay.]

**pen'-sive** (*-sĭv*), *adj.* seriously thoughtful; expressing, or occasioning, serious thoughtfulness. [F. < L. *penso*, I weigh (in the mind) < L. *pendo*, I weigh.]

**pen'-stock,** *n.* a large trough (*usu.* of boards) conveying water from a millrace to a water-wheel; a pump-barrel. [< **pen,** an inclosure + **stock.**]

**pent,** *adj.* (*usu.* with *up*) closely shut in. [Properly *p.p.* of the verb **pen,** *q.v.*]

**pen'-ta-cle** (*-tă-kl*), *n.* a figure of a five-pointed star (with pentagon enclosed), formerly supposed to have magical powers. [O.F. < Gr. *pente*, five.]

**pen'-ta-gon,** *n.* a geometrical figure having five sides and angles: if with equal sides and equal angles, a **regular —.** **pen-tag'-o-nal,** *adj.* like, or forming, a pentagon; having five corners or sides. [F. < L. < Gr. *pente*, five + *gōnia*, an angle.]

**pen'-ta-gram,** *n.* same as **pentacle,** *q.v.* [Gr. *pente*, five + *grammē*, a mark.]

**pen-tam'-e-ter,** *n.* a line of verse, consisting of five metrical feet, as:

Act well' | your part'; | there all' | the hon'- | our lies'.

[L. < Gr. *pente*, five + *metron*, a measure.]

**pen'-tarch-y** (*-tark-ĭ*), *n.* government by five persons. [Gr. *pente*, five + *archĕ*, rule.]

**Pen'-ta-teuch** (*-tă-tūk*), *n.* the first five books of the Old Testament (also called the Books of Moses), Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. **Pen'-ta-teuch-al,** *adj.* [Gr. *pente*, five + *teuchos*, a tool, a book.]

**Pen'-te-cost,** *n.* a festival of the Jews, held on the fiftieth day after the Passover; Whitsuntide (fifty days after Easter). **pen-te-cos'-tal,** *adj.* [L. < Gr. *pentēkonta*, fifty.]

**pent'-house,** *n.* a shed with a roof sloping from a wall (of house, etc.); a shelter over a door. [Corruption of **pentice.**]

**pen'-tice** (*-tis*), *n.* same as **penthouse.** [O.F. *apentis*, a shed.]

**pe-nult',** *n.* the last syllable but one (in a word). **pe-nul'-ti-mate** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* last but one: *n.* [L. *pēne*, almost + *ultĭmus*, last.]

**pe-num'-bra,** *n.* a partial shadow (*esp.* round the darker one of an eclipse); (in painting) the blending of light and shade. **pe-num'-bral,** or **pe-num'-brous** (*-brus*), *adj.* [L. *pēne*, almost + *umbra*, shade, shadow.]

**pen'-u-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* poverty; want. **pen-u'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* poor; miserly; niggardly. [F. < L. *pēnūria*, need.]

**pe'-on,** *n.* (in India) a foot-soldier, native policeman, groom, or messenger; a day-labourer (*esp.* in Spanish-America, one working out a debt). [Sp. < L. *pēs, pĕdis*, a foot.]

**pe'-o-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nies**), a plant bearing large, bright (often crimson) gay flowers. [F. < L. < Gr. *Paiōn*, the physician of the gods; the plant was said to have medicinal qualities.]

**peo'-ple** (*pē'-pl*), *n.* a nation; (with *def. art.*) the masses, as distinguished from persons of rank and authority; persons; one's relatives, or connections, or dependants; (in *pl.*) races, nations: *v.* (**-pled, -pling**), to supply (a country) with people. **peo'-pled,** *adj.* occupied by people. **chosen —,** the Jews. **good —,** (in folk-lore) fairies, elves. **the best —,** (in modern cant-phrase) persons in the most fashionable society. [F. < L. *pŏpŭlus.*]

**pep'-lum** (*pl.* **-la**), or **pep'-lus** (*pl.* **-li**),

*n.* a kind of outer shawl or loose robe worn by women in ancient Greece (and imitated in some modern costumes). [L. *peplum*, or *peplus* < Gr. *peplos*.]

**pep'-per,** *n.* a plant and its fruit (seed) having a hot, pungent taste, and used for seasoning: *v.* **(-pered, -per-ing),** to season with pepper; to pelt with shot; to scold. **pepper-and-salt,** *adj.* (of cloth) grey or white dotted with black; of speckled appearance. **pep-per-box,** *n.* a small box with holes in the lid for sprinkling pepper; (*fig.*) a person of hot temper. **pep'-per-corn,** *n.* the hard berry (seed) of the pepper-plant; something small, or of small value. **peppercorn rent,** a small, merely nominal, rent. **pep'-per-mint,** *n.* an aromatic herb; its oil, used in medicine and confectionery. **pep'-per-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* like pepper; irritable (in temper). **black pepper,** the dried seed (either whole or ground) with the dark skin or husk not taken away. **Jamaica pepper,** *see* **allspice. long pepper,** the unripe fruit-spikes of a plant similar to the ordinary pepper plant. **white pepper,** seed with the outer husk removed. [A.S. *pipor*.]

**pep'-sin** (*-sĭn*), (less correctly **-sine**), *n.* a ferment in gastric juice (*q.v.*), promoting digestion. **pep'-tic,** *adj.* pertaining to, or promoting, digestion: *n.* a medicine for indigestion. **pep'-tone,** *n.* a proteid (*q.v.*) into which the ferment pepsin converts the nitrogenous parts of food. **pep'-ton-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to convert a proteid into a peptone; to add, or mix, a peptone with food, before it is eaten, to make it more easily digestible by a weak stomach. [F. < Gr. *pepsis*, digestion.]

**per-, pel-,** *pref.* [L.] through; exceedingly (as in *perfervid*); (*chem.*) denoting the highest amount (as in *peroxide*).

**per-ad-ven'-ture,** *adv.* perhaps; if by chance: *n.* doubt; possibility of mistake or question. [F. *par*, by + *aventure*, adventure.]

**per-am'-bu-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to walk over, or about. **per-am'-bu-la-tion,** *n.* walking through, or over; (formerly) the yearly survey of the boundaries of a parish (also called "beating the bounds," because the parish boys beat the boundary lines with willow wands). **per-am'-bu-la-tor,** *n.* one who walks about; a small child's carriage (pushed from behind). [L. *per-* + *ambŭlo*, I walk.]

***per an.* = *per an'-num,*** [L.] per year; by, or for, the year.

***per cap'-i-ta*** (*-ĭ-*), [L.] for, or from, each person (said of contributions, etc.).

**per-ceive'** (*-sēv'*), **(-ceived', -ceiv'-ing),** *v.* to obtain knowledge of (by the senses, *esp.* sight); to understand. **per'-cept** (*-sept*), *n.* knowledge obtained in the act of perceiving; that which is perceived. **per-cept-i-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-bil'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being perceptible. **per-cept'-i-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be seen, or understood. **per-cep'-tion** (*-sep'-shun*), *n.* the act of perceiving; knowledge (*esp.* that obtained through the senses); understanding. [F. < L. *percĭpĭo* < *per-* + *căpio*, I take.]

**per cent** (*sent*), or **%** = ***per cent'-um,*** [L.] in a hundred. **per-cent'-age** (*-ăj*), *n.* rate (of interest, commission, etc.) on a hundred; proportion in a hundred; (inexactly) proportion generally.

**perch,** *n.* a roosting-stick (*esp.* for fowls); a driver's high seat (on a cab, etc.); a lofty situation; a lineal measure (5½ yards); a square measure (30¼ square yards): *v.* **(perched, perch'-ing),** to sit (on, or as on, a perch); to place high up. [F. < L. *pertĭca*, a rod, pole, or staff.]

**perch,** *n.* a fresh-water fish. [F. < L. < Gr. *perkos*, spotted.]

**Per-cher-on'** (*-shĕr-on'*), *n.* the name of a breed of large, but lightly-moving draught-horses (*esp.* used for artillery, etc.) bred in *Perche*, a district of Northern France.

**per-cip'-i-ent** (*-sip'-ĭ-*), *adj.* perceiving: *n.* one who perceives. **per-cip'-i-ence** (*-ens*), *n.* the act of perceiving. [*See* **perceive.**]

**per'-close.** Same as **parclose** (*q.v.*).

**per'-co-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to pass through in small drops; to filter, ooze, or trickle through. **per-co-la'-tion,** *n.* **per'-co-la-tor,** *n.* a vessel used for filtering. [L. *per-* + *cōlo*, I strain through.]

***per con'-tra,*** [L.] on the contrary; (in book-keeping) on the opposite side of an account, *usu.* referring to the debtor side.

**per-cus'-sion** (*-kush'-un*), *n.* a forcible striking together of two bodies; colli-

sion ; a light tapping of the surface of the body to discover the condition of some internal organ (*esp.* the lungs). **percussion bullet,** one charged with a substance which explodes when the bullet strikes. **percussion cap,** a small copper cap or cylinder containing a small portion of powder (called **percussion powder,** which explodes when struck), placed on the nipple of a gun and struck by a hammer, for the purpose of igniting the powder. **percussion-lock,** *n.* a lock in a gun in which the charge is fired by means of a percussion cap. [L. *percŭtio*, I strike through.]

***per di'-em,*** [L.] per day ; for each day.

**per-di'-tion** (*-dish'-un*), *n.* utter ruin ; destruction ; the state of a lost soul. [F.<L.L. *perditio*<L. *perdo*, I lose.]

***per-du'*** or ***-due'*** (*-dū'*), *adj.* lost ; hidden ; in ambush. [F. *perdu*, lost.]

**per'-du-ra-ble** (*-dū-ra-bl*), *adj.* lasting ; very durable ; everlasting. **per-du-ra-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the power of long continuance ; everlastingness. [L. *per-+dūro*, I endure, last.]

**Père** (*pār*), *n.* [F.] father ; (in R.C. Ch.) the title of some priests.

**per'-e-gri-nate** (*-grĭ-*), **(-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to travel from place to place. **per-e-gri-na'-tion,** *n.* **per'-e-gri-na-tor,** *n.* a traveller ; a pilgrim. **per'-e-grine** (*-grin*), *n.* a kind of falcon. [F.< L. *per-*, through+*ăger*, a field, land.]

**per'-emp-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* (of commands) not admitting of question, argument, or refusal ; (of persons) determined ; insisting ; final. **per'-emp-to-ri-ly** (*-rĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* **per'-emp-to-ri-ness,** *n.* [F.< L.L. *peremptorius*, decisive.]

**per-en'-ni-al** (*-nĭ-*), *adj.* lasting through the year ; perpetual ; never ending : *n.* a plant which blossoms and bears fruit year after year. **per-en-na'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* (*esp.* of plants) continuance for an indefinite time. [L. *per-+annus*, a year.]

**per'-fect,** *adj.* complete ; faultless ; highly skilled ; (of a portrait, etc.) exactly representing ; (*gram.*) denoting completed action ; extreme : *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to make complete and faultless. **per'-fect-er,** *n.* one who makes —. **per-fect-i-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-bil'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the power of reaching a perfect state. **per-fect'-i-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to become, or to be made, perfect. **per-fec'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* freedom from fault ; great excellence ; extreme degree. **per'-fect-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* completely ; quite ; excellently ; exactly. **counsel of perfection,** *see* **counsel.** **to perfection,** faultlessly. [L. *per-+făcio*, I make.]

**per-fer'-vid,** *adj.* impassioned ; with great zeal and enthusiasm. [L. *perfervĭdus*, very hot.]

**per'-fid-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* breach of faith ; treachery. **per-fid'-i-ous** (*-ĭ-us*), *adj.* false ; faithless ; treacherous. [L. *perfĭdĭa.*]

**per'-fo-rate (-ra-ted, -ra-ting),** *v.* to bore through ; to pierce. **perforating-machine,** *n.* a machine for perforating paper (as in sheets of postage stamps, cheque-books, receipt-books, etc.), for piercing strips of paper in accordance with a telegraphic code, or for drilling rocks. **per-fo-ra'-tion,** *n.* the act of boring, or the hole bored. **per'-fo-ra-tor,** *n.* an operator or instrument that perforates. [L. *perforātus*, bored through.]

**per-force',** *adv.* by force ; forcibly ; of necessity. [L. *per-*+**force.**]

**per-form' (-formed', -form'-ing),** *v.* to do ; to accomplish (an operation, etc.) ; to fulfil (a duty, etc.) ; (on the stage) to act a part ; to play on an instrument. **per-form'-ance,** *n.* accomplishment (of work, duty, etc.) ; an entertainment (dramatic, musical, acrobatic, etc.). **per-form'-er,** *n.* one who —; one who acts in a public entertainment. **per-form'-ing,** *adj.* doing ; (of animals) trained to act in public. [O.F. *parfournir*, to accomplish.]

**per'-fume,** *n.* a sweet or agreeable smell ; a preparation (from flowers, aromatic herbs, etc.) smelling fragrantly. **per-fume' (-fumed', -fu'-ming),** *v.* to make fragrant ; to scent. **per-fu'-mer,** *n.* one who makes or deals in perfumes. **per-fu'-mer-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* perfumes, or the art of making them. [F.<L. *per-+fūmus*, smoke.]

**per-func'-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* done carelessly and without interest, as a task to be got rid of as soon as possible ; wanting in thoroughness ; negligent. **per-func'-to-ri-ly** (*-tŏ-rĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* **per-func'-to-ri-ness** (*-tŏ-rĭ-*), *n.* [L. *per-+fungor*, I perform.]

**per'-go-la,** *n.* an arbour or covered walk formed of growing plants, trained over trellis-work ; a bower in a garden ; a

balcony. [I.<L. *pergŭla*, a projection, a shed.]

**per-haps'**, *adv.* possibly; it may, or might be. [L. *per-*+**hap**, chance.]

**per'-i-**, *pref.* [Gr.] round; around.

**Pe'-ri** (*pē'-rĭ*), *n.* (in Persian folk-lore) a fairy descended from one of the fallen angels, and shut out from Paradise. [F.<P. *parī*, a fairy.]

**per'-i-anth** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* (of a flower) the calyx and corolla combined so as to be indistinguishable, as in some lilies, tulips, and hyacinths. [Gr. *peri-*+*anthos*, a flower.]

**per-i-car'-di-um** (*-ĭ-kär'-dĭ-*), *n.* the sac or membrane which surrounds the heart. **per-i-car'-di-ac**, or **per-i-car'-di-al**, *adj.* round the heart; pertaining to the —. **per-i-car-di'-tis** (*-dī'-*), *n.* inflammation of the —. [Gr. *peri-*+*kardia*, the heart.]

**per'-i-carp** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* (of a plant) the seed-vessel. [Gr. *peri-*+*karpos*, fruit.]

**per'-i-dot** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a kind of chrysolite (precious stone). [F. *péridot*.]

**per'-i-gee** (*-ĭ-jē*), *n.* the point in the moon's orbit nearest the earth. **per-i-ge'-al**, or **-ge'-an**, *adj.* (*esp.* of tides) happening when the moon is in —. [Gr. *peri-*+*gē*, the earth.]

**per-i-he'-li-on** (*-ĭ-hē'-lĭ-*), *n.* that point in the orbit of a planet or a comet which is nearest the sun. [Gr. *peri-*+*hēlios*, the sun.]

**per'-il**, *n.* danger; a source of danger: *v.* (**-illed**, **-il-ling**), to put in danger. **per'-il-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* dangerous. **at one's —**, at one's own risk. [F.<L. *perīcŭlum*, danger.]

**per-im'-e-ter** (not *pē-rim'-*), *n.* the measure *round* anything; the sum of all the sides of a figure. **per-i-met'-ric-al** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* [L.<Gr. *peri-*+*mĕtron*, a measure.]

**pe'-ri-od** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a division of time; an age; a series of years; (with *def. art.*) the present day; a complete sentence; conclusion; a full stop (mark of punctuation). **pe-ri-od'-ic(-al)**, *adj.* happening at regular intervals of time. **pe-ri-od'-ic-al**, *n.* a publication appearing at regular intervals (magazines, reviews, etc., but not *usu.* daily newspapers); such publications are called collectively **periodical literature**. **per-i-od-ic'-i-ty** (*-is'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the condition or quality of recurrence or re-appearance at regular intervals. **periodic wind**, a trade-wind; a monsoon. [Gr. *peri-*+*hŏdŏs*, a way, path.]

**per-i-os'-te-um** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* the fibrous membrane that envelops bone. **per-i-os'-te-al**, *adj.* **per-i-os-ti'-tis** (*-tī'-*), *n.* inflammation of the —. [Gr. *peri-*+*osteon*, bone.]

**per-i-pa-tet'-ic** (*-ĭ-pă-*), *adj.* walking about, or up and down; going from place to place: *n.* [L.<Gr. *peri-*+*pateō*, I walk.]

**per-iph'-er-y** (*-if'-ĕr-ĭ*), *n.* the boundary line, the measure round, or the circumference (of any figure); the surface of a body. **per-iph'-er-al**, *adj.* belonging to the —. [L.<Gr. *peri-*+*pherō*, I bear.]

**per'-i-phrase** (*-ĭ-frāz*), or **per-iph'-ra-sis** (*-if'-rā-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ses**) (*-sēz*), a round-about way of speaking; the use of many words to say little. **per-i-phras'-tic** (*-ĭ-fras'-*), *adj.* [L.<Gr. *peri-*+*phrāsis*, a speaking, speech.]

**per'-i-scope** (*-ĭ-skōp*), *n.* an instrument used in the steering of submarine vessels while under water, and consisting of a vertical tube with a prism at the top and an arrangement of mirrors below, by means of which neighbouring objects on the surface of the water can be seen: the tube can be turned on its axis, so that a view can be obtained on all sides. **per-i-scop'-ic**, *adj.* viewing all round; said *esp.* of spectacle-glasses (concave on the side nearer to the eye, and convex on the other) which give a wide field of view. [Gr. *peri-*+*skopeō*, I look.]

**per'-ish** (**-ished**, **-ish-ing**), *v.* to die; to be destroyed; to decay; (of ships) to be lost. **per'-ish-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* liable to decay; (of fish, fruit, etc.) soon becoming unfit for use. **per'-ish-a-bles**, *n. pl.* goods liable to decay in a short time. [F.<L. *pĕreo*, I pass away.]

**per-i-stal'-sis** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* an involuntary movement of muscular fibres, resulting in circular contraction (*esp.* of the alimentary canal). **per-i-stal'-tic**, *adj.* [Gr. *peri-*+*stalsis*, compression.]

**per'-i-style** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a range of columns surrounding a court, building, etc. [Gr. *peri-*+*stūlos*, a column.]

**per-i-to-ni'-tis** (*-ĭ-tō-nī'-*), *n.* inflammation of the **per-i-to-ne'-um**, or membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen, and envelops its organs. **per-i-to-ne'-al**, *adj.* pertaining to the

peritoneum. [Gr. *peri-*+*teinō*, I stretch.]

**per'-i-wig**, *n.* same as **peruke** (*q.v.*), a wig, fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries. [A corruption of F. *perruque*.]

**per'-i-wink-le**, *n.* a common shell-fish; the sea-snail. [A.S. *pinewinclan*, sea-snails.]

**per'-i-wink-le**, *n.* a trailing evergreen shrub with blue, white, or purple flowers. [A.S. *pervince*<L. *pervinca*.]

**per'-jure** (*-jŭr*, or *-joor*), **(-jured, -jur-ing)**, *v.* (*usu.* with reflexive pronoun) to bear false witness, *esp.* when under oath; to be false to one's solemn promises. **per'-jured**, *adj.* false to one's oath or vow. **per'-jur-er**, *n.* one who bears false witness. **per'-jur-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* the crime of giving false evidence, *esp.* when under oath. [F.<L. *perjūro*, I swear falsely.]

**perk**, or **per'-ky** (*-kĭ*), *adj.* smart; pert; saucy: *v.* **(perked, perk'-ing)**, to dress smartly; to hold oneself up smartly or jauntily; to prick up (ears, feathers, etc.). **per'-ki-ly** (*-kĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* **per'-ki-ness** (*-kĭ-*), *n.* [? W. *perc*, smart.]

**perk (perked, perk'-ing)**, *v.* to peer. **perk'-ing**, *adj.* (of eyes) restless; inquisitive. [*dim.* of **peer**, *v.*]

**per'-ma-nent** (*-mă-*), *adj.* durable; lasting, or designed to last, for a length of time; not temporary. **per'-ma-nence**, or **-nen-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* state of being —; an employment or situation likely to be kept for an indefinite time. **permanent colour**, one not liable to change or fade. **permanent teeth**, (in adult man) the 32 teeth which succeed the 20 milk-teeth of childhood. **permanent way**, the completed track of a railroad. [F.<L. *per-*+*mănĕo*, I stay.]

**per-man'-ga-nate** (*g* hard), *n.* a salt containing manganese, as "permanganate of potash," used as a disinfectant. **per-man-gan'-ic**, *adj.* [*per-*+**manganese.**]

**per'-me-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting)**, *v.* to pass through; to be diffused or spread through; to saturate. **per'-me-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* admitting the passage (of fluids, light, etc.). **per-me-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being permeable. **per-me-a'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* the process of permeating, or of being permeated. **magnetic permeability**, power of conduction of magnetic forces; capability of being magnetized. [L. *per-*+*mĕo*, I go, pass.]

***per men'-sem***, [L.] by the month; **per-mit' (-ted, -ting)**, *v.* to allow; to grant leave or licence; (of weather, circumstances, etc.) to be favourable. **per'-mit**, *n.* a written or printed permission, *esp.* one to view a house, estate, or place of public interest, or, from an excise-officer, to remove goods liable to duty. **per-mit'-ter**, *n.* a person giving permission. **per-mis'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* allowable. **per-mis'-sion** (*-mish'-un*), *n.* consent; leave; authorization. **per-mis'-sive** (*-mĭs'-sĭv*), *adj.* allowing; not hindering. **permissive bill**, a proposed Act of Parliament to regulate, by local option (*q.v.*), the granting of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors. **permissive laws**, laws that allow certain things to be done, but do not compel them. [L. *per-*+*mitto*, I send.]

**per-mute' (-mu'-ted, -mu'-ting)**, *v.* to change (one for another). **per-mu'-ta-ble**, *adj.* interchangeable. **per-mu-ta'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* interchange. [F.< L. *per-*+*mūto*, I change.]

**per-ni'-cious** (*-nish'-us*), *adj.* very hurtful; deadly; destructive; lasting long (as in **pernicious anæmia**). [F.<L. *pernĭcĭōsus*, destructive.]

† **per-nick'-e-ty** (*-ĕ-tĭ*), *adj.* fussy about trifles; (of work) tedious, consisting of small details. [?]

**per-o-ra'-tion**, *n.* the conclusion of a speech. **per'-o-rate (-ra-ted, -ra-ting)**, *v.* to conclude a speech (*usu.* with special eloquence or earnestness). [F. <L. *pĕrōrātĭo*<*per-*+*ōro*, I speak.]

**per-ox'-ide** (*-īd*), *n.* an oxide containing the greatest amount of oxygen. **peroxide of hydrogen**, a preparation (used by hairdressers, etc.) for dyeing the hair a golden-yellow. [L. *per-* (intensive)+**oxide.**]

**per-pen-dic'-u-lar**, *adj.* quite upright; at right angles with the plane of the horizon, or with a line or surface: *n.* a line or direction which is —. **per-pen-dic-u-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —. **perpendicular style**, a style of architecture common in England in the 15th century and first half of the 16th, and so called from the prominence of vertical lines in its window-tracery, etc. [F.<L. *per-*+*pendo*, I hang.]

**per'-pe-trate** (*-tra-ted, -tra-ting*), *v.* to commit (crime); (in humorous sense) to make or do something foolish or feeble (as a bad joke, poor musical performance, etc.). **per-pe-tra'-tion**, *n.* the act of committing a crime; that which is perpetrated. **per'-pe-tra-tor**, *n.* one who —. [L. *per-+pātro*, I perform.]

**per-pet'-u-al**, *adj.* continuing without break or interruption; never ceasing; everlasting. **per-pet'-u-ate** (*-a-ted, -a-ting*), *v.* to cause to continue. **per-pet-u-a'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* the act of making perpetual. **per-pe-tu'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* endless duration; the state of being, or that which is, perpetual. **perpetual calendar**, one which can be adapted to any month or year. **perpetual curate**, one who holds a church living and receives the tithes, but does not hold the position of vicar. **perpetual motion**, the motion of a machine which will work for an indefinite time without using up its working powers (an impossibility); the motion of a machine which will go on of itself for ever. [F. <L. *perpĕtŭus*, continual.]

**per-plex'** (*-plexed', -plex'-ing*), *v.* to puzzle; to bewilder. **per-plex'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being perplexed; that which perplexes; intricacy. **a perplexed question**, a difficult and intricate matter. [L. *per-+plexus*, woven.]

***per pro.***, or ***p.p.***, contraction of ***per pro-cu-ra-ti-o'-nem*** (*-rā-shĭ-ō'-*), [L.] by the authority of, and on behalf of (used in signatures by an employee for his employer).

**per'-qui-site** (*-kwĭ-zit*), *n.* something gained in addition to wages; a privilege commonly attached to some office or service; a "tip." [L.L. *perquīsītum*, extra profit.]

**per'-ron** (*per'-rŏn*, or as F. *pā-roṅ'*), *n.* an outside stair or flight of steps ascending to the front entrance door of a building. [F. <L. <Gr. *pĕtra*, a stone.]

***per-ruque*** (*-rook'*, or as F. *-rŭk'*), *n.* a wig. ***per-ru-qui-er*** (*-rŭ-kĭ-ā'*), *n.* a wig-maker; a hairdresser. [F. <I. <L. *pilus*, hair.]

**per'-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a drink made by fermenting the juice of pears. [O.F. *peré* <L. *pĭrum*, pear.]

***per sal'-tum***, [L.] *lit.* at, or with, a leap; immediately; without intermediate stages.

***per se***, [L.] by oneself; (of an object) considered in itself, and not in its relations to other things.

**per'-se-cute** (*-cu-ted, -cu-ting*), *v.* to afflict; to harass (*esp.* on account of religious or political opinions); to annoy (with persistent requests, etc.). **per-se-cu'-tion**, *n.* cruel and oppressive treatment (*esp.* for religious differences); continued annoyance. **per'-se-cu-tor**, *n.* one who —. [F. <L. *persequor*, I pursue.]

**per-se-vere'** (*-vered', -ver'-ing*), *v.* to continue doing (in spite of difficulties, discouragements, etc.); to persist. **per-se-ver'-ance**, *n.* steadfastness in purpose and endeavour. **per-se-ver'-ing**, *adj.* **per-se-ver'-ing-ly**, *adv.* [F. < L. *persĕvēro* <*per-+sĕvērus*, severe, strict.]

**Per'-sian** (*-shăn*), *adj.* pertaining to Persia: *n.* a native of, or the language of, Persia. **Persian blinds**, same as ***persiennes*** (*q.v.*). **Persian carpet**, a kind of carpet all in one piece (not in strips). **Persian cat**, a large kind of cat, with long, silky fur (bluish or white in colour) and bushy tail. **Persian cord**, a ribbed material for women's dresses. [L. <P. *Pārs*, Persia.]

***per-si-ennes*** (*-sĭ-ĕn'*), *n. pl.* outside window-shutters, similar to Venetian blinds; (in *s.*) a kind of printed muslin. [F. <O.F. *persien*, Persian.]

**per'-si-flage** (*pār'-sĭ-flăzh*), *n.* [F.] bantering or frivolous talk or writing; a flippant and jeering style. ***pe -si-fleur*** (*pār-sĭ-flĕr'*), *n.* one who is given to banter and irony.

**per-sim'-mon**, *n.* an American fruit (orange-red or yellow, and resembling a plum) of the date-plum kind; the tree which bears it. [Amer. Indian.]

**per-sist'** (*-ed, -ing*), *v.* to keep on doing; to adhere (against opposition, blame, etc.) to a course of conduct, statement, etc.; to be fixed and unchanging. **per-sis'-tence**, or **per-sis'-ten-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the act or quality of persisting; perseverance; obstinacy; the continuation of an effect after the cause has ceased acting. **per-sis'-tent**, *adj.* **per-sis'-tent-ly** (*-lĭ*), or **per-sis'-ting-ly**, *adv.* [F. <L. *per-+sisto*, I cause to stand < *sto*, I stand.]

**per'-son,** *n.* a human being; the human body; (*gram.*) a relation of subject to verb (person speaking, person or thing spoken to, person or thing spoken of); a woman servant or employee. **per'-son-age,** *n.* a person, *esp.* one of rank or importance. **per'-son-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to play the part of; to pretend to be (some one else). **per-son'-i-fy (-ĭ-fī), (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to endow (inanimate objects, abstract ideas, etc.) with human characters. **in person,** by oneself, not through another or others; in outward appearance. [F.<L.*persōna*, a mask (used by actors).]

***per-so'-na gra'-ta*** (or ***gra-tiss'-i-ma*** [-ĭ-]), [L.] a person highly (or in the highest degree) esteemed, *esp.* by those in rank and authority over him.

**per'-son-al,** *adj.* relating to a person; having the character of a person; individual; private; (of service, etc.) done by, or for, a person; (of remarks) directed against a person; (in law) denoting movable (property). ***per-son-a'-li-a*** (*-lī-ă*), *n.pl.* [L.] personal anecdotes, recollections, etc. **per-son-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being a person; the qualities of a person; a remark (*esp.* an unpleasant one) about a person. **per'-son-al-ize (-ized, -iz-ing),** *v.* to make, render, or represent as, personal; to personify; to refer to persons individually. **per'-son-al-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* in one's own person. **per'-son-al-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* movable property (furniture, money, etc.) as distinguished from real estate (lands and houses). **personal equation,** (*astron.*) inaccuracies in time-calculation, to which an individual observer is liable; a person's peculiarities, special qualities, etc., which must be taken into account by those dealing with him. **personal estate** (or **property**), movable goods or property, as distinguished from freehold or real property, *esp.* in land. **personal rights,** those rights which belong to a person as a living and reasonable being, such as the right to live, freedom from attack or injury, freedom to do as one chooses, within certain limits, *esp.* of the law, usages of society, etc. **personal security,** an undertaking given by a person, as distinguished from something of value offered as a pledge, security, or guarantee. [*See* **person.**]

***per-son-nel*** (*pār-son-nel'*), [F.] *n.* the persons employed in a business or public service, as distinguished from the *matériel* (*q.v.*).

**per-spec'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *n.* a drawing of, or the art of drawing, solid objects in their natural appearance and relations; prospect; right proportion of parts: *adj.* **aërial —,** the representation of light, shade, and colour. **linear —,** the representation of the outlines of objects, their form, and size. **in —,** in due proportions to (or with) surroundings or circumstances; well-balanced. **out of —,** not realized correctly; out of proportion; not well judged, or thought out; distorted. [F.<L. *per-*+*spĕcio*, I look.]

**per-spi-ca'-cious** (*-spĭ-kā'-shus*), *adj.* clear-seeing; sharp-witted. **per-spi-cac'-i-ty** (*-kas'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* sharpness of sight, or of intelligence. [L. *perspĭcax*, sharp-sighted.]

**per-spic'-u-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* easily seen or understood; (of literary style) free from obscurities and doubtful meanings. **per-spi-cu'-i-ty** (*-spĭ-kū'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* clearness (*esp.* of language). [L. *perspĭcŭus*, transparent.]

**per-spire'** (**-spired', -spi'-ring**), *v.* to sweat. **per-spi-ra'-tion** (*-spĭ-*), *n.* sweat; sweating. **per-spi'-ra-to-ry** (*-spī'-rā-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to, or causing, perspiration. [L. *per-*+*spīro*, I breathe.]

**per-suade'** (*-swād'*), **(-sua'-ded, -sua'-ding),** *v.* to induce (a person) to believe or do something. **per-sua'-da-ble** (*-swā'-dă-bl*). or **per-sua'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-*), *adj.* able to be persuaded. **per-sua'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* the act of persuading; firm conviction; religious creed; (humorously) variety, sex. **per-sua'-sive** (*-sĭv*), or **per-sua'-so-ry** (*-swā'-sŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* winning over; tending to convince. [F.<L. *persuādĕo.*]

**pert,** *adj.* (*orig.*) sprightly; now, too forward in speech or manner: *n.* a saucy person. **pert'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* saucily. **pert'-ness,** *n.* [W. *pert*, trim, smart.]

**per-tain'** (*-tān'*), **(-tained', -tain'-ing),** *v.* to belong (as a right, duty, etc.); to have connection with, or relation (to). [L. *pertĭneo*<*per-*+*tĕneo*, I hold.]

**per-ti-na'-cious** (*-tĭ-nā'-shus*), *adj.* persistent (*usu.* with reproachful meaning); obstinate. **per-ti-nac'-i-ty** (*-tĭ-nas'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* dogged adherence to one's course

of conduct, opinion, etc.; obstinacy. [F.<L. *pertĭnax*, <*per-*+*tĕneo*, I hold.]

**per'-ti-nent** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* (of remarks, etc.) appropriate to the occasion; not off the subject; fitting. **per'-ti-nence** (*-nens*), *n.* [F.<L. *pertĭnens*, belonging to, concerning.]

**per-turb'** (**-turbed'**, **-turb'-ing**), *v.* to disturb; to trouble greatly. **per-turb'-ance** (*-ans*), or **per-tur-ba'-tion**, *n.* disturbance of mind; marked change; change in the orbit of a planet or in its velocity. [L. *per-*+*turbo*, I trouble.]

**per-uke'** (*-ūk'* or *-ook'*), *n.* a wig; an artificial hair-covering (fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries: now worn only by judges, barristers, etc.). [*See* ***perruque.***]

**pe-ruse'** (*-rooz'* or *-rūz'*), (**-rused'**, **-ru'-sing**), *v.* to read through with attention; to examine carefully. **pe-ru'-sal** (*-zal*), *n.* the act of reading through, or examining. [F.<L. *per-*+**use.**]

**per-tus'-sis** (*-tŭs'-*), *n.* whooping-cough. [L.<*per-*+*tussis*, a cough.]

**Pe-ru'-vi-an** (*-roo'-vĭ-*), *adj.* of, or relating to, Peru: *n.* a person born or living in Peru. **Peruvian-bark,** *n.* the bark of the cinchona (*q.v.*), a Peruvian tree, from which quinine is manufactured.

**per-vade'** (**-va'-ded**, **-va'-ding**), *v.* to pass or spread through. **per-va'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* the process of pervading. **per-va'-sive** (*-sĭv*), *adj.* able to pervade. **all-pervading,** *adj.* passing or penetrating everywhere. [L. *per-*+*vādo*, I go.]

**per-verse',** *adj.* stubborn in wrong; disobedient; wilfully vexatious; (as a child) peevish and cross. **per-verse'-ness,** or **per-ver'-si-ty** (*-sĭ-tĭ*), *n.* wilfully contrary conduct or character. [<root of **pervert.**]

**per-vert'** (**-ver'-ted**, **-ver'-ting**), *v.* to turn from a right course or meaning; to corrupt. **per'-vert,** *n.* one who has been led, or has gone, into ways of error (*esp.* in religious belief). **per-ver'-sion,** *n.* **per-ver'-ter,** *n.* one who leads another astray, or who wilfully misinterprets something. **a perverter of veracity** (or **of the truth**), **a liar.** [F.<L. *per-*+*verto*, I turn.]

**per'-vi-ous** (*-vĭ-us*), *adj.* able to be penetrated or passed through; allowing entrance (as of new ideas, into the mind). **per'-vi-ous-ness,** *n.* [L. *per-*+*vĭa*, a way, road.]

**pe-se'-ta** (*-sā'-tá*), *n.* a Spanish coin, worth 9½*d.* [Sp., *dim.* of *pesa*, weight.]

**pe'-so** (*pā'-sō*), *n.* the dollar of Chili and other South American States, varying in value from 3*s.* to 4*s.* [Sp.]

**pes'-si-mist** (*-sĭ-*), *n.* one who thinks that everything which happens is for the worse; one who looks only on the dark side of life; one given to depression, or to the utterance of depressing views: *adj.* **pes'-si-mism** (*-mizm*), *n.* the outlook, mood, or temperament of deep depression. **pes-si-mis'-tic,** *adj.* pertaining to pessimism. [L. *pessĭmus*, worst.]

**pest,** *n.* a plague; a very troublesome or mischievous person or thing. [F.<L. *pestis*, a plague.]

**Pes-ta-loz'-zi-an** (*-lot'-sĭ-*), *adj.* pertaining to the educational system of Johann Heinrich *Pestalozzi* (1746—1827), a great Swiss reformer of elementary education, whose main principle was that teaching should be by concrete examples or objects.

**pes'-ter** (**-tered**, **-ter-ing**), *v.* to annoy; to trouble; to worry with constant interruptions, importunities, etc. **pes'-ter-er,** *n.* [F.<L.L. *in-*+*pastorium*, a horse's shackle.]

**pes-tif'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* bringing plague; causing infection; harmful; annoying. [L. *pestis*, plague+*fĕro*, I bear, bring.]

**pes'-ti-lence** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* the plague; an epidemic disease; something very harmful or mischievous. **pes'-ti-lent, pes-ti-len'-tial** (*-shal*), *adjs.* infecting with the plague; very harmful; troublesome. [F.<L. *pestis*, a plague.]

**pes'-tle** (*pĕs'-l*, or *pĕs'-tl*), *n.* an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar: *v.* (**-tled**, **-tling**), to pound or grind with a —. [O.F.<L. *pinso*, I beat, pound.]

**pet,** *n.* a tame animal treated with special kindness and indulgence as a favourite; a person (*esp.* a child) to whom special favour or indulgence is shown: *adj.* specially favoured or cherished: *v.* (**-ted**, **-ting**). **a pet theory,** one to which a person clings in spite of all arguments against it. [? Irish *peat*, a pet.]

**pet,** *n.* a fit of ill-temper; sulkiness. **pet'-tish,** *adj.* fretful; ill-tempered. [<**pet,** a child specially favoured, and so spoilt.]

**pet'-al** (not *pee'-tal*), *n.* a flower-leaf

(part of the corolla). **pet'-aled,** or **-alled** (*-ăld*), *adj.* provided with petals. [Gr. *pĕtalŏn*, a leaf, something outspread.]

**pe-tard'** (*pĭ-tard'*, or *pē-tard'*), *n.* a metal mortar, charged with gunpowder, and formerly used in siege operations to blow up a barrier, etc. **hoist** (=hoisted) **with his own petard,** injured by his own schemes against others. [O.F.]

**Pe'-ter,** *n.* a proper Christian name; one of the twelve apostles. **Peter's pence,** *see* under **penny. Blue peter,** *see* under **blue.**

**pe'-ter,** *v.* in the phrase to **peter out;** to lessen gradually and disappear (said of a stream, of a vein of ore, etc.). [?]

**pe'-ter-sham,** *n.* a kind of thick, woollen, heavy overcoat; (*dress.*) a silk ribbon used for binding seams, and for strengthening generally. [<*Lord Petersham*, who made the wearing of such a coat fashionable, about 1812.]

**pet'-i-ole** (*-ĭ-ōl*), *n.* a leaf-stalk (connecting the leaf with the stem). **pet'-i-o-late,** *adj.* provided with a —. [F.<L. *pĕtĭŏlus*, *dim.* of *pĕs*, a foot.]

***pe-tit'*** (*pĕ-tē'*), *adj.* (*f.* ***pe-tite'***) (*pĕ-tēt'*), [F.] small. ***petit verre*** (*vār*), a small glass (*esp.* of spirits). ***petite vitesse*** (in full, ***train de petite vitesse***) (*vē-tes'*), a train of moderate speed, a goods-train.

**pe-ti'-tion** (*-tish'-un*), *n.* a request; a prayer; a clause in a prayer; a formal appeal (to the Sovereign or to Parliament) for the redress of a grievance, or the granting of something desired: *v.* **(-tioned, -tion-ing),** to address or deliver a petition to; to ask humbly for something. **pe-ti'-tion-er,** *n.* one who makes a —. **right of —,** the right of subjects to appeal, in a peaceable and orderly manner, to the Sovereign power or legislative body, for the removal of an alleged injustice or grievance. [F. <L. *pĕtītio*+*pĕto*, I seek.]

***petit-maître*** (*pĕ-tē-mātr'*), *n.* (*pl.* ***petits-maîtres,*** *pro.* as *sing.*), [F.] *lit.* a little master; a dandy; a person of small intelligence, but large conceit.

**pet'-rel,** *n.* an ocean-bird (sometimes called the sea-pigeon) remarkable for its powers of sustaining flight (for many days, after ships at sea). **stormy —,** a species often met with in stormy weather. [F. *pétrel*, *lit.* little Peter, in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea, *St. Matthew* xiv. 29.]

***Pet'-ri-burg.,*** for ***Pet-ri-burg-i-en'-sis,*** [L.] belonging to Peterborough (*Petroburgum*): used in the signature of the Bishop of Peterborough.

**pet'-ri-fy** (*-rĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to turn to stone; (*fig.*) to make (the heart) hard, dull, insensible; to render stupid and helpless (with terror, amazement, etc.). **pet-ri-fac'-tion,** *n.* the process of petrifying; an animal or vegetable organism turned into stone; a fossil; the helplessness of extreme fear, amazement, etc. [F.<L. *pĕtra* (<Gr.), a stone, rock+*făcio*, I make.]

**pet'-rol,** *n.* a very volatile and inflammable spirit, distilled from mineral oil (such as petroleum, etc.) and used for driving internal-combustion engines (such as motor-cars, etc.) by a succession of small explosions produced in the cylinder when the spirit is mixed with air and ignited; used also as a lubricant and solvent. [<root of **petroleum.**]

**pet-ro'-le-um,** *n.* a crude mineral oil, occurring naturally in oil-springs (*esp.* in America, Persia, and Russia), and in certain shales. It is a source of petrol, naphtha, paraffin-oil, lubricating oil, paraffin-wax, etc. **petroleum jelly,** the same as vaseline, *q.v.* [L. *pĕtra*, a rock+*ŏlĕum*, oil.]

**pet-rol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the study of rocks; a branch of geology. [Gr. *pĕtra*, a rock +*lŏgos*, a discourse.]

**pet'-ti-coat** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* a woman's underskirt; (in *pl.*) skirts worn by little children: *adj.* pertaining to women. **petti-coat government,** predominance of women, either at home or in public affairs. [**petty,** little+**coat.**]

**pet'-ti-fog-ging** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* acting in a mean, low, shifty manner (*esp.* in law). **pet'-ti-fog-ger,** *n.* a lawyer of low character; a mean, unprincipled person. **pet'-ti-fog-ger-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* mean, tricky practices. [**petty**+**fog,** a slang word for mean, low practice.]

**pet'-ti-toes** (*-tĭ-*), *n. pl.* a pig's toes (or feet); (humorously) human feet. [**petty**+**toes.**]

**pet'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* small; trivial; inferior; mean; narrow; illiberal (of mind). **pet'-ti-ness,** *n.* **petty cash,** small receipts and payments, noted in the **petty cash-book. petty jury,** the

jury which actually tries cases submitted to it, as distinguished from the **grand jury**, *q.v.* **petty larceny**, *see* **larceny**. **petty officer**, an officer in the Navy ranking with non-commissioned officers in the Army. **petty sessions**, the meeting of two or more magistrates to try cases, or to refer them (if necessary) to a higher court. [F. *petit*, small.]

**pet'-u-lant**, *adj.* peevish; ill-tempered; impatient. **pet'-u-lance**, or **-lan-cy** (*-si*), *n.* peevishness; impatience; capriciousness or uncertainty of temper. **pet'-u-lant-ly**, *adv.* [L. *pĕtŭlans*, capricious, froward.]

**pe-tu'-ni-a** (*-nĭ ă*), *n.* a South American plant with white, purple, or lilac flowers. [Amer. Indian *petun*, tobacco.]

**pew** (*pū*), *n.* a seat in a church (formerly enclosed with high partitions, but now *usu.* open). **pew-chair**, *n.* a seat hinged to the outside of a pew, and used when extra accommodation is wanted. **pew-opener**, *n.* an attendant in church, who shows the congregation to their seats. **pew-rent**, *n.* money paid for the use of a pew. **the pews and the pulpit**, the congregation and the minister of a place of worship. [O.F. *puy*, a raised seat < L. *pŏdĭum*, a balcony]

**pe'-wit** (or *pew'-ĭt*). or **pee'-wit**, *n.* the lapwing. [< the bird's plaintive cry.]

**pew'-ter**, *n.* an alloy (four-fifths tin, one-fifth lead); an alloy of tin and antimony or copper, also called "Britannia metal"; sailor's prize-money. **pew'-ter-er**, *n.* a worker in —. **pew'-ter-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* like pewter (*esp.* in taste). [O.F. *peutre*, of doubtful origin.]

**pfen'-nig** (*pfen'-ĭg*, in G. *-nicH*), or **pfen'-ning** (in G. *pfen'-ninCH*), *n.* a G. copper coin, the $\frac{1}{100}$th part of a mark = about ½*d.*

**pha'-e-ton** (*fā'-e-ton*, but more familiarly *fā'-t'n*), *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage. [F. < L. < Gr. *Phaethōn* (*lit.* beaming), the mythic son of Hēlios (the Sun), who undertook to drive the Chariot of the Sun for a day.]

**phag'-o-cyte** (*fag'-o-sīt*), *n.* a white blood-corpuscle, destructive of microbes which, except for its action, would cause disease. **phag-o-cyt'-ic** (*-sĭt'-ik*), *adj.* **phag-o-cy-to'-sis** (*-sī-*), *n.* destruction of microbes by a —. [Gr. *phagein*, to eat + *kutos*, a hollow cell.]

**phal'-anx** (*fal'-* or *fā'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **phal'-anx-es** [*-ank-sez*] or **pha-lan'-ges** [*-jēz*]), (in ancient Greece) a division of heavy-armed infantry, in close order; a close array; a well-combined association; a group of persons living together on communistic principles; a bone (or the series of bones) forming the framework of the fingers or toes. [L. < Gr. *phalanx*.]

**phan'-tasm** (*-tazm*), *n.* a phantom; an idle fancy; the apparition of a person either alive or dead. **phan-tas-ma-go'-ri-a** (*fan-taz-mă-gō'-rĭ-ă*), *n.* a magic-lantern exhibition, in which each picture gradually fades away into the following one; a series of apparitions; a medley of idle fancies. **phan-tas-ma-go'-ri-al**, or **phan-tas-ma-gor'-ic**, *adj.* unreal; deceiving the eyes. **phan-tas'-mal** (*-taz'-*), or **phan-tas'-mic** (*-mĭk*), *adj.* unsubstantial; unreal. [O.F. < L. < Gr. *phantasma*, an appearance.]

**phan'-tom** (*fan'-*), *n.* an unreal appearance; a ghost; an apparition: *adj.* unreal. [< **phantasm**.]

**Phar'-i-see** (*făr'-ĭ-*), *n.* a member of an ancient Jewish sect, which held to the letter, rather than the spirit, of Mosaic law and tradition; (in modern use) one who is more observant of religious ritual than actively benevolent; a self-righteous person; a prig. **phar-i-sa'-ic** (or **-ic-al**), *adj.* of the Pharisees; hypocritical. **phar'-i-sa-ism** (*-ĭ-să-izm*), *n.* the system of belief and practice of the Pharisees; formalism; hypocrisy. [H. *pārash*, to separate.]

**phar'-ma-cy** (*fār'-mă-sĭ*), *n.* the art of preparing medicines; a drug store. **phar-ma-ceu'-tic** (*-sū'-tik*), (or **-tic-al**) *adj.* relating to the preparation of drugs or medicines. **phar-ma-ceu'-tist** (*-sū'-*), or **phar'-ma-cist** (*-sist*), *n.* an apothecary; a chemist. **phar-ma-col'-o-gy** (*-kŏl'-ŏ-jĭ*), *n.* the science of drugs. **phar-ma-co-pœ'-ia** (*-ko-pē'-yă*), *n.* an authoritative and official book containing directions for the preparation of medicines. [F. < L. < Gr. *pharmăkon*, a drug.]

**pha'-ros** (*fā'-*), *n.* a lighthouse; a beacon-light; a guiding light. [F. < L. < Gr. *pharos*, a lighthouse, so named from one anciently on the Isle of Pharos, off Alexandria.]

**phar'-ynx** (*făr'-inks*), *n.* (*pl.* **phar-yn'-ges**) (*-in'-jēz*), the pouch, or sac, at the back of the mouth, communicating

above with the nose, below with the gullet. **phar-yn'-ge-al** (*-in'-jē-*), *adj.* pertaining to the —. **phar-yn-gi'-tis** (*-jī'-*), *n.* inflammation of the —. [Gr. *pharunx*, throat.]

**phase** (*fāz*), *n.* an appearance; a condition; a stage or degree in the progress of any matter; one of the changing appearances of the moon, or of a planet; one complete oscillation of a current wave of electricity (called **single-phase**, or **mul'-ti-phase**, *q.v.*). [Gr. *phăsis*, an appearance.]

**Ph.D.**, L. *phil-o-soph'-i-æ doc'-tor*, Doctor of Philosophy.

**pheas'-ant** (*fĕz'-*), *n.* a beautiful game-bird reared mainly for sport (shooting). [F. < L. < Gr. *phasiānos*, a pheasant.]

**phe-nac'-et-in** (*fē-nas'-ēt-in*), *n.* a white crystalline coal-tar compound, used in medicine to relieve pain and to allay fever. [< root of **phenyl.**]

**phe'-nix.** *See* **phœnix.**

**phe-nom'-e-non** (*fē-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-na**), an occurrence in Nature (*esp.* one which is scientifically observed); an uncommon occurrence; a notable person; the appearance of an object, as distinguished from what it may be in itself. **phe-nom'-e-nal**, *adj.* extraordinary; notable; pertaining to phenomena. **phe-nom'-e-nal-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the mode of thought which regards the appearances of things as their only realities. **phe-nom'-e-nal-ly** (*-lī*), *adv.* notably; surprisingly. [L. < Gr. *phainomenon*, that which appears.]

**phe'-nyl** (*fē'-nil* or *fĕn'-*), *n* a coal-tar compound forming the basis of many substances used in medicine and the arts (as carbolic acid, benzol, aniline, etc.). [F. < Gr. *phainō*, I shine.]

**phi'-al** (*fī'-*), or **vi'-al**, *n.* a small glass vessel or bottle (*esp.* one for holding medicines). [F. < L. < Gr. *phiălē*.]

**phil-an'-der** (*fĭl-*), (**-dered, -der-ing**), *v.* to cultivate the company of women; to flirt. **phil-an'-der-er**, *n.* a man excessively fond of women's company; (in politics) a trifler; one who cannot be relied upon by his party. [< *Philander*, a lover in old plays and poems.]

**phil-an'-thro-py** (*fil-, -pĭ*), *n.* a love of mankind, *esp.* as shown in acts of kindness, good-will, and sacrifice for others. **phil-an-throp'-ic** (or **-ic-al**), *adj.* doing good to others; benevolent; humane. **phil-an'-thro-pist**, *n.* one who loves his fellow-creatures, and labours in their service; (ironically) one who does work without money remuneration, but with a view to public credit and reputation. [F. < L.L. < Gr. *philanthrōpia* < *philos*, loving + *anthrōpos*, a man.]

**phi-lat'-el-ist** (*fī-*), *n.* a collector of postage or revenue stamps, post-cards, etc., of all nations. **phi-lat'-e-ly** (*-lī*), *n.* the occupation of a —; the "science" of stamp-collection. [F. *philatélie*, a term invented by a French stamp-collector in 1865 < Gr. *philos*, loving + *atĕlēs*, free of tax (prepaid).]

**phil-har-mon'-ic** (*fĭl-*), *adj. lit.* loving harmony; fond of, or devoted to, music: *n.* a club or society that practises music, gives concerts, etc. [Gr. *philos*, loving + *harmŏnia*, harmony.]

**Phil-hel'-lene** (*fil-hĕl'-lēn*), *n.* one who favours the Greeks in their contest with the Turks for national independence. [F. < Gr. *phileō*, I love + *Hellēn*, a Greek.] [(*q v.*).

**phil'-i-beg** (*fĭl'-i-*), *n.* same as **filibeg**

**Phil-ip'-pic** (*fil-*), *n.* an oration by **Demos'-then-es** (*-ēz*), a famous Athenian orator (B.C. 385—322), against the aggressions of *Philip*, King of Macedon; (in modern use, spelt with small **p**) a political speech or writing, full of scathing denunciation.

**Phil'-is-tine** (*fil'-is-tīn*, or *-tĭn*, or *-is'-tīn*), *n. prop.* one of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine, enemies of the Israelites; (in modern use) a person of narrow mind and merely material interests; one absorbed in commercial pursuits, and careless of literary or artistic culture. **Phil-is'-tin-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* prejudice and narrow-mindedness (as of a Philistine). [L.L. *Philistinus* < H. *palash*, to wander about.]

**philo-**, or **phil-**, prefixed to words of Gr. origin, and indicating affection, devotion, or enthusiasm for (some cause, movement, etc.). [Gr. *phileō*, I love.]

**phil-o-ge'-y-nist** (*fil-oj'-i-*), *n.* one who has a very great regard for women. **phil-og'-y-ny** (*-nī*), *n.* enthusiastic admiration of women. [Gr. *phileō*, I love + *gunē*, woman.]

**phil-ol'-o-gy** (*fil-ol'-ō-jĭ*), *n.* the study of languages and their literature, as a key to the history of the human race. **phil-ol'-o-ger** (*-jer*), or **phil-ol-o'-gi-**

**an** (*-jĭ-*), or **phil-ol'-o-gist** (*-jist*), or **phil'-ol-ogue** (*-ŏg*), *n.* one devoted to the study of —. **comparative —**, the study and comparison of languages and dialects solely as modes of speech, and without reference to literary productions. [L.<Gr. *phileō*, I love+*lŏgŏs*, a discourse.]

**phil'-o-mel** (*fil'-*), *n.* (in poetic use) the nightingale. [L.<Gr. *Philomēla*, the daughter of a king of Athens (according to a myth, she was changed into a nightingale)<*phileō*, I love + *mĕlos*, song.]

***phil-o-sophe*** (*fĭl-ō-zŏf'*), *n.* [F.] a philosopher (*usu.* in a depreciatory sense).

**phil-os'-o-pher** (*fil-os'-ŏ-fer*), *n.* a lover of wisdom; a seeker after truth; a writer on, or student of, the mental and moral sciences; one who orders his life wisely; a calm, unexcitable person. **phil-os'-o-phy** (*-fĭ*), *n.* the science of being (metaphysics); the science of conduct (**moral —**); the science of mind (psychology); physics (**natural —**); calmness (of temperament). **phil-o-soph'-ic(-al)** (*-sof'-*), *adj.* pertaining to philosophy; (of mind, temperament, etc.) governed by reason; calm; unexcitable. **phil-os'-o-phize** (*-fīz*), **(-phized, -phi-zing)**, *v.* to reason like a philosopher; to treat of the mental and moral sciences. **philosopher's stone,** a substance which the alchemists sought for, and by means of which they hoped to turn base metals into gold. **philosophical instruments,** those used in conducting investigations or experiments in natural philosophy. [Gr. *phileō*, I love+*sophĭa*, wisdom.]

**phil'-tre** (*fil'-tr*), or **-ter,** *n.* a drink which was supposed to have the power of causing love. [F.<L.<Gr. *phĭlos*, loving.]

**phle-bi'-tis** (*flē-bī'-*), *n.* inflammation of a vein. **phle-bit'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to, or suffering from, —. [Gr. *phlĕps*, a vein+*-itis*, indicating inflammation.]

**phle-bot'-o-my** (*flē-bot'-ŏ-mĭ*), *n.* the opening, or cutting, of a vein, to let blood from it. **phle-bot'-o-mist,** *n.* a blood-letter. **phle-bot'-o-mize** (*-mīz*), **(-mized, -mi-zing)**, *v.* to open a vein. [Gr. *phlĕps*, a vein+*tŏmē*, a cutting.]

**phlegm** (*flĕm*), *n.* a thick, liquid matter (mucus) in the throat; sluggishness; unexcitableness. **phleg-mat'-ic** (*flĕg-*), *adj.* dull; sluggish; cool in manner; unemotional. **phlegm'-y** (*flĕm'-ĭ*), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or troubled with —. [F.<L.<Gr. *phlĕgma*, a flame, heat (anciently supposed to produce phlegm)]

**phlox** (*floks*), *n.* a garden-plant with red, violet, purple, or white flowers (*usu.* in pyramidal clusters), introduced from America. [Gr. *phlŏx*, flame.]

**Phœ'-bus** (*fē'-*), *n.* a name given to Apollo, the Greek god of the Sun; the sun. [L.<Gr. *phoibŏs*, bright, shining.]

**phœ'-nix** (*fē'-*), or **phe'-nix,** *n.* (in ancient Eastern folk-lore) a fabulous bird, said to have lived for 500 years in the Arabian desert, then to have built its own funeral pyre, and to have been burnt to ashes, out of which it arose young again; hence, the emblem of immortality; a paragon (in skill, beauty, etc.). [A.S. *fenix*<L.<Gr. *phoinix*.]

**'phone** (*fōn*), a familiar contraction of **telephone. anti—phone,** *n.* a preparation introduced into the Royal Navy (1908), and used as a preventative of injury to the ear-drum in gunnery practice. [Gr. *anti*, against+*phōnē*, sound.]

**pho-net'-ic** (*fō-*), *adj.* pertaining to, or representing, the sounds of speech. **pho-net'-ics** (*-iks*), *n. pl.* or **phon'-ics** (*fŏn'-* or *fō'-niks*), *n. pl.* the science of the sounds of speech. **pho-net'-i-cist** (*-ĭ-sist*), *n.* one who advocates phonetic spelling. **pho'-nic** (*fō'-*), *adj.* relating to sound. **phonetic spelling,** the spelling of words according to their pronunciation. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

**pho'-no-graph** (*fō'-nō-graf*), *n.* an instrument (invented by T. A. Edison) for registering sounds (*orig.* on sheets of tin-foil, but now on cylinders of wax) and reproducing them: distinguish from the **gramophone,** the records of which are on vulcanite discs. **pho'-no-gram,** *n.* a sound reproduced by a —; the tin-foil or wax cylinder on which the record is made. **pho-nog'-raph-er, or -ist,** *n.* a shorthand-writer; a phonograph-operator. **pho-no-graph'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to shorthand, or to the phonograph. **pho-nog'-ra-phy** (*-ră-fĭ*), *n.* the representation of sounds, or of words, as they are pronounced; a system of shorthand (*esp.* that introduced by Sir Isaac Pitman in 1837); the art of making and using phonographs. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound+*graphō*, I write.]

**pho'-no-phore** (*fō'-no-fōr*), or **-pore**

(*-pōr*), *n.* an apparatus for maintaining telephonic communication along a telegraph-line without obstructing its use in telegraphy. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound + *phŏros*, bearing: or + *pŏros*, a passage.]

**pho'-no-scope** (*fō'-*), *n.* an apparatus for recording musical sounds, or for testing stringed instruments, or for heightening low sounds. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound + *skŏpeō*, I view.]

**pho'-no-type** ((*fō'-no-tīp*), *n.* a system of writing or printing, in which every distinct sound has its own distinct sign; a phonetic alphabet; a character used in phonetic printing. **pho-no-typ'-ic** (*-tĭp'-*), *adj.* (of writing or printing) in —. **pho'-no-ty-py** (*-tī-pĭ*), *n.* phonetic printing (the same character always representing the same sound). [Gr. *phōnē*, sound + *tupos*, a mark.]

**phor'-mi-um** (*for'-mĭ-*), *n.* New Zealand flax, yielding the strongest of all vegetable fibres (used for making cordage, paper, etc.), and also cultivated as an ornamental garden-plant. [Gr. *phormos*, a basket: alluding to the use of the plant in basket-making.]

**phos'-phate** (*fos'-fāt*), *n.* a salt of phosphoric acid; a mineral substance used in the making of artificial manures. **phos-phat'-ic** (*-fat'-ik*), *adj.* containing a —. [< **phosphorus.**]

**phos'-phite** (*fos'-fīt*), *n.* a salt of phosphorous acid. [< **phosphorus.**]

**Phos'-phor** (*fos'-for*), *n.* the morning star. [Gr. *phōs*, light + *phĕrō*, I bring.]

**phos'-phor-us** (*fos'-for-*), *n.* a substance (luminous in the dark, and very inflammable) manufactured from bones, and used in the making of lucifer matches, in the preparation of nerve tonics, etc. **phosphor—bronze,** *n.* an alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus. **phos-phor-esce'** (*-ĕs'*), (**-esced', -es'-cing** [*-ĕst', -ĕs'-ing*]), *v.* to shine like —. **phos-phor-es'-cence** (*-ĕs'-ĕns*), *n.* the property or condition of being luminous without emitting heat. **phos-phor-es'-cent** (*-ĕs'-ĕnt*), *adj.* giving out a faint light, but no heat. **phos-phor'-ic** (*-for'-ik*), *adj.* pertaining to, or shining like, —. **phos'-phor-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, —. **phos'-phu-ret-ted,** or **-ed** (*-fū-ret-ed*), *adj.* combined with —. **phosphuretted hydrogen,** a gas (of extremely unpleasant smell) produced by decaying animal matter, and manufactured by boiling phosphorus with an alkali. [L. < Gr. *Phōsphorŏs*, the morning star, the "light-bringer."]

**phos'-sy** (*fos'-sĭ*) **jaw,** a disease (decay) of the jaw-bone by phosphorous poisoning, in those who work with phosphorus. [< **phosphorus.**]

**pho'-to** (*fō'-tō*), *n.* a familiar contraction of **photograph,** *q.v.* **pho'-to** (**-toed, -to-ing**), *v.* to take a photograph of.

**pho'-to-chro-my** (*fō'-tō-krō-mĭ* or *fō-tok'-ro-*), *n.* the art of photographing objects in their natural colours. [Gr. *phōs*, light + *chrōma*, colour.]

**pho-to-chro-nog'-ra-phy** (*fō-tō-krō-nog'-ră-fĭ*), *n.* the art of taking a series of instantaneous photographs at very brief intervals (*e.g.*, of a horse galloping). [Gr. *phōs*, light + *chrŏnos*, time + *graphō*, I write.]

**pho'-to-graph** (*fō'-tō-graf*), *n.* a picture made by means of the changes produced by light in chemicals such as silver chloride, silver bromide, etc.: *v.* (**-graphed, -graph-ing**), to take a —. **pho-tog'-ra-pher** (*-ră-fer*), *n.* one who takes such pictures. **pho-to-graph'-ic** (or **-ic-al**) (*-graf'-ik*), *adj.* pertaining to photography. **pho-tog'-ra-phy** (*-ră-fĭ*), *n.* the art of taking such pictures. **pho-to-gra-vure'** (*-grā-vūr'*), *n.* the art of engraving pictures by means of photography; a picture so produced. [Gr. *phōs*, light + *graphō*, I write.]

**pho-tom'-e-ter** (*fō-*), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of light. **pho-to-met'-ric,** *adj.* pertaining to the —. **pho-tom'-e-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* the measurement of the various intensities of light from different sources. [Gr. *phōs*, light + *mĕtron*, measure.]

**pho'-to-sphere** (*fō'-tō-sfer*), *n.* the luminous envelope of the sun; the illuminated cloud-surface of the sun (the part visible to us). [Gr. *phōs*, light + *sphaira*, a sphere.]

**pho-to-tel'-e-graph** (*fō-tō-, -graf*), *n.* an apparatus (also called a **tel-ec'-tro-graph**) for the telegraphic transmission of drawings, photographs, handwriting, etc. **photo—telegraph station,** a fixed station for making such transmissions, or for receiving them. [photo + telegraph.]

**phrase** (*frāz*), *n.* two or more words expressive of a complete notion; a part of a sentence; a short expression; an

expression characteristic of a person or language; (*mus.*) a short division of a musical composition (*usu.* two to eight measures): *v.* **phrased, phras'-ing),** to style; to call by some phrase or name; to read aloud, or to play a piece of music, in the right phrases. **phrase-book,** *n.* a book explaining the idioms of a language, or its peculiar and characteristic expressions. **phrase'-monger** (*-mung-ger*), *n.* one who is glib in the use of phrases. **phra-se-ol'-o-gy** (*-zē-ol'-o-jĭ*), *n.* mode of expression. **phra'-sing** (*frā'-zing*), *n.* wording (of a speech or writing); (*mus.*) the division of a musical composition into its phrases. [F. < L. < Gr. *phrăsis* < *phrăzo*, I speak.]

**phre-nol'-o-gy** (*frē-, -jĭ*), *n.* the theory of Dr. Gall, a Viennese physician (1758—1828) that the skull conforms to the shape of the brain, and that the development of mental faculties may be ascertained by examination of the skull. **phren-o-log'-ic** (or **-ic-al**) (*fren-o-loj'-ik*), *adj.* pertaining to —. **phre-nol'-o-gist** (*-jĭst*), *n.* an expert in —. [Gr. *phrēn*, mind + *lŏgŏs*, a discourse.]

**phthi'-sis** (*thī'-sis* or *fthī'-sis*), *n.* consumption (a wasting disease of the lungs). **phthis'-ic(-al)** (*tiz'-ik*), *adj.* pertaining to phthisis. [L. < Gr. *phthisis*, a wasting away.]

**phy-lac'-ter-y** (*fĭ-lak'-ter-ĭ*), *n.* (among the Jews) a slip of parchment with passages from *Exodus* or *Deuteronomy* written on it, put into a small leather case, and fastened with straps on the forehead or left arm, worn as a reminder to keep the law; something worn on the person as a charm or safeguard; a mascot. [O.F. < L.L. < Gr. *phulaktērion*, a preservative, a charm.]

**phyl-lox'-er-a** (*fil-lox'-er-ă*), *n.* a species of plant-lice destructive to the leaves and roots of the vine. [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf + *xēros*, dry, withered.]

**phys'-ic** (*fiz'-*), *n.* medicine; the science of medicine; in *pl.* **physics,** the science of the forces which are at work in inanimate nature: *v.* **(-icked, -icking),** to give medicine to. **phys'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* (of science, law, etc.) pertaining to physics; material (as distinguished from mental or spiritual); (of force) bodily. **phys'-i-cal-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* in the method of physics; materially (not intellectually); with some bodily operation or exertion. **phys-i'-cian** (*-ish'-un*), *n.* a doctor of medicine (as distinguished from a surgeon, who performs operations). **phys'-i-cist** (*-ĭ-sist*), *n.* a natural philosopher; one who ascribes the phenomena of life to physical causes. **physical culture,** the practice of exercises for cultivating muscular power, dexterity in the use of the limbs, grace of carriage, etc, and to remedy deformities. **physical drill,** exercises designed purely to cultivate the bodily powers, and distinguished from **military drill,** which teaches the movements necessary to be known by soldiers. **physical education** (or **training**), that branch of education which cultivates the bodily powers. **physical geography,** that branch of geography which treats of the natural features of the Earth (mountains, oceans, river-systems, the distribution of animals and plants, climate, etc.). **physical science,** physics (*q.v.*); the science of natural forces and laws, as distinguished from mental and moral sciences. [F. < L. < Gr. *phŭsis*, nature.]

**phys-i-og'-no-my** (*fiz-ĭ-og'-no-mĭ*), *n.* expression of countenance; outward appearance. **phys-i-og-nom'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to —. **phys-i-og'-no-mist,** *n.* an expert in telling a person's character by his features or gestures. [F. < L.L. < Gr. *phŭsis*, nature + *gnōmōn*, an interpreter.]

**phys-i-og'-ra-phy** (*fiz-ĭ-og'-ră-fĭ*), *n.* a scientific description of the Earth, its physical features, and phenomena; physical geography. **phys-i-og'-ra-pher** (*-fer*), *n.* an expert in —. [Gr. *phŭsis*, nature + *graphō*, I write.]

**phys-i-ol'-o-gy** (*fiz-ĭ-ol'-ŏ-jĭ*), *n.* the science of animal and vegetable life. **phys-i-o-log'-ic(-al)** (*-ŏ-lŏj'-ik-*), *adj.* pertaining to — **phys-i-ol'-o-gist** (*-ŏ-jĭst*), *n.* an expert in —. **comparative physiology,** the study of the bodily structure and functions of man, compared with those of the lower animals. [F. < L. < Gr. *phŭsis*, nature + *lŏgŏs*, a discourse.]

**phy-sique'** (*fĭ-zēk'*), *n.* bodily structure and strength (*esp.* of man). [F. < Gr. *phŭsis*, nature.]

***pi'-a ma'-ter*** (*pī'-ă mā'-tĕr*), *n.* [L.L.] *lit.* the gentle mother; the inmost and very thin membrane enveloping the

brain and spinal cord, as distinguished from the ***du'-ra ma'-ter,*** (*lit.* hard mother), or comparatively hard and outer envelope.

***pi-a-nis'-si-mo*** (*pē-ă-nis'-ĭ-mō*), *adj.* [I.] (*mus.*) very soft. [played softly.

***pi-a'-no*** (*pĭ-ă'-nō*), *adj.* [I.] (*mus.*) soft;

**pi-an'-o** (*pĭ-an'-ō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-os**), a pianoforte. **pi-a-nette'** (*pē-ă-net'*), *n.* a small piano. **pi'-an-ist** (*pē'-*), *n.* one who plays on the pianoforte. **pi-an'-o-forte** (*-fort*, though properly *-for-tā* < I. *piano*, soft + *forte*, strong), now *usu.* abbreviated **pi-an'-o,** *n.* a musical instrument with a key board and metal strings, which produce musical sounds when the hammers of the key-board are touched into action. **pi-an-o'-la,** *n.* a form of piano played by a mechanical arrangement. **piano-tuner,** *n.* one who puts the strings of pianos in tune and remedies other defects. **grand piano,** (or **concert grand**), one with the strings stretched on a horizontal sounding-board. **upright piano,** one with the strings stretched on an upright sounding-board. **piano system** (also called the ***Times*** **instalment system,** in reference to the issue of encyclopædias, dictionaries, etc., by the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper), purchasing by paying periodical instalments, until the conclusion of which payments the article is hired, and not owned. [I. *piano*, soft.]

**pi-as-sa'-ba** (*pĭ-as-sâ'-bă* ; *pĭ-as'-* is wrong). (or **-va**), *n.* fibre of a Brazilian palm, used for the making of ropes and street-brooms. [Brazilian.]

**pi-as'-ter,** or **pi-as'-tre** (*pĭ-as'-tĕr*), *n.* a coin of several countries (in Turkey, worth somewhat more than 2*d.* ; in Italy, about 3*s.* 7*d.* ; in Spain, a dollar, or about 4*s.*). [F. < I. < L. *emplastrum*, a plaster.]

**pi-az'-za** (*pĭ-az'-a* or *pĭ-ât'-sâ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-zas,** or **-ze**), an open square with shops, etc., around it ; a broad verandah or gallery round a house, etc. [I. < L. *plătĕa*, a place, street.]

**pi'-broch** (*pē'-brocH*), *n.* the stirring, martial music of the Scottish bagpipe. [Ga. *piob*, a bagpipe + *achd*, suffix.]

**pi'-ca** (*pĭ'-kă*), *n.* a size of printing type (about 6 lines to an inch). [L. *pīca*, a magpie, from the colours of the old black-letter type.]

**pic-a-dor'** (*pĭk-ă-*), *n.* (in a bull-fight) one of several horsemen who goad the bull to fury with their lances or darts. [Sp. < *pica*, a pike.]

**pic-a-resque'** (*pĭk-ă-resk'*), *adj.* relating to rogues or knaves. **picaresque novel,** a tale of rogues, adventurers, soldiers of fortune, etc. [Sp. *picaresco*, roguish.]

**pic-a-roon'** (*pĭk-ă-*), *n.* a rogue ; an adventurer ; a pirate. **picaroon novel,** one which relates the adventures of such persons. [Sp. *picaron*, a rogue, rascal.]

**pic'-ca-lil-li** (*pĭk'-ă-lil-ĭ*), *n.* a kind of mixed pickle. [?]

**pic'-ca-nin-ny,** (not **pick'-a-nin-ny**) (*pĭk'-ă-nin-ĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nies**), an infant or little child (*esp.* of negro or mulatto race). [Cuban *piquinini*, little.]

**pic'-co-lo** (*pĭk'-kō-lō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-los**), a small flute ; the octave-flute. [I. *piccolo*, small.]

**pice** (*pīs*), *n.* (*s.* and *pl.*) an East Indian copper coin of the value of about a farthing. [Marathi *paisā*.]

**pick** (*pik*), (**picked, pick'-ing**), *v.* to prick with a sharp-pointed instrument ; to pluck ; to get bits of meat off (a bone, or one's teeth) ; to gather (flowers, etc.) ; to choose ; to pull to pieces (oakum, etc.) ; to open (a lock) with something else than the key ; to steal ; to steal the contents of (a pocket) : *n.* a kind of axe used for breaking up rock, coal, etc. ; a toothpick ; the quantity (of hops, cotton, etc.) which can be gathered in a certain time ; choice ; the best (as chosen first). **pick'-axe,** *n.* a pick sharply pointed at one end, and with a broad blade at the other. **picked,** *adj.* chosen ; best. **pick'-ings,** *n. pl.* gains additional to one's regular wages, or obtained in some not quite regular way ; tips ; perquisites ; what may be casually acquired. **pick'-lock,** *n.* a tool for picking open a lock ; one who picks locks for dishonest purposes. **pick-me-up,** *n.* a drug for stimulating jaded nerves ; a nerve-tonic. **pick'-pock-et,** *n.* one who pilfers from people's pockets ; a mean scoundrel. **to have a bone** (or **crow**) **to —,** to have reason for displeasure with some one, or for dispute or quarrel with him. **to — a hole in one's coat** (or **character**), to criticize ; to find fault with ; to talk scandal against. **to — a quarrel,** to seek out occasion for dispute. **to —**

**at,** (of one's food) to eat slowly in small morsels, as if with little appetite; (of a person) to find continual fault with. **to — oakum,** to untwist old ropes, and pick them into fibres (a prison task); to be undergoing imprisonment. **to — off,** (of riflemen, etc.) to select (one of the enemy) as a mark, to aim at, and hit. **to — one's way,** to walk carefully; to act with discretion and judgement (in the midst of difficulties, etc.). **to — up,** to obtain by chance (as the acquaintance of a person, or information on a matter); to learn (a language, etc.), or to earn (a livelihood), in a casual manner; to take a person on board one's ship, or into one's vehicle; to recover (strength, courage, etc.). **to — up one's heels,** to move very smartly. [A.S. *pycan*, to pick.]

**pick'-et,** *n.* a pointed stake; a guard of soldiers, or of military police; (during a strike) persons posted near a workshop or factory to dissuade or prevent others from taking the place of those who have struck work: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to fortify, or fence, with pointed boards or stakes; to station soldiers, workpeople on strike, etc., on the watch. **picket–line** or **–rope,** *n.* a rope for tethering a horse to a stake, or to an iron pin called a **picket–pin.** [<root of **pick.**]

**pick'-a-back,** *adv.* on the shoulders of a person, as a pack or bundle may be carried. [**pick**+**pack.**]

**pick'-le (-led, -ling),** *v.* to preserve in vinegar, salt, etc.: *n.* brine, or vinegar, used for preserving food; something pickled; an acid solution to clean metallic surfaces before electro-plating; an awkward plight; a naughty child. **to have a rod in — for,** to have a beating or other punishment ready for (anyone). [Low G. *pekel*, brine.]

**Pick-wick'-i-an** (*pik-wik'-i-*), *adj.* pertaining to Mr. Samuel Pickwick, chief character in Charles Dickens's *Pickwick Papers* (1836—7). **in a — sense,** (of words or phrases) not in the common meaning, and with no intention to offend anybody.

**pic'-nic** (*pik'-nik*), *n.* an excursion-party (*usu.* into the country), the excursionists carrying their provisions: *v.* **(-nicked, -nick-ing),** to go on a picnic; to partake of a meal in the open: *adj.* pertaining to a picnic. **pic'-nick-er,** *n.* one of a picnic party. **picnic biscuits,** small, sweet biscuits. [**pick**+**knick** (as in **knickknack,** a trifle).]

**pi-cot'** (*pē-kō'*), *n.* a small loop of twisted thread used in embroidery and other forms of needlework. [F. *picot*, a purl.]

**pic-o-tee'** (*pik-ō-tē'*), *n.* a kind of carnation (flower). [<*Picot* de la Peyrouse, a French botanist (1744—1818).]

**pic'-ric** (*pik'-rik*), *adj.* denoting an acid **(picric acid)** obtained from the action of nitric acid on indigo, etc.: it is used in the dyeing of silk and wool, and is also the chief ingredient in the explosive **melinite,** *q.v.* [Gr. *pikros*, bitter.]

**pic'-ture,** *n.* a painting; a drawing; a picturesque scene; a vivid description; a representation to the "mind's eye"; perfection, or the appearance of perfection or highest degree (of health, happiness, despair, etc.): *v.* **(-tured, -turing),** to paint or draw; to represent; to describe or narrate graphically. **pic-to'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* of, or relating to, a —; (of newspapers, books, etc.) illustrated by pictures. **picture–cleaner,** *n.* one who renovates the faded colours of old pictures. **picture–gallery,** *n.* a building (or room) for the exhibition of pictures. **picture–moulding,** *n.* a projection (*usu.* ornamental) near the ceiling of a room, and fitted with hooks from which pictures are hung. **picture–rod,** *n.* a rod (*usu.* brass) fixed near the ceiling, from which pictures are hung. **pic-tu-resque'** (*-resk'*), *adj.* suitable to be the subject of a picture; beautiful as a picture; (of language) lively, graphically expressive: *n.* (with *def. art.*) the characteristic beauty of a fine picture, or of a scene, incident, etc., suitable for painting. **picture–restorer,** *n.* same as **picture–cleaner. picture–writing,** *n.* a primitive kind of writing which expressed ideas by means of pictorial signs. **living picture,** a group of artistes (public performers) so costumed and posed as to produce a representation of, or the impression, to an audience, of a picture. [O.F.<L. *pictūra*<*pingo*, *pictum*, I paint.]

**pid'-gin** (*pij'-in*), *n.* a Chinese corruption of the word *business.* **Pidgin–English,** or **Pigeon–English,** *n.* a jargon (mainly of broken English, and some Chinese and Portuguese words) used by Chinese traders in their business with foreigners.

**pie** (*pī*), *n.* a baked crust of pastry enclosing fruit or meat: a small or open piece of pastry (containing jam, marmalade, or fruit) is called a **tart.** **a finger in the —,** a share or concern in some business. **to eat humble —,** to take a subordinate or inferior position; to have one's sense of self-importance lowered; to make humble apology [though "humble pie" is for "pie of umbles," the less esteemed portions of a deer]. [?]

**pie** (*pī*), *n.* a magpie. [F. <L. *pīca.*]

**pie** (*pī*), *n.* the smallest copper coin in use in India, worth about one-third of a farthing. [Marathi *pai.*]

**pie'-bald** (*pī'-bäld*), or **pied** (*pīd*), *adj.* spotted with, or showing patches of, various colours. [<**pie,** a magpie + **bald,** in the sense of *streaked.*]

**piece** (*pēs*), *n.* a part; a fragment; a coin (as a sixpenny piece); a gun; a musical composition; a literary or artistic work (a play, poem, painting, etc.); an article (of furniture); an instance (of rudeness or other bad conduct); a definite amount or quantity (of work, goods, etc.): *v.* (**pieced, piec'-ing**), to patch. **piece-goods,** *n. pl.* calicoes, shirtings, and other fabrics of cotton, linen, silk, or wool, which are sold retail by the yard. **piece'-meal** (*-mēl*), *adv.* bit by bit: *adj.* in disconnected parts. **piec'-er,** *n.* a boy or girl employed in a cotton or woollen mill who joins the threads broken in spinning. **piece-work,** *n.* work paid for according to its quantity, and not according to the time taken. ***pièce de résistance*** (*pi-ās' duh rā-zēs-tàns'*), [F.] the principal performance (at an entertainment); the chief dish (at a dinner); a piece of work of special importance or prominence. **piece of eight,** the old Spanish dollar, worth 8 reals, or about 4*s.* 6*d.*: it was marked with an 8. **of a piece,** uniform and agreeing with; like. **a — of one's mind,** an unceremonious expression of opinion (*usu.* unfavourable to the person addressed). **to go to pieces,** (of the parts of a thing) to fall asunder; (of projects) to be utterly ruined. [F. *pièce.*]

**pied** (*pīd*), *adj.* spotted with various colours (*usu.* in large spots or patches). [<**magpie.**]

***pi-ed*** (*pi-ā'*), [F.] foot. ***pied-à-terre*** (*pi-ā-dâ-tār'*), *n.* a temporary abode; a country-lodge. ***au pied de la lettre*** (*ō pi-ā' duh lâ lettr*), *lit.* at the foot of the letter; in the literal meaning.

**pier** (*pēr*), *n.* an upright support (*esp.* of masonry); a wall projecting into the sea; a projecting landing-stage or jetty; a pleasure promenade (often supported on columns or pôles) projecting into the sea. **pier-glass,** *n.* a large mirror hung between two supports (*esp.* between two windows). [F. <L. <Gr. *pĕtra,* a rock, stone.]

**pierce** (*pērs*), (**pierced, pier'-cing**), *v.* to make a hole in or through; to penetrate; to force a way; to move (with deep emotion). **pier'-cer,** *n.* a tool for boring holes, making eyelets, etc. **pier'-cing** (*-sing*), *adj.* (of a cry) shrill, alarming; (of a wind) keen; (of eyes) looking, as it were, through one. [F. *percer,* of doubtful origin.]

***pi'-er-rot*** (*pē'-ĕr-ō,* or *pyā'-rō*), *n.* (*f.* ***-rette'***) (*-rĕt'*), [F.] a clown; an artiste giving a musical entertainment of very light and amusing character (much in vogue at seaside resorts).

**pi'-e-ty** (*pī'-ĕ-tĭ*), *n.* godliness; religion; devoutness; dutiful affection for one's parents, country, etc. **pi'-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* **pi'-e-tism** (*-tizm*), *n.* deep, religious feeling, or the pretence of it; the doctrines and practices of the **pi'-e-tists,** a sect of German reformers in the 17th and 18th centuries, who sought to stir up a more earnest religious spirit. **pi'-e-tist,** *n.* one who is given to pietism. [F. <L. *pĭĕtās,* piety <*pĭus,* pious]

**pif'-fle** (*-fl*), (**-fled, -fling**), *v.* to talk in a light, trifling kind of way: *n.* talk, or writing, with little meaning or sincerity in it. **pif'-fler,** *n.* one who —. [Imit.]

**pig,** *n.* a swine; pork; molten metal, run from a blast-furnace into sand trenches, and cooled in short and thick oblong bars (as iron, lead, etc.); a person of uncleanly habits or offensive manners. **pig'-ger-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* a place for keeping pigs. **pig'-gish,** *adj.* greedy; uncleanly. **pig-headed,** *adj.* stupidly obstinate. **pig-iron,** *n.* smelted iron in oblong bars called "pigs." **pig'-skin,** *n.* the hide of a pig, used for making saddles, etc.; a saddle. **pig'-stick-er,** *n.* one who hunts the wild boar; a pork-butcher. **pig'-sty** (*-stī*), *n.* (*pl.* **-sties**), a pen for pigs; a very dirty, disorderly

place. **pig'-tail,** *n.* the hair of the head tied behind in the supposed form of a pig's tail; a twisted roll of tobacco. **to buy a — in a poke,** to conclude a bargain without knowing the quality of the article bought. **to bring one's pigs to a pretty market,** to make a disadvantageous bargain. [? A.S. *pecg.*]

**pig'-eon** (*pij'-un*), *n.* a bird of the dove kind. **pigeon-breasted,** *adj.* having a very narrow chest, with the breast-bone thrown forward. **Pigeon-English,** *n.* same as **Pidgin-English,** *q.v.* **pigeon-express,** *n.* conveyance of messages by a **carrier-pigeon,** *q.v.* **pigeon-fancier,** *n.* one who keeps, breeds, or deals in pigeons. **pigeon-hearted,** *adj.* very timid. **pigeon-hole,** *n.* the entrance into a pigeon-house; a small division of a desk, shelves, etc., for keeping papers sorted: *v.* **(-holed, -holing),** to sort documents according to their subjects, and then place them in the right pigeon-holes; to put on one side (a proposal, scheme, etc.) either for future examination, or with intention of "forgetting" it. **pigeon-toed,** *adj.* with the toes turned inwards. [F. <L. *pīpīo,* I chirp.]

**pig'-ment,** *n.* dry colouring matter, mixed with a liquid (water or oil) to make paint; colouring matter in the tissues of animals and plants; (inexactly) paint. **pig-men-ta'-tion,** *n.* the colouring of skin, eyes, and hair, distinctive of the various races of mankind; an abnormal deposit of pigment in the tissues of the body, and consequent discolouring of the skin. [L. *pingo,* I paint.]

**pig'-my** (*-mĭ*), *n.* same as **pygmy,** *q.v.*

**pike** (*pīk*), *n.* a weapon with a wooden shaft and sharp point of iron or steel (sometimes also with an axe-blade); a mountain peak; a large hay-cock; a turnpike or toll-bar on a road; a voracious fresh-water fish with pointed snout. **pike'-man,** *n.* a soldier armed with a pike; the keeper of a turnpike. **pike'-staff,** *n.* a staff with pointed iron head, at one time used by travellers. **as plain as a pikestaff,** quite plain to sight or understanding. [A.S. *pic,* a spike.]

**pi-laf'** (*pĭ-*), *n.* same as **pilau,** *q.v.*

**pil-as'-ter,** *n.* a square pillar set in, or projecting from, a wall. [F. <I. <L. *pīla,* a pillar.]

**pi-lau',** or **pil-lau',** or **-law'** (*pĭ-lä'*), *n.* a dish (common in eastern countries) made of rice boiled with fish or mutton, etc. [P. *pilaw.*]

**pilch,** *n.* (*orig.*) a fur cloak; (now) a triangular napkin (often flannel or of waterproof material) worn by an infant. [A.S. *pylce* <L. *pellĭcĕus,* made of fur.]

**pil'-chard,** *n.* a small sea-fish of the herring kind. [?]

**pile** (*pīl*), *n.* a large, wooden post (often with point for driving into the soil), or a hollow, iron cylinder, used for the support of some building above it (as the wall of a quay or wharf). **pile-bridge,** *n.* a bridge erected on piles. **piled** (*pīld*), *adj.* erected on piles. **pile-driver,** *n.* a machine for driving piles into the soil. **pile-dwelling,** *n.* an erection on piles over the waters of a lake (as used, in pre-historic times, by lake-dwellers in Switzerland and Italy, and now by primitive peoples in New Guinea and other countries). **pile-light,** *n.* a light, or beacon, at the head of a pile, for guidance of navigators through a strait or narrow channel. **pile'-work,** *n.* a construction of piles, either for ancient lake-dwellings, or in modern engineering. [A.S. *pīl,* a sharp stake <L. *pīlum,* a javelin.]

**pile** (*pīl*), *n.* a building of noble proportions, or of venerable antiquity; a heap; a large amount (as of money); a funeral pyre; (*elec.*) plates of two different metals, alternating one with another, in an acid solution, for the production of an electric current: *v.* **(piled, pi'-ling),** to place, or collect, in a heap; (of military weapons) to place obliquely together, but with lower ends resting firmly on the ground. **dry pile,** (*elec.*) an electric battery, often of discs, with silver on one side and manganese on the other, and without liquid. **to — on the agony,** to tell a tale with many distressing details; to act a pathetic part with exaggerated emphasis; to overburden a person with one task or difficulty after another. **to make one's —,** to amass a fortune. [F. <L. *pīla,* a pillar.]

**pile** (*pīl*), *n.* hair; a woollen, or cotton, fibre; close threads forming the surface of velvet, plush, carpets, etc. [L. *pīlus,* a hair.]

**piles** (*pīlz*), *n. pl.* a painful swelling of the

veins in the lower abdominal passages; hæmorrhoids. [L. *pīla*, a ball.]

**pil'-fer** (**-fered, -fer-ing**), *v.* to steal in small quantities. **pil'-fer-er**, *n.* one addicted to mean and petty theft. [O.F. *peljre*, plunder.]

**pil'-grim**, *n.* a traveller (*esp.* to a holy place, and for religious purposes): *adj.* pertaining to a pilgrim. **pil'-grim-age**, *n.* a journey made by a pilgrim; the span of human life upon the earth. **Pilgrim Fathers**, the English religious Nonconformists who sailed from Holland in the *Mayflower*, and founded Plymouth colony (America) in 1620. [F. <L. *pĕrĕgrīnus*, a foreigner.]

**pill**, *n.* medicine made up into a small ball for swallowing: *v.* (**pilled, pill'-ing**), to give pills to; to vote against and refuse (for club-membership). **pill–box**, *n.* a box for pills; a small carriage, drawn by a single horse. **pill'-ule**, *n.* a small pill. **a bitter —**, a disagreeable proposal which one accepts under compulsion (or, if possible, rejects). [F. <L. *pilŭla*, *dim.* of *pīla*, a ball.]

**pill'-age**, *n.* plundering; the booty taken in war: *v.* (**-aged, -a-ging**), to plunder. **pill'-a-ger** (*-ăj-ĕr*), *n.* [F. *pillage* < L. *pīlo*, I plunder.]

**pil'-lar**, *n.* a column; a supporter of, or prominent person in, the State or Church, or some society. **pillar–box**, *n.* a box in the street, in the form of a pillar, for posting letters. **from — to post**, hither and thither; from one business to another. [F. <L. *pīla*, a column.]

**pil'-lion** (*-yun*), *n.* a cushion behind a horse-rider's saddle, for another person (*usu.* a woman). [Irish *pillíun*, cloth under a saddle.]

**pil'-lo-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a wooden frame with holes, through which (formerly) the head and hands of a criminal were thrust, for exposure in a public place as punishment: *v.* (**-ried, -ry-ing**), to put in a pillory; to expose to public ridicule or scorn. [? < root of **pillar**.]

**pil'-low**, *n.* a soft cushion (*esp.* of a bed) for the head; (in lace-making) a square or rounded cushion on which lace (called **pillow–lace**) is worked by hand: *v.* (**-lowed, -low-ing**), to lay on a pillow, or as on a pillow. **pillow–case**, *n.* a case or cover for a pillow. **pillow–slip**, *n.* same as **pillow–case**. **pil'-low-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* soft as a pillow. [A.S. *pyle* < L. *pulvīnus*, a cushion, pillow.]

**pi'-lose** (*pī'-lōs*), also **pi'-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* hairy; with fine, soft hair; furry. **pi-los'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* hairiness. [L. *pīlōsus*, hairy.]

**pi'-lot** (*pī'-*), *n.* one who guides a ship; a guide; one who has the direction of some business (*esp.* if difficult): *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to steer (a ship); to guide (through difficulties). **pi'-lot-age**, *n.* guidance; the work of, or fee paid to, a —. **pilot–balloon**, *n.* a small balloon sent up to find out if wind is favourable for the ascent of a large one. **pilot–boat**, *n.* a boat in which pilots cruise to meet vessels on which their services may be required. **pilot–cloth**, *n.* a thick kind of blue cloth, used for making overcoats such as pilots wear. **pilot–engine**, *n.* an engine sent in advance of a railway-train to make sure that all is safe, or to clear the way. **pilot–fish**, *n.* a fish of the mackerel kind, often found accompanying sharks, and hence popularly said to *pilot* or guide them to their prey. **pilot–flag**, or **pilot–jack**, *n.* a Union Jack with a white border, hoisted at the fore to signify that a pilot is required. **pilot–jacket**, *n.* a thick woollen jacket worn by seamen, etc. [F. <I. <Gr. *pēdon*, a rudder.]

**Pil'-sen-er beer**, a light-coloured beer made at *Pilsen*, in Bohemia.

**pi-men'-to** (*pĭ-*), *n.* Jamaica pepper; allspice (*q.v.*); the tree on which it is produced. [Sp. *pimiento*, pepper-plant <L.L. *pigmentum*, spice.]

**pimp**, *n.* one who provides others with the means of evil-doing. [? F. *piper*, to pipe (like a decoy-bird), to cheat.]

**pim'-per-nel**, *n.* an annual plant bearing small red flowers, often found growing in cornfields. [F. *pimprenelle* < L.L. *pimpinella*, the "two-winged" plant (because of its two bracts).]

**pim'-ple** (*-pl*), *n.* a small, red swelling on the skin. [?]

**pin**, *n.* a small headed and pointed instrument for fastening; a peg; a skittle; something of very small value: *v.* (**pinned, pin'-ning**), to fasten with a —; to hold a person fast (to a statement made); to enclose. **pin'-cush-ion** (*-kŏŏsh-un*), *n.* a pad for holding pins. **pin–feather**, *n.* a feather

of the first plumage, or of plumage after moulting. **pin–fire,** *adj.* denoting a cartridge (for a **pin–fire gun**) fitted with a brass pin, which is struck and exploded by the hammer of the gun-lock. **pin'-hole,** *n.* a very small hole. **pin–money,** *n.* money given to a wife (or daughter) for miscellaneous personal expenses. **pin–pricks,** *n. pl.* petty annoyances. **pin'-tuck,** *n.* a very narrow tuck, made for ornamentation, on ladies' clothing. **pin'-wheel,** *n.* a firework, set round a disc, which, when lighted, revolves as a wheel of fire. **in merry pin,** in a humour for jollity. **on pins and needles,** in a state of great uneasiness, restlessness, or anxiety. **pins and needles,** a pricking feeling in one's limbs. **to — one's faith on,** to have absolute trust in. [A.S. *pinn*, a peg<L. *pinna*, a feather.]

**pin'-a-fore** (*-ă-*), *n.* a kind of large apron for a child (or woman). [<**pin before.**]

**pi-nang'** (*pĭ-*), *n.* the betel-nut. [Malay.]

**pince-nez'** (*pañs-nā'*), [F.] a double eye-glass fastening itself on the bridge of the nose by a spring.

**pin'-cers,** *n. pl.* a gripping instrument (*usu.* of metal); the nipping claws (of certain insects and crustaceans). [F. *pincer*, to pinch.]

**pinch (pinched, pinch'-ing),** *v.* to gripe with finger ends or finger nails; (of shoes) to be painfully tight for (the feet); to nip (with cold); to distress (with want, or poverty); to be very saving, or niggardly; † to steal: *n.* the act of pinching; a small portion (as of snuff) taken up between the ends of two fingers; distress. **at a pinch,** in time of need; in some special emergency. **to know where the shoe pinches,** to be aware of the trouble or difficulties of some situation. [F. *pincer*; origin obscure.]

**pinch'-beck,** *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc, used in making imitation gold jewellery: *adj.* sham. [<the name of the inventor, Christopher *Pinchbeck*, a London watchmaker of the 18th cent.]

**Pin-dar'-ic** (*-ik*), *adj.* pertaining to Pindar, a famous Greek poet (B.C. 522—443): *n.* an ode modelled on Pindar's odes. **Pin'-dar-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* an elevated, enthusiastic style of poetry.

**pine,** *n.* a cone-bearing tree; its wood; the pine-apple. **pin'-e-al** (or *pī'-nē-*), *adj.* like a pine in shape. **pineal body or gland,** a small, conical organ of the brain, once supposed to contain the human soul. **pine–apple,** *n.* a tropical fruit shaped like a pine-cone; the plant bearing it. **pine–clad,** *adj.* covered with pine-trees. **pine–needle,** *n.* the needle-shaped leaf of the pine-tree. **pine–needle wool,** a light-brown fibre obtained from pine-leaves, which is woven into garments specially for the use of rheumatic or consumptive patients; also used for stuffing mattresses, etc. **pine–oil,** *n.* an oil obtained from pine-trees, used for colours, varnishes, and lamp-oil. **pi'-ner-y** (*pī'-nēr-ĭ*), *n.* a hothouse for growing pine-apples; a forest of pine-trees. **Pine–tree State,** Maine (U.S.A.), because of its great pine-forests. **pi-ne'-tum** (*pī-nē'-*), *n.* a plantation of, or botanical work on, pine-trees. **pine–wool,** *n.* same as **pine–needle wool,** *q.v.* **pi'-ney** or **pi'-ny** (*pī'-nĭ*), *adj.* pertaining to, or grown with, pines. [A.S. *pīn* (*treow*), pine-tree<L. *pīnus*, pine.]

**pine (pined, pi'-ning),** *v.* to lament; to grow thin (with grief or longing); to long (for). [A.S. *pīnian*, to torment.]

**pin'-der,** *n.* same as **pinner,** *q.v.*

**pin'-fold,** *n.* an enclosure for animals (*esp.* stray cattle). [A.S. *pyndan*, to shut up<*pund*, an enclosure, pound+**fold.**]

**ping,** *n.* the sound of a rifle-bullet as it passes through the air: *v.* **(pinged, -ing),** to make such a sound. **ping'-pong,** *n.* a parlour game played on a table with a battledore and light balls. [Imit.]

**pin'-ion** (*-yun*), *n.* a bird's wing; the joint of the wing furthest from the body; a small wheel with teeth fitting into those of a larger one: *v.* **(-ioned, -ion-ing),** to bind (the wings of a bird, or the arms of a person). [F.<L. *pinna*, a wing.]

**pink,** *n.* a garden-flower; a light red colour (like that of the flower); a scarlet coat worn by huntsmen; a person or thing of highest excellence; a minnow, or a young salmon: *adj.* coloured like the —: *v.* **(pinked, pink'-ing),** to make holes in; to ornament (*usu.* the edges of a fabric) with successive holes, scallops, etc. **pink–eye,** *n.* a disease of horses (like influenza). **pink-eyed,** *adj.* with eyes as of an albino, *q.v.*

**pink'-ing,** *n.* the process of making scallops, eyelets, etc., on the edges of fabrics, with a tool called a **pinking-iron.** [M.E. *pinken*, to prick: because the petals of the flower are pinked.]

**pin'-na,** *n.* (*pl.* **-næ**) (*-nē*), a bird's wing; the fin of a fish; any similar projecting part of an animal (as the flap of the ear); a leaflet. **pin'-nate,** *adj.* (of leaves) shaped like a feather; (of animals) provided with wings or fins. **pinnate leaf,** a compound leaf consisting of several leaflets. [L. *pinna*, a wing.]

**pin'-nace** (*-năs*), *n.* a boat with oars (*usu.* eight) and sails; a man-of-war's boat. **steam-pinnace,** *n.* one driven by steam. [F. < I. < L. *pīnus*, a pine: because *orig.* built of pine-wood.]

**pin'-na-cle** (*-nă-kl*), *n.* a small slender turret; a mountain peak. [F. < L.L. *pinnācŭlum*, a peak.]

**pin'-ner,** *n.* an apron with a bib. [< **pin.**]

**pin'-ner,** or **pin'-der,** *n.* (formerly) the keeper of a pound or enclosure for stray cattle. [A.S. *pyndan*, to pound.]

**pint** (*pīnt*), *n.* a measure of capacity (⅛ gallon). [F. < Sp. *pinta*, a pint, a mark (the pint being marked as part of a larger vessel).]

***pinx'-it*** (*pinks'-*), [L.] he (or she) painted it (inscribed on a picture, after the artist's name); abbreviated ***pinx.***, or ***pxt.***

**pi-o-neer'** (*pī-*). *n.* one who goes before, to prepare the way (*esp.* one of an advance party of soldiers with digging-tools); a first explorer; a leader (in some movement of thought, line of research, industry, manufacture, etc.): *v.* (**-neered', -neer'-ing**), to act as —. [F. *pion*, a foot-soldier < L. *pēs, pĕdis*, a foot.]

**pi'-ous** (*pī'-us*), *adj.* having deep religious feeling; devout; showing deep respect for parents. **a — fraud,** *n.* deception practised under the cloak of religion. [F. < L. *pĭus*, pious; *cf.* **piety.**]

**pip,** *n.* a disease of fowls (also called the **roup**); (humorously) a depressed state of mind. [F. < L. *pītŭīta*, rheum.]

**pip,** *n.* a seed of fruit; one of the spots or marks on playing cards, dice, etc. [Short for **pippin,** *q.v.*]

**pip** (**pipped, pip'-ping**), *v.* to chirp (like a young bird). [Imit.]

**pipe,** *n.* a musical wind instrument (a long tube); a long tube (of clay, iron, or other material); a wine measure (about 105 gallons); the call of a bird; a boatswain's whistle: *v.* (**piped, pi'-ping**), to make a shrill sound; to play on the —; to whistle (as a bird); to call (sailors) with a whistle. **pi'-per,** *n.* one who plays on the pipe (*esp.* the bagpipes). **pipe'-clay,** *n.* clay used for making (tobacco) pipes and for whitening leather. **pipe-line,** *n.* a long line of iron pipes, through which oil is pumped from the wells to the refinery. **pipe'-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**), as much tobacco as fills a pipe. **pi'-ping,** *n.* a system of pipes; the act of playing on a pipe; the music of a pipe; weeping; a kind of cord for trimming dresses; ornamental icing on a cake: *adj.* playing on a pipe; shrill (as the wind); whistling (as a bird); pertaining to the shepherd's (musical) pipe and to peace. **piping hot,** (of a boiling liquid) very hot and making a hissing sound. **the King's** (or **Queen's**) **pipe,** a furnace in which smuggled tobacco was formerly consumed, under the direction of Customs officers: the tobacco is now given to hospitals, etc. **to pay the piper,** to pay the cost of anything, *esp.* of a freak or luxury. [A.S. *pipe*.]

**pi-pette'** (*pĭ-pet'*), *n.* a small tube for transferring liquids or gases. [F. < **pipe.**]

**pip'-it,** *n.* a kind of lark. [Imit. of cry.]

**pip'-kin,** *n.* a small earthen pot. [< **pipe,** with *dim. term.*]

**pip'-pin,** *n.* a kind of apple. [O.F. *pepin*, an apple-tree < Gr. *pepōn*, a melon.]

**pip'-ul,** *n.* (in India) the sacred fig-tree. [Hind. *pīpal.*]

**pi'-quant** (*pē'-kant*), *adj.* sharp (of taste); lively and attractive (of manner); attracting notice or interest; (of remarks) severe. **pi'-quan-cy** (*-kan-sĭ*), *n.* sharpness of taste; smartness of manner, appearance, expression, etc. [F. *piquant*, *pres. part.* of *piquer*, to prick.]

**pique** (*pēk*), *n.* a slight feeling of offence: *v.* (**piqued, piqu'-ing**), to irritate; to stimulate (interest, curiosity, etc.); to pride (oneself on). [F. *piquer*, to prick.]

**pi-qué'** (*pē-kā'*, or *pē'-*), *n.* a cotton fabric with ribbed surface; (in needlework) a pattern of slightly raised parts between the rows of stitches: *adj.* (of wine) somewhat soured. **piqué-work,** *n.* ornamentation with pricked patterns; in-

laying with buhl. *q.v.* [F., *p.p.* of *piquer*, to prick.]

**pi-quet'** (*pĭ-ket'*, or *pĭk'-ĕt*), *n.* (of soldiers) a picket, *q.v.*; a game with cards (thirty-two for two players). [F.]

**pi'-rate** (*pī'-*), *n.* a sea-robber; a sea-robber's vessel; one who makes commercial use of another's work (*esp.* literary) without his leave: *v.* (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), to publish (books or music) without the author's permission, and without giving him any compensation. **pi'-ra-cy** (*-ră-sĭ*), *n.* the act of a pirate. **pi-rat'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* pertaining to piracy. [F.<L.<Gr. *peirātēs*, one who attempts; a pirate<*peiraō*, I attempt.]

**pir-ou-ette'** (*pĭr-oo-et'*), *n.* (of dancers) a whirling motion of the body on the points of the toes of one foot; (of a horse) a sharp turn: *v.* (**-et'-ted, -et'-ting**), to perform a —. [F. *pirouette*, a whirling round.]

***pis aller*** (*pē-zal-lā'*), [F.] the worst; one's last shift or resource.

**pis-ca'-tor** (*-kā'-*), *n.* a fisherman. **pis-ca-to'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-*), or **pis'-ca-to-ry** (*-kă-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to fishes or fishing. [L. *piscātor*, a fisher<*piscis*, a fish.]

**Pis'-ces** (*pĭs'-ēz*), *n.* a constellation and the twelfth (last) sign of the Zodiac; (in zoology) fishes. [L. *pisces*, fishes, *pl.* of *piscis*, a fish.]

**pis'-ci-cul-ture** (*pis'-ĭ-kul-chūr*), *n.* the breeding and rearing of fishes. **pis-ci-cul'-tu-ral**, *adj.* pertaining to —. **pis-ci-cul'-tur-ist**, *n.* a person engaged in pisciculture. [L. *piscis*, a fish + *cultūra*, cultivation.]

**pis-ci'-na** (*pĭ-sē'-*, or *pĭ-sī'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-næ**) (*-nē*), (in churches) a stone basin (*usu.* in a niche with a canopy) containing the water used by the priest before and after the Eucharistic service; an ornamental tank. [L. *piscīna*, a fish-pond<*piscis*, a fish.]

**pi-sé'** (*pē-zā'*), *n.* stiff earth or clay made firm by ramming, and used in the construction of walls and floors. [F.<L. *pīso*, I pound, or crush.]

**pish,** *int.* an exclamation of contempt or disgust. [Imit.]

**pis-ta'-chi-o** (*-tā'-shĭ-o*, or *-tă'-shŏ*), *n.* the nut (of an almond flavour) of the pistachio-tree (grown in the south of Europe). [Sp.<L.<Gr. *pistakion*.]

**pis'-til,** *n.* the seed-bearing organ of a flower. **pis'-til-late,** *adj.* provided with a —. [L. *pistillum*, a pestle (which the pistil resembles in shape).]

**pis'-tol,** *n.* a small firearm (fired with one hand): *v.* (**-tolled, -toll-ing**), to shoot with a —. **pistol-shot,** *n.* a shot from, or one who shoots with, a pistol; the distance which a pistol-ball can be fired. [I. *pistola*, a pistol. *orig.* a dagger made at *Pistoia*, near Florence.]

**pis-tole',** *n.* a Spanish gold coin, worth about 16 shillings. [O.F. *pistole*, a pistol, small gun: the coin was so named because of its smallness.]

**pis'-ton,** *n.* a circular plate capable of working to and fro in the cylinder of a machine. **piston-rod,** *n.* the rod by means of which the piston is moved (as in the pump), or which it moves (as in the steam-engine). [F.<I.<L. *pinso*, I beat, pound. *Cf.* **pestle.**]

**pit,** *n.* a hole or hollow in the ground; a cavity in the body; a dent in the flesh; the grave; (in a theatre) seats on the ground-floor, behind the stalls; persons occupying them: *v.* (**-ted, -ting**), to mark (or to be marked) with small hollows (as in small-pox); to set (one against another) in competition. **pit'-fall,** *n.* a pit for the capture of an animal; a hidden peril; a cause of failure or disaster. **pit-head,** *n.* the upper opening of the shaft of a mine, and the ground round about. **pit-saw,** *n.* a saw worked in a pit by two men (the **pit-sawyer** below, the **top-sawyer** above). [A.S. *pytt*<L. *pŭtĕus*, a well.]

**pit'-a-pat,** or **pit-pat,** *adv.* with short, quick steps or beats: *n.* a light step or beat (or series of such); palpitation. [Imit.]

**pitch,** *n.* a solid, black, shining substance got from tar; bitumen: *v.* (**pitched, pitch'-ing**), to smear with —. **pitch-black,** *adj.* black as pitch. **pitch-blende,** *n.* the mineral from which uranium and radium are obtained. **pitch-dark,** *adj.* very dark. **pitch-pine,** *n.* a pine-tree, from the resin of which is obtained pitch. **pitch'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, pitch. [A.S. *pic*<L. *pix*, *pĭcis*, pitch.]

**pitch (pitched, pitch'-ing),** *v.* to cast or throw; to fix in the ground (tents, etc.); (*mus.*) to set, or sound, the key-note of; (with *on*, or *upon*) to settle; to

decide; (of a ship) to plunge up and down: *n.* height, or degree; (*mus.*) the height of a sound; slope; a throw; a piece of ground where a stall, etc., may be put up (for sale of goods); (cricket) the ground over which the ball is bowled. **pitched,** *adj.* (of a battle) fought in full array; (of a roof, etc.) sloped. **pitch'-er,** *n.* one who pitches (*esp.* the ball in games). **pitch'-fork,** *n.* a fork with long handle, used for moving hay, etc.; a tuning-fork: *v.* **(-forked, -fork-ing),** to throw with a pitchfork; to put hastily into a position for which one is ill prepared. **pitch–pipe,** *n.* (*mus.*) a small pipe for giving the right pitch of a piece of music, or for tuning instruments. **pitch–wheel,** *n.* a toothed wheel which works with another. **concert pitch,** or **high —,** (*mus.*) a standard of tone in which there are 440 to 455 vibrations to the tone A; **French —,** or **low —,** one in which there are 435 vibrations to A. **pitch and toss,** a gambling game, in which coins are pitched at a mark, to settle the order in which the players shall then toss them. **pitch of an arch,** its height at the centre. **pitch of a roof,** its inclination. **pitch of a saw,** the inclination of its teeth. **pitch of a screw,** the distance between its threads. † **to — in,** to set to work smartly and with vigour. † **to — into,** to attack; to reprove harshly. [M.E. *picchen*, to fix, pick.]

**pitch'-er** (*pich'-*), *n.* a vessel for carrying liquids in. **pitcher–plant,** *n.* a tropical plant with pitcher-shaped leaves which will hold water. **little pitchers have long ears,** children are observant of what is said (or done) in their presence, *esp.* when it is not intended for them. [O.F. *picher*, a pitcher.]

**pit'-e-ous.** *See* **pity.**

**pith,** *n.* a soft substance in the stem of a plant; strength; the essence (of a matter or subject). **pith'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* having pith; condensed and forcible (in expression or literary style). **pith'-i-ness,** *n.* the quality of being pithy. **pith'-less,** *adj.* wanting in force. **pith helmet,** a light, helmet-shaped hat (for wearing in hot countries), made from the pith of an Indian tree. [A.S. *pitha*, pith.]

**pit'-tance,** *n.* very small means of living; a very small allowance of food; a charitable gift; a small portion or quantity. [O.F. *pitance*, an allowance of food in a monastery < L. *pĭĕtās*, piety, pity.]

**pit'-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* feeling for the troubles of others; compassion; a cause for regret: *v.* **(-ied, -y-ing),** to have — on, or for. **pit'-e-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* full of —; moving to —; sorrowful. **pit'-i-a-ble** (*-ĭ-ă-bl*), *adj.* worthy of —. **pit'-i-ful** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* full of —; moving to —; contemptible. **pit'-i-less** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* without —; merciless. [F. < L. *pĭĕtās*, piety, pity.]

***più*** (*pē'-ū*), *adv.* more. [I.]

**piv'-ot,** *n.* a pin or peg on which something (*esp.* a wheel) turns; that on which something depends: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to place, or to swing, on a —. **piv'-ot-al,** *adj.* pertaining to a —. **pivot–bridge,** *n.* a swing bridge turning on a —. **pivot–gun,** *n.* a gun mounted on a —, so as to be turned easily in any direction. **pivot–man,** *n.* a soldier serving as a pivot for the wheeling of a line of troops. [F. < I. *pivola*, a wooden peg < ?]

**pix'-y** (*-ĭ*), or **-ie** (*-ĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), (*esp.* in Devonshire folk-lore) a fairy. **pixy ring,** a ring-like marking on grassland, formerly supposed to be made by fairies dancing by moonlight. [?]

***piz-zi-ca'-to*** (*pit-sĭ-kâ'-tō*), [I.] (*mus.*) denoting that the strings of an instrument should be twanged with the finger: contracted ***pizz*** (*pĭts*).

**pla'-ca-ble** (*plā'-kă-bl*, or *plak'-ă-*), *adj.* able to be appeased or pacified; mild; gentle; forgiving. **pla-ca-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-ti*), *n.* the quality of being —. **pla'-cate** (*plā'-kāt*), **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to appease. **pla'-ca-to-ry** (*-rĭ*, not *plā-kā'-*), *adj.* intended to appease or conciliate. [L. *plāco*, I appease.]

**plac'-ard** (*plak'-*), *n.* a large printed public notice or bill: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to stick up (such a notice); to announce by means of placards. [F. ?]

**place,** *n.* a portion of space or land; a broad, open way in a city; a situation; a building (for worship, business, etc.); a seat or standing-room (in a public car, theatre, etc.); employment, rank, or position: *v.* **(placed, pla'-cing),** to put into a — or condition; to find a situation for; to invest (money). **place–hunter,** *n.* one who is continually striving for some public appointment or

official position. **place'-man,** *n.* one who holds a situation or office (*esp.* under Government). **a place within the meaning of the act,** a place as defined by statute-law (*esp.* in reference to betting and gambling). **out of place,** not in the right position or order; not done or said at the right time; wanting in discretion or civility. **to give —,** to make room for another. **to have —,** to exist. **to take —,** to happen; to have precedence of others. [F.<L. *plătēa,* an open space or way<Gr. *plătus,* broad.]

***place aux dames!*** (*plâs ō dâm'*), [F.] make way (room) for the ladies! give precedence to women; ladies first!

**pla'-cer** (or *plas'-ĕr*), *n.* a place where mineral deposit is washed for gold, or where gold-dust is found in the soil. **placer-mining,** *n.* washing for gold. [Sp. *placer*<*plaza,* a place.]

***pla'-cet*** (*plā'-set*), *n.* a vote in the affirmative, or of assent, given by members of the governing body of a University. ***non pla'-cet,*** *n.* a vote in the negative, or of dissent. [L. *plăcet,* it pleases.]

**plac'-id** (*plas'-*), *adj.* calm; gentle; peaceful. **pla-cid'-i-ty** (*-sid'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* peaceful state. [F.<L. *plăcĭdus,* peaceful.]

**plack'-et,** *n.* an apron; a petticoat; an opening or slit in a petticoat, skirt, etc., for convenience of putting on or off, often called a **placket-hole.** [?]

**placque** (*plak*), same as **plaque,** *q.v.*

**pla-fond'** (*plă-*), *n.* the ceiling of a room. [F.<*plat,* flat+*fond,* bottom.]

**pla'-gi-a-ry** (*-jĭ-ă-rĭ*), *n.* one who steals the thoughts or language of another (*esp.* from a book or other writing); the act of stealing them. **pla'-gi-a-rize** (*-rīz*), **(-rized, -ri-zing),** *v.* to steal from the writings of another. **pla'-gi-a-rism** (*-rizm*), *n.* the act or practice of plagiarizing; a passage stolen from a book. **pla'-gi-a-rist,** *n.* one who commits plagiarism. [F.<L. *plăgĭārĭus,* a man-stealer, a kidnapper.]

**plague** (*plāg*), *n.* a deadly, spreading disease, caused by bacilli (*q.v.*), and often communicated by fleas; that which annoys, or ravages: *v.* **(plagued, plagu'-ing),** to torment; to vex. **plague-spot,** *n.* a spot or mark caused by plague; a place where the plague prevails; a place where great evils (social and moral) exist. **pla'-gui-ly** (*-gĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* in a manner, or to a degree, that vexes or embarrasses exceedingly. **pla'-guy** (*-gĭ*), *adj.* annoying: *adv.* annoyingly. [F.<L. *plāga,* a blow, stroke, injury<Gr. *plēgē,* a blow, stroke]

**plaice** (*plās*), *n.* a broad, flat fish. [F.<L. *platessa*<Gr. *plătus,* broad, flat.]

**plaid** (*usu.* in Eng. *plăd,* but in Sc. *plād*), *n.* a woollen wrap, or kind of shawl, often with a tartan pattern (worn by Scotch people); any similar fabric: *adj.* having a tartan pattern. [Ga. *plaide,* a blanket.]

**plain** (*plān*), *adj.* flat; level; smooth; easy; clear (to understanding); without ornamentation; (of food, etc.) simple; not beautiful: *n.* a large tract of level ground. **plain-chant,** or **plain-song,** *n.* a simple style of chanting in religious services. **plain-dealer,** *n.* one who is open and honest. **plain-dealing,** *n.* frankness and honesty. **plain'-ness,** *n.* state, or quality, of being —. **plain-speaking,** *n.* candour; frankness; a frank, open, candid manner of speaking: *adj.* **plain-spoken,** *adj.* frank in speech. **plain clothes,** ordinary unofficial dress. **plain sailing,** sailing with a fair wind, and with no difficulties; procedure which is easy and unobstructed. [F.<L. *plānus,* flat, level.]

**plaint,** *n.* lamentation; a sad song; a complaint; a charge made in a court of law, of wrong, injury, or injustice done. **plain'-tiff,** *n.* one who commences an action at law (against another person, called the **defendant**). **plaintive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* sorrowful; mournful. [O.F.<L. *planctus,* lamentation.]

**plait** (*usu. plăt,* but sometimes *plāt*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to interweave (hair, straw, etc.): *n.* that which is plaited. **plait'-er,** *n.* one who plaits; a tool for making plaits. **plait'-ing,** *n.* the making of plaits; plaits (collectively). [O.F.<L. *plĭco,* I fold.]

**plan,** *n.* a drawing or sketch (*esp.* of the horizontal section of a building); a design; a scheme: *v.* **(planned, plan'-ning),** to draw a plan; to contrive (means of doing something). **working-plan,** *n.* one on a large scale, from which artisans can work. **plan of campaign,** a scheme for setting about a certain work (military, political, etc.). [F<L. *plānus,* flat.]

**plan-chette'** (*plăn-shet'*), *n.* a triangular piece of board resting on three props, provided at the apex with a pencil, and (apparently without the will of the person using it) tracing lines or words. [F. *planchette*, a small board.]

**plane,** *n.* a flat, level surface; a tool for making (wood, metal, etc.) smooth; a stage of life, or of its progress: *adj.* level: *v.* (**planed, pla'-ning**), to make smooth or level (*esp.* with a plane). **elevating plane,** a pivoted horizontal plane, in front of a flying-machine, and carried on outriggers of girder framework. **supporting plane,** the part of a flying-machine which supports it when on the ground: also called the **chassis'** (*shas-si'*) (*q.v.*). **plane geometry,** the geometry of figures drawn upon a plane surface. **plane sailing** [not to be confused with **plain sailing,** *q.v.*], the calculation of a ship's position on a chart, on the supposition that she is moving on a plane and not on a spherical surface. **plane trigonometry,** the trigonometry of triangles drawn upon a plane (*i.e.* flat) surface. [F. <L. *plānus*, flat, level.]

**plane,** *n.* the **plane-tree,** one with smooth trunk and palmy leaves: the name is sometimes (wrongly) applied to the sycamore. [F. *plane* <L. *plătănus.*]

**plan'-et,** *n.* a heavenly body moving round the sun; the earth itself is (astronomically) a planet. **plan'-e-ta-ry** (*-tă-ri*), *adj.* pertaining to, or under the influence of, a —. **plan'-et-oid,** *n.* (or **minor planet**), one of the many small planets (between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter). **primary** —, one which has the sun for the centre of its revolution. **secondary** —, one which moves round a primary planet; a satellite, or moon. [F. <L. <G. *planētēs*, a wanderer.]

**plan'-ish** (**-ished, -ish-ing**), *v.* to make smooth (by planing or hammering); to polish. **plan'-ish-er,** *n.* a workman, or a tool, that planishes. [L. *plānus*, smooth, level.]

**plank,** *n.* a piece of timber (*usu.* thicker than a board); an item in the programme (sometimes called "platform") of a political, social, or religious party: *v.* (**planked, plank'-ing**), to cover with planks; to put (money) down; to cook (fish) on a board, with constant basting. **plank'-ing,** *n.* putting down planks; a construction of planks. **to walk the —,** (among the buccaneers or pirates of the 17th cent.) to walk along a plank placed on the side of a ship, and so topple over into the sea. [O.F. *planke* <L. *planca*, a board.]

**plano-concave, plano-convex,** *adjs.* plane on one side, and concave (or convex) on the other, *esp.* of lenses. [L. *plānus*, smooth + **concave, convex.**]

**plant,** *n.* any vegetable growth (*esp.* of a smaller kind); all the apparatus, machinery, tools, materials, etc. required for carrying on mechanical work or in a business; the apparatus for generating electric current, including engines, boilers, dynamos, mains, etc.; † an artifice, scheme, or plan, *esp.* of a dishonest kind: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to set in the ground (for growth); to provide (a garden) with plants; to found (a colony, etc.); to set up in a place; to fix or establish. **plan-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of planting; a collection of planted trees; an estate on which cotton, sugar, tobacco, tea, etc., are grown; a colony. **plant'-er,** *n.* one who plants; the owner of a plantation; a machine for setting seeds. **plant-marker,** *n.* a label set up in the ground near the roots of a plant, with the name of the plant inscribed. [A.S. *plante* <L. *planta.*]

**Plan-tag'-e-net** (*-tăj'-*), *n.* one of the kings who reigned in England from Henry II. (1154) to Richard II. (1399); a member of their family: *adj.* [So called from a sprig of broom (L. *planta gĕnista*) which an early ancestor of the race wore in his hat.]

**plan'-tain** (*-tān*), *n.* a tropical tree with broad leaves and a fruit much like the banana, but longer (a staple food in the tropics). [L. *plătănus*, the plane-tree.]

**plan'-tain,** *n.* a common wild plant with broad, flat leaves, and a spike of small flowers. [O.F. <L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.]

**plan'-ti-grade** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* walking on the sole of the foot (not on the toes): *n.* an animal of this kind (as human beings, etc.). [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot + *grădĭor*, I walk.]

**plaque** (*plăk*), *n.* an ornamental, flat plate (*esp.* of metal). **pla-quette'** (*plă-ket'*), *n.* a small —. [F.]

**plash,** *n.* a puddle (of water); a pond: *v.*

**(plashed, plash'-ing)**, to dabble in water; to dash or splash (water) about. **plash'-et**, *n.* a small puddle. **plash'-y** (*-i*), *adj.* with many puddles. [Imit.]

**plash (plashed, plash'-ing)**, *v.* to bend down and interweave twigs (*esp.* of a hedge, to strengthen it as a fence). [O.F. <L. *plecto*, I weave.]

**plas'-ma** (*plaz'-mă*), *n.* the nearly colourless, liquid part of the blood, in which the corpuscles float; the simplest form of life-substance, protoplasm (*q.v.*). **plas'-mic**, *adj.* [Gr. *plasma*<*plassō*, I form.]

**plas'-ter**, *n.* a mixture of lime, sand, and water (used in building); a preparation of gypsum (for mouldings, casts, etc.); a salve on cloth for a wound or internal pain: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing)**, to apply a plaster (to a wound, or region of pain); to cover (walls) with plaster; to smear (the face) with excess of cosmetics. **plas'-ter-er**, *n.* one who plasters (walls, etc.), or makes ornaments of plaster. **plas'-ter-ing**, *n.* the work of a plasterer; a covering (on walls, etc.) of plaster. **adhesive —, resin —**, or **sticking —**, one made of resin, etc., for closing wounds. **court —**, a fine kind of sticking plaster. **plaster of Paris**, gypsum (found largely in the neighbourhood of Paris). **plaster cast**, a copy of a statue, or other object, made with plaster of Paris. **porous plaster**, one with small holes in it, to save from wrinkling. [F.<L.<Gr. *emplastron*.]

**plas'-tic** (*-tik*), *adj.* soft and pliable; capable of being moulded or modelled (as clay); readily influenced (as a youthful mind); powerful to give shape and form. **plas-tic'-i-ty** (*-tis'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the power of giving form; the capacity for receiving form; the adaptability to circumstances. **plastic arts**, sculpture, modelling, and similar arts (as contrasted with painting). **plastic clay**, clay used for earthenware and brick-making. **plastic force**, (in an animal or plant) the power of growth. **plastic operation**, (in surgery) one which restores a lost part of the body. [Gr. *plastikos*<*plassō*, I form, mould.]

**plas'-tron**, *n.* a stuffed leathern breast-plate used by fencers as a protection; an ornamental part of a woman's dress (of lace, silk, etc.), separate from the rest, and hanging in folds in front from neck to waist-belt; the under side of the shell of a tortoise, etc. [<root of **plaster.**]

**plat** (*plăt*). A form of **plait**, *q.v.*

**plat**, *n.* a portion of ground (for cultivation, etc.): *v.* **(plat'-ted, plat'-ting)**, to make a plan of. [A.S. *plot.*]

***plat*** (*plâ*), *n.* (*pl.* ***plats***) (*pro.* as *sing.*), a dish (of food); an item in a menu. [F.]

**plat'-band**, *n.* a flower-border in a garden; (*arch.*) a moulding, much wider than it projects. [**plate**+**band.**]

**plate**, *n.* a flat piece or sheet of metal; a flat, shallow vessel or dish of metal, porcelain, wood, etc.; dishes, cups, and other household utensils, made of precious metal (or coated with gold or silver); a print of an engraving; a metal piece fitted to the palate, for artificial teeth: *v.* **(pla'-ted, -ting)**, to cover with a thin plate of metal (gold, silver, etc.); to sheathe (a ship) with armour-plate. **plate–armour**, *n.* a covering or sheathing of metal plates (*esp.* for ships-of-war). **plate–basket**, *n.* a basket for holding table-utensils, or for removing them from the table. **plate'-ful**, *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**), the quantity that a plate will hold. **plate–glass**, *n.* a superior kind of thick glass, used for looking-glasses, large window-panes of shops, etc. **plate–layer**, *n.* a workman on a railway, who fixes the railway-lines on the timbers called "sleepers." **plate–leather**, *n.* a chamois leather for rubbing and burnishing gold or silver plate. **plate–mark**, *n.* a mark stamped on gold and silver articles, indicative of their quality. **plate–powder**, *n.* powder for polishing silver articles. **plate–printer**, *n.* one who prints copies from engraved metal plates. **pla'-ter**, *n.* one who makes metal plates, or coats articles with a precious metal. **plate–rack**, *n.* a frame for holding plates, etc., when not in use. **plate–warmer**, *n.* a frame for holding plates to be warmed; a tray containing hot water, put under a dinner-plate. **pla'-ting**, *n.* the art of coating articles with gold, silver, or nickel. **half–plate**, *n.* (in photography) a plate for photographing on, or the picture from such a plate, 6½-in. × 4¾-in.: a **quarter–plate** is 4¼-in. × 3¼-in., and a **whole–plate** is 8½-in. × 6½-in. [F. <L.<Gr. *plătus*, broad, flat.]

**pla-teau'** (*plă-tō'*), *n.* (*pl.* **-teaus'**, or

-teaux') (*-tōz'*), flat, elevated land; a table-land. [F. <root of **plate.**]

**plat'-form,** *n.* an elevated stage or surface (*esp.* one from which speakers address an assembly); a programme, or a statement of principles (political, etc.); public speakers (as distinguished from the audience). **plat-form'-u-la,** *n.* (a term invented by Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P.) any word or phrase found convenient, and commonly used, by platform-speakers; clap-trap. [<root of **plate**+**form.**]

**plat'-i-num** (*-i-*), less commonly **plat'-i-na** (*-i-nă*), *n.* a rare, heavy, and valuable white metal. **pla-tin'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to —. **plat-in-if'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* containing, or producing, —. **plat'-in-ize** (*-īz*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to coat with —. **plat'-i-no-type** (*-tīp*), *n.* a process of photographic printing in which a salt of platinum is employed; a print so produced. **platinum-lamp,** *n.* an electric lamp with a filament of —. [Sp. <*plata*, silver (from its white appearance)]

**plat'-i-tude** (*-i-*), *n.* a commonplace remark, given as something new or profound. **plat-i-tu-di-na'-ri-an** (*-dĭ-nā'-rĭ-*). *n.* one who habitually utters —: *adj* pertaining to —. **plat-i-tu'-din-ize** (*-īz*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to utter —. **plat-i-tu'-di-nous** (*-dĭ-nus*), *adj.* commonplace and trifling. [F.< root of **plate.**]

**Pla-ton'-ic** (*plă-*), *adj.* of Plato, one of the greatest of ancient Gr. philosophers (B.C 427—347): *n.* a disciple of Plato. **Pla'-ton-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the philosophic doctrines of Plato. **Pla'-ton-ize** (*-īz*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to reason, or imagine, in the manner of Plato. **Platonic love,** a purely spiritual love, which, by means of the beloved, seeks to realize the ideal of perfect Beauty, Truth, and Goodness; (often, but with gross perversion of meaning) a feeble flirtation.

**pla-toon'** (*plă-*), *n.* a small body of foot-soldiers in two ranks (for drill, etc.); half of a company of infantry; a squad. **platoon firing,** firing by platoons or divisions. [F. *pelotou*, a ball of thread <L. *pĭla*, a ball.] [[<root of **plate.**]

**plat'-ter,** *n.* a large, flat, shallow dish.

**plau'-dit,** *n.* loud praise; applause. **plau'-di-to-ry** (*-dĭ-tō-rĭ*), *adj.* applauding; praising. [L. *plaudo*, I praise.]

**plau'-si-ble** (*-zĭ-bl*), *adj.* apparently worthy of approval, trust, belief, etc. (but often not in reality). **plau-si-bil'-i-ty** (*-i-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *plausĭbĭlis* < *plaudo*, I praise.]

**play** (*plā*), *n.* movement; freedom for movement; a game; amusement; sportive exercise; jest; a drama; a performance; gambling: *v.* **(played, play'-ing),** to carry on a game; to amuse oneself; to act in a drama; to gamble; to perform on a musical instrument; to operate continuously (as with a fireman's hose). **play—actor,** *n.* one who acts on the stage. **play—bill,** *n.* a placard advertising a play. **play—club,** *n.* (golf) a club with long handle and wooden head, for driving the ball a long way. **play'-er,** *n.* one who takes part in a sport, amusement, or performance, or who plays music. **play'-ful,** *adj.* full of frolic; jesting. **play'-go-er,** *n.* one who frequently goes to the theatre. **play'-house,** *n.* a theatre. **playing—card,** *n.* one of a pack of cards (*usu.* 52) which are played with. **play'-wright** (*-rīt*), or **play—writer,** *n.* one who writes stage-plays. **fair —,** no undue advantage taken or allowed. **foul —,** treacherous dealing. **played out,** exhausted; used up; obsolete. **to hold in —,** to keep (enemies) in check; to keep occupied. **to — false,** to deceive; to deal treacherously (with). **to — fast and loose,** to say one thing and do another; to be inconstant, fickle, or unreliable. **to — into the hands of,** to act so that another (*esp.* an opponent) has the advantage. **to — on,** or **upon,** (of words) to pun, to use words jestingly; (of persons) to deceive, to influence unfairly. **to — one's cards well** (or **badly**), to make the best (or a poor) use of one's opportunities or resources. **to — the game,** to deal fairly and honestly; to act manfully (*esp.* in discouraging circumstances). **to — up,** to play more vigorously. **to — with edged tools,** to engage recklessly in some hazardous operation; to act foolishly with dangerous instruments. [A.S. *plega*, a play, game, sport.]

**P.L.B.,** Poor Law Board.

**P.L.C.,** Poor Law Commissioner.

**plea** (*plē*), *n.* (in law) a plaintiff's demand and statement in support of it; the defendant's answer; (in general) a state-

ment in excuse or defence. **plead (-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to make a plea; to speak in defence; to try to persuade (with argument or entreaty). **plead'-er**, *n.* one who pleads; a lawyer who argues before a judge on behalf of his client; one who draws up pleas. **plead'-ing**, *n.* argument by a lawyer on behalf of his client; a legal document stating the plaintiff's claim, or the defendant's answer to it. **special pleading**, plausible argument, but *usu.* insincere and misleading. **to plead guilty**, to admit one's guilt. [F.<L. *plăcĭtum*, a decree.]

**pleas'-ance** (*plĕz'-ans*), *n.* a pleasure-garden; a secluded, sheltered, and retired piece of ground attached to a mansion, often with statues and flower-beds. [F.<L. *plăcens*, pleasing.]

**please** (*plēz*), **(pleased, pleas'-ing)**, *v.* to make glad; to delight; to be willing, or good enough (to do something). **pleas'-ant** (*plĕz'-*), *adj.* pleasing; agreeable. **pleas'-ant-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* merriment; raillery; a joke; humorous speech or conduct. **pleas'-ing** (*plēz'-*), *adj.* agreeable. **pleas'-ure** (*plezh'-*), *n.* the feeling of being pleased; gratification of the senses; desire; choice: *v.* **(-ured, -ur-ing)**, to please. **pleas'-ura-ble** (*-ră-bl*), *adj.* causing pleasure. **pleasure-ground**, *n.* a garden (*usu.* public) for pleasure, rest, and recreation. [F.<L. *plăcĕo*, I please.]

**pleat** (*plēt*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to plait or fold (*esp.* in dressmaking): *n.* a fold of cloth. **box-pleat**, *n.* a doubling of a fabric in opposite folds. **sun-ray pleats**, (on a skirt) pleats on a fabric all folded in one direction, giving the appearance of a fan. [<root of **plait.**]

**ple-be'-ian** (*plē-bē'-yăn*, commonly, but less correctly, *-bē'-ăn*; not *plē'-bĭ-ăn*), *adj.* of the common people; vulgar: *n.* one of the common people. **plebs** (*plebz*), *n.* the common people (*orig.* in ancient Rome). **pleb'-is-cite** (*-sĭt*, or *-sīt*, or as in F. *plă-bĭ-sēt'*), *n.* a vote of the entire electorate on some special point; *cf.* **referendum.** [F.<L. *plebs*, the people; *scītum*, a decree.]

**plec'-trum**, or **-tron**, *n.* (*pl.* **-trums**, or **-tra**), a small instrument (of iron, ivory, etc.) for striking the strings of certain musical instruments (*esp.* the lyre). [L. <Gr. *plēktron*<*plēssō*, I strike.]

**pledge** (*plĕj*), *n.* something given as security; something pawned; a promise (*esp.* to abstain from intoxicating drink); the drinking of a friend's health: *v.* **(pledged, pled'-ging)**, to give, or hand over, as security; to pawn; to drink another's health. **pledge'-a-ble**, *adj.* able to be pledged or pawned. [O.F. *plege*, security.]

**Plei'-ad** (*plī'-ad*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ads**, or **-a-des**) (*-ă-dēz*), one of a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus (the Bull). [Gr. *Pleias*<*pleō*, I sail: the time of their rising was supposed to be *esp.* safe for sailors.]

**pleis'-to-cene** (*plīs'-tō-sēn*), *adj.* (in geology) belonging to the most recent (uppermost) of the tertiary deposits. [Gr. *pleistos*, most+*kainos*, new, recent]

**ple'-na-ry** (*plē'-nă-rĭ*), *adj.* full; complete. **plenary indulgence**, (in the R.C. Church) the complete remission of punishment for an offence. **plenary inspiration**, the inspiration of the writers of Scripture (excluding possibility of error). **plenary powers**, full powers (for negotiation) given to ambassadors in their representative character. [L. *plēnus*, full.]

**plen-i-po-ten'-ti-a-ry** (*-shĭ-ă-rĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**) (*-rĭz*), an ambassador or envoy with full powers to negotiate: *adj.* having full power. [L. *plēnus*, full+*pōtentĭa*, power.]

**plen'-ish (-ished, -ish-ing)**, *v.* to furnish (a house); to stock (a farm). **plen'-ish-ing**, *n.* furniture. [L. *plēnus*, full.]

**plen'-i-tude** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* fullness; completeness. [F.<L. *plēnĭtūdo*<*plēnus*, full.]

**plen'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* full provision; abundance. **plen'-te-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* abundant; fruitful in abundance. **plen'-ti-ful** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* abundant; producing abundance. [L. *plēnus*, full.]

**ple'-o-nasm** (*-nazm*), *n.* the use of more words than are necessary; a redundant phrase or expression. **ple'-o-nast**, *n.* a person addicted to —. **ple-o-nas'-tic**, *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by,—. [L.<Gr. *pleonasmos*, abundance]

**ples'-aunce**, or **-ance** (*plez'-ans*), *n.* *See* **pleasance.**

**pleth'-or-a** (*-ŏr-ă* or *plĕ-thō'-ră*), *n.* over-abundance; more than enough (*esp.* of blood in the blood-vessels). **ple-thor'-ic** (or *pleth'-or-ik*), or **pleth-o-ret'-ic** (**-al**), *adj.* full to excess; swollen; having the blood-vessels overcharged

with blood. [L.L.<Gr. *plēthōrē*, fullness.]

**pleu'-ri-sy** (*ploo'-rĭ-sĭ*), *n.* an inflammation of the **pleura**, one of two membranes, each of which encloses a lung. **pleu-rit'-ic**, *adj.* affected with, or causing, —. **pleu-ro-pneu-mo'-ni-a** (*-nū-mō'-nĭ ă*), *n.* an inflammation both of pleura and lungs; a contagious and very fatal cattle-disease. [F.<L.L. *pleurisis*<Gr. *pleura*, the side.]

**plex'-us**, *n.* a net-work (*esp.* of nerves, blood-vessels, etc.); a closely connected arrangement (of arguments, ideas, etc.). [L.<*plecto*, I weave.]

**pli'-a-ble**, or **pli'-ant** (*plī'-*), *adj.* easily bent; flexible; easily persuaded or influenced. **pli-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), or **pli'-a-ble-ness**, or **pli'-an-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the quality or character of being —. [F.< L. *plico*, I fold, bend.]

**pli'-ers**, *n. pl.* small pincers, for bending, cutting, etc. [<root of **pliable.**]

**plight** (*plīt*), *n.* a pledge or solemn promise: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to pledge (*esp.* in phrase **to plight one's troth).** [A.S. *plíht*, danger, damage.]

**plight** (*plīt*), *n.* a condition (*esp.* of distress); a pitiable state; embarrassment. [O.F. *pliste*, condition.]

**Plimsoll's line** (or **mark**), a mark on the outside of a ship, to show to what depth it may be safely loaded. [<Mr. Samuel *Plimsoll*, M.P., who in 1876 obtained the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act, which requires this load-line to be marked.]

**plinth**, *n.* (of a column) the lowest part, or base (often square) supporting the column proper; (of a statue, or piece of furniture) the base. [F.<L.<Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.]

**pli'-o-cene** (*plī'-ō-sēn*), or **plei'-o-cene**, *adj.* a geological formation, more recent than the others. [Gr. *pleiōn*, more+ *kainos*, new, recent.]

***pliss-é*** (*plis-ā'*), [F.] pleated, gathered, or kilted (of fabrics, for dress or ornament).

**P.L.M.**, *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée*, [F.] Paris, Lyons, and the Mediterranean; the name of a famous French railway.

**plod** (**-ded, -ding**), *v.* to move, travel, or toil along laboriously. **plod'-der**, *n.* one who plods; one who works in a laborious, but not very intelligent manner. [M.E. *plod*, a puddle: a plodder being *orig.* one who splashed through mire.]

**plot**, *n.* a small piece of ground (*esp.* for cultivation); a plan; a secret plan; a conspiracy; the series of incidents related in a novel, or represented in a play: *v.* **(-ted, -ting)**, to make a plan of; to scheme (*esp.* some evil action); to conspire with others. **plot'-ter**, *n.* a conspirator. **plot'-ting**, *n.* the making of (or marking out for) a plan; a conspiracy. [A.S. *plot*, a space of ground.]

**plough** (*plou*), *n.* an agricultural machine for cutting and turning up the soil; a cutting tool pushed with the hand (*esp* a bookbinder's, for trimming the edges of books); (*elec.*) a communication between a car and an underground conduit, for the conveyance of the electric motive power to the motor of the car: *v.* **(ploughed, plough'-ing)**, to turn up the soil with a plough; to force a way; to journey over (*esp.* the sea); to trim the edges of a book (in bookbinding); to fail (a candidate in an examination). **plough'-boy**, *n.* a boy who drives the horse (or horses) drawing a —; an uncouth, uneducated young fellow. **plough'-land**, *n.* land suitable for cultivation. **plough'-man**, *n.* one who ploughs; a farm-labourer. **plough'-share**, *n.* the cutting part of a —. **plough-tail**, *n.* the handle of a —, held by the ploughman. **plough-wright** (*-rīt*), *n.* a maker, or repairer, of ploughs. **The Plough**, the seven stars of the group, also called the "Great Bear," or "Charles's Wain." **steam-plough**, *n.* a plough (or system of ploughs) worked by one or more stationary steam-engines. **to a lonely furrow**, to be estranged and isolated from one's former associates (*esp.* in politics). **to — the sands**, to engage in fruitless work. **to put one's hand to the —**, to begin a work vigorously. [A.S. *plōh*, ploughland.]

**plov'-er** (*plŭv'-ĕr*), *n.* a wading-bird (golden-yellow, or green) of migratory habits. [O.F. *plovier*<L. *plŭvĭa*, rain: the bird arrives in rainy seasons.]

**pluck** (**plucked, pluck'-ing**), *v.* to pull away; to snatch; to gather (flowers); to pull at; to twang (a stringed instrument); to pull away feathers from (a fowl and other birds); to reject (at an

examination) : *n.* the heart, liver, and lights (lungs) of an animal, *plucked* from its inside ; courage. **pluck'-i-ly** (*-ĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* bravely ; resolutely. **pluck'-i-ness** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* **pluck'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* courageous ; bold. **to — up courage,** to take heart ; to be bold. [A.S. *pluccian*, to pluck, gather.]

**plug,** *n.* a block (*usu.* of wood) or peg used to stop up a hole ; a piece of metal used to make electric connections ; a metal foil for filling up a decayed tooth ; a compressed piece of tobacco : *v.* (**plugged, plug'-ging**), to stop up (as a hole). **plug'-ger,** *n.* one who — ; an instrument (used by dentists) for stopping teeth. **sparking —,** (of an internal combustion engine) an arrangement for producing an electric spark in order to cause the mixture of gas (or vapour) and air to explode in the cylinder and drive the engine. [D. *plug*, a peg.]

**plum,** *n.* a well-known stone-fruit ; the tree on which it grows ; a raisin ; the best part (*esp.* of a book) ; † a substantial sum of money (in particular, £100,000). **plum-cake,** *n.* a cake with raisins, currants, etc., in it. **plum-colour,** *n.* a dark purple. **plum-duff,** *n.* a pudding of flour and raisins. **plum-pudding,** *n.* (a national English dish) boiled pudding containing raisins and currants, and flavoured with spices. [A.S. *plūme*, a plum<L. *prūnum*, a plum.]

**plu'-mage,** *n.* *See* **plume.**

**plumb** (*plum*), *n.* a weight of lead attached to a cord called a **plumb-line** (to test whether a wall or other work is perfectly upright) : *adj.* perfectly upright : *adv.* vertically ; exactly : *v.* (**plumbed, plumb'-ing**), to set (a wall, etc.) upright ; to measure the depth of (water) ; to test. **plumb-bob,** *n.* the weight (*usu.* of lead) at the end of a plumb-line. **plumb'-er,** *n.* a worker in lead (*esp.* one who fits pipes for gas and water). **plumb'-less,** *adj.* so deep, that the depth cannot be measured. **plumb-rule,** *n.* a narrow board with a plumb-line, for testing vertical position. [L. *plumbum*, lead.]

**plum-ba'-go,** *n.* a mineral composed chiefly of pure carbon, called also graphite, and black-lead. [L. *plumbum*, lead : plumbago was formerly thought to be a kind of lead.]

**plume** (*ploom*, not *plūm*), *n.* a feather ; a bunch of feathers (ornament of a helmet, hat, etc.) : *v.* (**plumed, plu'-ming**), to adorn with feathers ; to pluck feathers off. **plu'-mage,** *n.* the feathers (collectively) of a bird. **plu-mass-ier'** (*-măs-ēr'*), *n.* one who prepares and sells ornamental feathers. **to — one's self on,** to pride one's self in ; to be proud of. [F.<L. *plūma*, a small feather.]

**plum'-met,** *n.* a metal weight suspended from a line, for sounding depths, and testing vertical positions ; a plumb-rule, *q.v.* [O.F.<L. *plumbum*, lead.]

**plump,** *adj.* (of face, figure, etc.) full ; fleshy ; rounded. **plump'-ness,** *n.* [D. *plomp*, bulky.]

**plump** (**plumped, plump'-ing**), *v.* to fall, or cause to fall, heavily ; (at an election) to give all one's votes to one candidate ; to vote for only one candidate, though having the right to vote for more : *adv.* suddenly ; unexpectedly. **plump'-er,** *n.* one who plumps ; † an absolute falsehood. [M.E. *plumpen*, to fall like a stone.]

**plu'-mule** (*ploo'-mūl*), *n.* (in botany) the first bud of a plant springing from the seed ; a soft feather, or feathery bunch. [L. *plūmūla*<*plūma*, a feather.]

**plun'-der** (**-dered, -der-ing**), *v.* to rob (*esp.* on a large scale, or in war) : *n.* what is plundered ; spoil ; the proceeds of a robbery. **plun'-der-er,** *n.* [G. *plündern*, to pillage.]

**plunge** (*plunj*), (**plunged, plung'-ing**), *v.* to thrust suddenly (*esp.* into water) ; to dive ; to force into, or (*esp.* hurriedly and recklessly) to enter upon, some condition, action, etc. ; to gamble recklessly ; (of a horse) to throw the hind legs up : *n.* **plun'-ger,** *n.* one who plunges ; (in gambling) one who plays recklessly ; (in finance) one who speculates heavily ; a long, solid cylinder used in some machines, pumps, etc. [F. *plonger* <L. *plumbum*, lead.]

**plu'-ral** (*ploo'-*), *adj.* consisting of, or expressive of, more than one : *n.* (*gram.*) the form of a word (plural number) which means, or is related to, more than one. **plu'-ral-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the occupation of two or more offices (*esp.* church livings) by the same person. **plu'-ral-ist,** *n.* the holder of more than one living in the Church ; one (a **plural**

voter) who has votes in more than one constituency, and uses them. **plu-ral'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being plural. [F. < L. *plūrālis* < *plus*, more.]

**plus**, *adj.* or *adv.* more; in addition to. **the — sign**, (in arithmetic and algebra) the sign (+) of addition. [L. *plus*, more.]

**plush**, *n.* a kind of cloth, soft and thick, like velvet (but with softer and longer nap). **plush'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* like plush. [F. *peluche* < L. *pīlus*, hair.]

**Plu'-to**, *n.* (in Roman mythology) the ruler of the under-world or abode of the dead. [Gr. *Ploutōn*.]

**plu'-to-crat**, *n.* one who has rule, or power, by reason of his wealth. **plu-toc'-ra-cy** (*-ră-sĭ*), *n.* government by the wealthy. **plu-to-crat'-ic**, *adj.* pertaining to a —. [Gr. *ploutos*, wealth + *krăteō*, I rule.]

**plu-ton'-ic**, *adj.* of Pluto, *q.v.*; (rock) formed by the agency of fire, at a great depth beneath the surface of the earth. **plutonic theory**, (in geology) the theory that the present state of the earth's crust is due to the action of internal heat. [Gr. *Ploutōn*, Pluto.]

**plu'-vi-al** (*-vĭ-*), or **plu'-vi-ous** (*-vĭ-ŭs*), *adj.* relating to rain. **plu-vi-am'-e-ter**, or **plu-vi-om'-e-ter**, or **plu'-vi-o-scope** (*-skōp*), *n.* an instrument to measure the depth of rain; a rain-gauge. [L. *plŭvĭa*, rain: + Gr. *mĕtron*, measure: + Gr. *skŏpeō*, I view.]

**ply** (*plī*), **(plied, ply'-ing)**, *v.* to work at steadily; to keep on supplying (as with drink); to importune; (of vessels, public coaches, etc.) to go regularly to and from certain places: *n.* fold (as of cloth); direction; tendency. **to ply with**, to press with (questions, advice, flattery, etc.). [F. < L. *plico*, I fold.]

**Plymouth Brethren**, a sect of Christians who have no formal creed or official church-ministry. [Formed at *Plymouth*, 1830.]

**P.M.**, Post-Master; (of Freemasons) Past Master; a post-mortem examination, or surgical examination of a dead body. **p.m.**, [L.] *post me-rid'-i-em* [not *meridian* in this use], after mid-day.

**pm.**, premium.

**P.M.G.**, Postmaster-General.

**p.n.**, promissory note.

**pneu-mat'-ic** (*nū-*), *adj.* relating to air; filled with air; (of an engine) moved by means of compressed air. **pneu-mat'-ics**, *n. pl.* the science which treats of air and gases. **pneumatic despatch**, the sending of small parcels, letters, etc., through a tube (the **pneumatic despatch tube**), in which compressed air is used to give motion to the "carrier" (a small box, or sometimes a hollow ball) which conveys the articles. **pneumatic trough**, (in chemistry) a trough by means of which gases may be collected over water or mercury. **pneumatic tyre**, a hollow tyre of india-rubber filled with compressed air, to obtain smooth and noiseless running. [Gr. *pneuma*, wind, air.]

**pneu-mo-gas'-tric** (*nū-*), *adj.* relating to the lungs and stomach: *n.* one of a pair of nerves of the chest and abdomen. [Gr. *pneumōn*, lung + *gastēr*, stomach.]

**pneu-mo'-ni-a** (*nū-mō'-nĭ-ă*), *n.* inflammation of the lungs. **pneumonia blouse**, a woman's blouse of such flimsy material, or with so much open-work, that the wearer risks catching a severe cold. **sep'-tic pneumonia**, that form of — which sets up putrefaction. [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung.]

**P.O.**, Post Office; postal order; petty officer (in the navy).

**P. and O. (Co.)**, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

**poach (poached, poach'-ing)**, *v.* to cook eggs by breaking them into boiling water. **poach'-er**, *n.* a kitchen utensil for poaching eggs. [O.F. *pocher*, to enclose in a poke.]

**poach (poached, poach'-ing)**, *v.* to catch (or attempt to catch) game unlawfully. **poach'-er**, *n.* one who —. [O.F. *pocher*, to pocket dishonestly.]

**pock'-et**, *n.* a pouch or bag attached to a part of the dress; a cavity where anything can lie; money; a quantity of hops (about 1½ cwt.); a small net at the corners and sides of a billiard-table to catch the balls: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to put into the pocket; to take for one's own use (*esp.* what has been stolen). **pock'-et-a-ble**, *adj.* that can be put or carried in the pocket. **pocket—book**, *n.* a small leather case with divisions for papers, etc.; a note-book; a book small enough to be carried in the pocket. **pocket—edition**, *n.* an issue of a book in a size convenient for the pocket. **pock'-et-ful**, *n.* **(pl. -fuls)**. **pocket—handkerchief**,

*n.* one which is carried in the pocket. **pocket-knife,** *n.* a small knife with a blade (or blades) which can be shut into the handle. **pocket-money,** *n.* money (*esp.* that given to a young person) for small and occasional expenses. **pocket-pistol,** *n.* a small pistol; (humorously) a small screw-stoppered flask containing liquor, for use when travelling. **pocket borough,** *see* **borough.** **to be in** (or **out of**) —, to gain (or lose) by a transaction. **to — an affront,** or **wrong,** to submit meekly to an insult or injury. **to — one's pride,** to submit to humiliation without appearance of offence. [O.F. *pochet*, a little bag.]

**pock-mark,** *n.* a pitting in the skin, caused by smallpox. **pock-marked,** *adj.* pitted; scarred with smallpox. [A.S. *poc*, a pimple + **mark.**]

***po'-co*** (*pō'-kō*), *adv.* (*mus.*) a little. [I.]

**P.O.D.,** pay on delivery (of parcels).

**pod,** *n.* a seed-vessel of some plants (as the pea). [?]

**po-des-tà'** (*-tâ'*), *n.* a chief magistrate of an Italian town in the Middle Ages; (now) a judge of lower rank (in Italy). [I. < L. *pŏtestas*, power.]

**podg'-y** (*pŏj'-ĭ*), *adj.* stout and short. [?]

**pod'-o-carp,** *n.* (on a fruit-tree) the stalk supporting the fruit. [Gr. *pous*, *pŏdos*, foot + *karpos*, fruit.]

**po'-em,** *n.* a composition in verse. **po'-es-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* the composition of poems; poems. **po'-et,** *n.* (*f.* **po'-et-ess**), a writer of poems. **po'-et-as-ter,** *n.* a feeble poet; a maker of poor verses. **po-et'-ic** or **po-et'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* relating to poems. **po-et'-ics,** *n. pl.* the rules of poetry. **po'-et-ize** (*-īz*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to write poetry; to render poetical. **po'-e-try** (*-trĭ*). *n.* the art of composing poetry; a poem, or poems. **poet-laureate,** *n.* *see* **laureate.** **poetic justice,** the triumph of the good, and overthrow of the bad (as *usu.* at the close of a novel or play). **poetic licence,** the freedom allowed to poets in the use of words and phrases. **prose poem,** prose writing with poetic qualities. [Gr. < *poiĕō*, I make, do.]

**pog-rom'** (not *pŏg'-rŏm*), *n.* a public disturbance (in Russia) accompanied by massacre; a massacre on pretext of a public riot; a rising against the Jews in Russia, organized by the administration and the police. [Rus. *pogromit*, to sack a city < *grom*, lightning (suggesting the idea of blasting, devastating, and destroying).]

**poig'-nant** (*poi'-*), *adj.* stinging; painful (as grief); bitter (in speech). **poig'-nan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the quality of being —. [F. < L. *pungo*, I prick.]

**point,** *n.* a sharp end; a pointed tool; a projecting part of a coast; (of a story, joke, etc.) the part essential to its effect; one's object; a mark of punctuation; a small dot; a subject or a distinct part of a subject; (on the Stock Exchange) a unit by which the variations in price of shares are reckoned; (in cricket) a fielder on the batsman's right, somewhat in front of him: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to make a sharp end to; to direct attention (to); to punctuate; to aim; to fill up the joinings of masonry, and smooth with a trowel. **points,** *n. pl.* the place where one set of railway lines, etc., joins another; the guiding-rails by which vehicles are transferred from one set of rails to another; (of animals) characteristic features of build. **point-blank,** *adj.* (of a shot) going directly to the mark; plain and without roundabout phrases. **point-blank range,** (in gunnery) a distance so short that the projectile goes practically horizontally to the mark. ***point-d'appui*** (*pwañ-dap-wē'*), *n.* [F.] point of support. **point-duty,** *n.* the duty of a police-constable who is stationed at some particular spot, *esp.* to regulate traffic (as distinguished from one who patrols). **point'-ed,** *adj.* sharp; (of a remark) directly intended for some person. **pointed style,** the mediæval style of *arch.*, so called from the prominence of the pointed arch. **point'-ed-ly,** *adv.* with directness and force of expression. **point'-er,** *n.* a kind of dog which stands with one of its fore-feet to the front, and the other one raised, and "points" with its muzzle, when it scents game; a stick used for pointing out parts of diagrams, etc.; a hand of a clock. **the pointers,** two stars of the Great Bear group, in a direct line with the Pole Star. **point'-ing,** *n.* punctuation; the replacing of old mortar with new; (in church music) the indication of the right phrasing of the words. **point-lace,** *n.* a fine lace made with needles. **point'-less,** *adj.* without a point; (of a

story, joke, etc.) ineffective, foolish. **points'-man,** *n.* one who works the "points" (*q.v.*) on a railway. **point–to–point,** *adj.* (of horse-riding) straight across country. **at** (or **on**) **the — of,** close upon (some condition, action, etc.). **in —,** (of an instance, illustration, etc.) appropriate. **in — of,** in regard to. **point of order,** (in Parliament, or other assembly) the question put by some one who "**rises to a — of order,**" whether the rules of procedure are being properly observed. **point of view,** the position of an observer (or of an artist when drawing a picture); a person's particular manner of regarding a subject. **point of war,** a military signal given by beating a drum, or blowing a trumpet. **to give points to,** to be able to show a better way (of doing something); to be superior to (a competitor); to give items of information. **to make** (or **score**) **a —,** to achieve some success; to secure an advantage (over an opponent). **to make a — of,** to be very particular about. **to strain a —,** to relax some customary rule; to make an exception (in favour of somebody). **to the —,** bearing directly on the business in hand. **Venice —,** a kind of lace (*orig.* made at Venice) with a large pattern imitative of roses and other flowers: also called **rose–point.** [F.<L. *punctum*, a point<*pungo*, I prick.]

**poise** (*poiz*), (**poised, pois'-ing**), *v.* to balance; to be balanced: *n.* a weight; a counterbalance; a condition of balance. [O.F.<L. *pendo*, I weigh.]

**poi'-son** (*-zn*), *n.* a substance which, when taken into the body, causes illness or death; evil influence: *v.* (**-soned, -son-ing**), to put — on or into; to kill by —; to corrupt. **poi'-son-er,** *n.* **poi'-son-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* **poison–fang,** *n.* one of the hollow teeth of a serpent, through which, when biting, poison passes from a gland. [F.<L. *pōtĭo*, a (poisonous) draught.]

**poke,** *n.* a bag; a pouch. **poke–bonnet,** *n.* a bonnet, projecting in front (fashionable in the first half of the 19th cent.). [Ic. *poki*, a bag.]

**poke** (**poked, po'-king**), *v.* to thrust or push about (*esp.* with a pointed instrument); to prod (as with the elbow): *n.* a push; a prod. **po'-ker,** *n.* an instrument for poking the fire when dull. **poker–picture,** *n.* a drawing done on white wood, leather, etc., by singeing it with a hot poker. † **po'-ky** (*-kĭ*), *adj.* (of rooms) very small; (of persons) dull; dowdy. **to — about,** to grope in the dark; to saunter round. **to — fun at,** to make fun of (a person). [M.E. *poken*; of imit. origin.]

**po'-ker,** *n.* a game with cards. [?]

**pol'-der** (*pōl'-*), *n.* (in Holland) a portion of land lying below the level of the sea, but drained and cultivated. [D.]

**pole,** *n.* a long rod; a measure of length (5½ yards); a measure of area (30¼ square yards): *v.* (**poled, po'-ling**), to push (*esp.* a boat) with a —. [A.S. *pāl*<L. *pālus*, a stake.]

**pole,** *n.* one of the two extremities (**north** and **south —**) of the earth's axis; one of the two points (**celestial poles**) in which the earth's axis, if produced, would cut the sphere of the heavens; one of the ends of a magnet; the pole-star; (*elec.*) the plate at each end of a voltaic battery. **po'-lar,** *adj.* pertaining to the poles of the earth, or of a magnet. **po-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the possession of poles; attraction (as to a pole of a magnet). **po-lar-i-za'-tion** (*-ī-*), *n.* (of light) a change caused in a light-ray by reflection, passage through plates of glass, etc., and giving it the property of polarity; (*elec.*) the coating of the negative plate of a voltaic cell with hydrogen, and the production of an electro-motive force reverse to, and diminishing, the current of the cell. **po'-lar-ize** (*-īz*), (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to give polarity to; (*elec.*) to coat the negative plate of a voltaic cell with gas. **pole–star,** *n.* a star near the celestial north pole; that which guides, or leads onward. [L.<Gr. *pōlós*, a pivot, axis.]

**Pole,** *n.* a native of Poland. **Po'-lish,** *adj.* of Poland, or the Poles.

**pole'-axe,** *n.* a kind of battle-axe with a long handle; a kind of axe or hatchet (*esp.* for slaughtering cattle). [**pole,** or ? **poll** (head)+**axe.**]

**pole'-cat,** *n.* an animal of the weasel kind; a skunk. [F. *poule*, a hen+**cat:** the animal preys on poultry.]

**po-lem'-ic** (**-al**), *adj.* relating to war; disputatious; contentious: *n.* one who engages in controversy; a controversy; an opposing argument. **po-lem'-ics,** *n. pl.* controversy or disputes; the prin-

ciples, or history, of controversy (*esp.* on matters of religious belief). [Gr. *pŏlĕmos*, war.]

**po-len'-ta** (*-tă*), *n.* (in Italy, and the South of France) a porridge made of maize-meal or barley-meal. [I.<L. *pōlenta*, peeled barley.]

**po-lice'** (*-lēs'*), *n.* the arrangements for maintaining public order in a town, district, or state; a civilian force (either uniformed, or in ordinary dress) which keeps order, arrests offenders, detects crime, etc.: *v.* **(-liced', -lic'-ing)**, to keep order in (a district, etc.). **police'-man,** *n.* a member of a police force. **military —,** soldiers on police-duty; policemen (like the Royal Irish Constabulary) who are drilled and armed like soldiers. **mounted —,** policemen on horseback. **police agent,** (*esp.* in France) a policeman. **police commission,** a body of persons appointed to enquire into the conduct of the —. **police commissioner,** the chief officer of the police of a city; (in Scotland) a member of a representative body elected for the management of the police of a burgh. **police constable,** same as **policeman. police court,** a court for the trial of persons charged by the police. **police force** (or **the force**), the general body of constabulary. **police inspector,** an officer supervising a body of policemen. **police magistrate,** one who hears, and adjudicates on, cases at a police court. **police officer,** same as **policeman. police rate,** a local tax for the maintenance of the — of a district. **police sergeant,** a subordinate officer of police. **police station,** the headquarters of the police of a district. **police superintendent,** an officer in charge of the — of a district. **police trap,** a place where policemen are concealed for the detection of offenders (*esp.* against the law regulating the speed of motor traffic). **prefect of —,** the head of the — of Paris and its neighbourhood. [F.<L.<Gr. *pŏlis*, a city.]

**pol'-i-cy** (*-ĭ-sĭ*), *n.* principle or course of action; the conduct of a government; the proposals of a political party; discretion in conduct; (in Scotland) the grounds about a country-house. [O.F. *policie*<L.<Gr. *politeia*, civil polity.]

**pol'-i-cy** (*-ĭ-sĭ*), *n.* a written contract (*esp.* of insurance). **policy-holder,** *n.* one who has insured and possesses the proof of it in a policy. **endowment —,** one which entitles the holder to a specified sum of money (*usu.* with addition of a bonus) on reaching a certain age. [F.<L.L. *politicum*, a register<Gr. *poluptuchon*, having many leaves.]

**pol'-ish (-ished, -ish-ing),** *v.* to make, or become, smooth and shining; to refine (manners, etc.): *n.* glossy smoothness; a liquid or pasty substance for giving smoothness and gloss; elegance; politeness. **pol'-ished** (*-isht*), *adj.* made smooth and shining; elegant; polite; made free from imperfections. **pol'-ish-er,** *n.* **French —,** a liquid preparation (shellac dissolved in alcohol) rubbed on furniture, etc.; the shiny surface so produced. **stove —,** a preparation consisting mainly of plumbago, for polishing the iron parts of a stove. †**to — off,** to get rid of quickly (a task, one's enemies, etc.); to finish (a meal) hurriedly. [F.<L. *pŏlĭo*, I polish, refine.]

**po-lite'**, *adj.* well-bred; obliging. **po-lite'-ness,** *n.* polite behaviour; courtesy. **polite literature,** essays, poems, romances, etc., as distinguished from scientific writings. [L. *pōlītus*, polished.]

**pol'-i-tic** (*-ĭ-tik*), *adj.* of wise policy; prudent; artfully scheming. **po-lit'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* relating to government: *n.* (in India) an agent of the British Government, supervising the politics of a native state; a prisoner for political reasons. **pol-i-ti'-cian** (*-tish'-un*), *n.* one who takes part in, or is devoted to, politics. **pol'-i-tics,** *n. pl.* the science and art of the government of a State; the business of promoting, or opposing, proposed legislation; the views of a political party; political news, or discussion. **pol'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* principles or form of government. **political economy,** *see* **economy. political geography,** *see* **geography. the body —,** the people of a state as a whole, under an organized government. [F.<L. *pŏlītĭcus*<Gr. *pŏlis*, a city.]

**pol'-ka,** *n.* a kind of dance, of Bohemian origin (1830); music to which it is danced. [F.<Bohemian *pulka*, half; because of the half-step characteristic of the dance.]

**poll** (*pōl*), *n.* a head; a register of persons (*esp.* of voters); voting at an election;

the place of voting: *v.* **(polled, poll'-ing)**, to cut off a top part (as hair, horns, etc.); to receive (votes) at an election; to vote. **polled,** *adj.* (of cattle) without horns; (of a tree) with the top cut off. **polling–booth,** or **–place,** or **–station,** *n.* a place where people vote. **polling–sheriff,** *n.* (in Scotland) a person in charge of a polling-place. **poll–tax,** *n.* a tax to be paid by every grown-up person. **at the head of the —,** (of a candidate for election) receiving the greatest number of votes. **to go to the —,** to go to give one's vote; to stand as a candidate at an election. [O.D. *pol*, the head.] [**Polly.**]

**poll** (*pŏl*), *n.* a parrot. [Contraction of

**poll** (*pŏl*), *n.* (at Cambridge University) a student who takes a pass-degree (also called **poll–man**); (collectively) pass-men, as distinguished from those who take honours. [Gr. *pŏlloi*, many.]

**pol'-lack,** or **-lock** (*pŏl'-*), *n.* a sea-fish of the cod kind. [Ga. *pollag*, a whiting.]

**pol'-lard,** *n.* a tree (*esp.* a willow or poplar) cut in such a way, that it branches abundantly at the head; an animal (*esp.* stag or ox) without horns. **pollard oak,** a particular growth of British oak (also known as brown oak) of great age, and having much variegation in the wood-markings: largely used for making furniture. [<root of **poll.**]

**pol'-len,** *n.* a yellowish powder in the anther (*q.v.*) of a flower. [L. *pollen*, fine flour or dust.]

**pol-lute'** (**-lu'-ted, -lu'-ting**), *v.* to make unclean; to defile. **pol-lu'-ter,** *n.* one who —. **pol-lu'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* defilement; impurity. [L. *pollŭo*, I defile.]

**po'-lo,** *n.* a ball game (*orig.* East Indian), somewhat like hockey, in which the players are on horseback. **water–polo,** *n.* a similar game played on, or in, the water. [East Indian.]

**pol-o-naise'** (*pŏl-ō-nāz'*, or *pō-lō-*), *n.* a woman's gown, looped up at the sides, in imitation of an old Polish fashion; a Polish dance; the music for it. [F.]

**po-lo'-ni-um** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* a metallic element discovered at the close of the 19th cent. [<*Poland*, from the nationality of one of the discoverers.]

**po-lo'-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nies**) (*-nĭz*), sausage made of partly cooked pork, *usu.* in a skin stained red. [<*Bologna.*]

**pol-troon',** *n.* (*orig.*) a sluggard; a base, cowardly fellow. **pol-troon'-er-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* cowardice; meanness of spirit. [F. <I. *poltrone*<*poltro*, a bed.]

**pol-y-,** *pref.* many; much. [Gr. *polus*, many: in combination, *polu-*.]

**pol-y-an'-dry** (*-ĭ-an'-drĭ*), *n.* (among primitive peoples) the state of marriage in which a wife has more than one husband at the same time. [Gr. *polus*, many+*anēr*, a man.]

**pol-y-an'-thus** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-thus-es**), a plant bearing many flowers (like those of the primrose). [Gr. *poluanthos*, with many flowers.]

**pol'-y-chrome** (*-ĭ-krōm*), *adj.* of many colours. **pol-y-chro-mat'-ic,** or **pol-y-chro'-mic** (*-krō'-*), *adj.* displaying a variety of colours. **pol-y-chro'-my** (*-krō'-mĭ*), *n.* the art of embellishing (buildings, or statues) with a variety of colours. **polychrome printing,** printing in several colours. [Gr. *polus*, many+*chrōma*, colour.]

**po-lyg'-a-my** (*pŏ-lig'-ă-mĭ*), *n.* marriage with more than one wife (or husband) at the same time. **po-lyg'-a-mous** (*-ă-mus*), *adj.* pertaining to —. **po-lyg'-a-mist,** *n.* a person who has more than one wife (or husband) at the same time. [Gr. *polus*, many+*gămos*, marriage.]

**pol'-y-glot** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* in, or of, many languages: *n.* a book (*esp.* the Bible) with versions in several languages printed in parallel columns; a linguist. [Gr. *polus*, many+*glōtta*, tongue, language.]

**pol'-y-gon** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a straight-lined figure of many (more than four) angles. **po-lyg'-on-al** (*pŏ-lig'-*), *adj.* **regular —,** one of which all the sides and all the angles are equal. [Gr. *polus*, many+*gōnia*, an angle.]

**pol'-y-graph** (*pol'-ĭ-graf*), *n.* an apparatus for producing many copies of a writing. **pol-y-graph'-ic,** *adj.* **po-lyg'-ra-phy** (*-lig'-ră-fĭ*), *n.* the making of many copies; writing in secret signs; the deciphering of secret writing. [Gr. *polus*, many+*graphō*, I write.]

**pol-y-he'-dron** (*-ĭ-hē'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-drons,** or **-dra**), a solid body bounded by many surfaces or sides. **pol-y-he'-dral,** or **-dric,** or **-drous** (*-drus*), *adj.* [Gr. *polus*, many+*hedra*, a base, side.]

**pol-y-morph'-ism** (*-ĭ-morf'-izm*), *n.* (*esp.* of crystals) existence in various forms.

**pol-y-morph'-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* varying in form. [Gr. *polus*, many+*morphē*, form.]

**Pol-y-ne'-si-an** (*-ĭ-nē'-zhĭ-*, or *-nē'-shan*), *adj.* relating to the islands (many in number) of the Pacific Ocean: *n.* a native, or inhabitant, of one of these. [Gr. *polus*, many+*nēsos*, an island.]

**pol'-yp** (*-ĭp*), *n.* an animal with many feet, like the fresh-water hydra: the creature which secretes coral is a marine polyp. [Gr. *polus*, many+*pous*, a foot.]

**pol'-y-phase** (*-ĭ-fāz*), *adj.* (*elec.*) having parts of various phases, or modes of operation. **polyphase currents,** (*elec.*) two or more alternating currents in the same conductor. [Gr. *polus*, many+phase.]

**pol'-y-pus** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-pi**) (*-pī*), a polyp (*q.v.*); a kind of tumour. **pol'-y-pous** (*-pŭs*), *adj.* [Gr. *polus*, many+*pous*, a foot.]

**pol-y-syl'-la-ble** (*-ĭ-sil'-lă-bl*), *n.* a word of many (more than four) syllables. **pol-y-syl-lab'-ic(-al)**, *adj.* [Gr. *polus*, many+*sullabē*, syllable.]

**pol-y-tech'-nic** (*-ĭ-tek'-nik*), *adj.* relating to many arts: *n.* an institution where instruction is given in many arts (*esp.* those of practical use), trades, and crafts. [Gr. *polus*, many+*technē*, art.]

**pol'-y-the-ism** (*-ĭ-thē-izm*), *n.* a religious system which teaches the existence of more than one god. **pol-y-the-is'-tic (-al)**, *adj.* **pol'-y-the-ist**, *n.* [Gr. *polus*, many+*theŏs*, a god.]

**Pom**, *n.* *see* **Pomeranian.**

**po-made'** (*-ād'* or *-âd'*), or **po-ma'-tum** (*-mā'-*), *n.* a perfumed ointment (*esp.* for dressing the hair). [F. *pommade*<I.<L. *pōmum*, an apple: because *orig.* made with apples.]

**Po-mard'** (*pō-mâr'*), *n.* a red wine, made near *Tomard* (France).

**pome'-gran-ate** (*pŏm'-gran-āt* or *pŭm'-*, not *pōm'-ē-*), *n.* an orange-like fruit containing many grains or seeds; the tree bearing it. [O.F.<L. *pōmum*, apple+*grānātum*, grained, with many grains.]

**pom'-e-lo**, less correctly, **pum'-me-lo**, *n.* (*pl.* **-loes**), a large kind of orange; grape-fruit. [East Indian.]

**Pom-er-a'-ni-an** (*-nĭ-*), *adj.* of Pomerania (a province of Prussia): *n.* (*usu.* abbreviated **Pom**) a small dog with long, thick, silky hair (black, brown, or white) and bushy tail; a native of Pomerania.

**pom'-mel** (*pum'-*), *n.* something shaped like a knob or ball; the knob of a sword-hilt; the upward projecting part in front of a saddle: *v.* **(-melled, -melling)**, to beat. [O.F.<L. *pōmum*, an apple.]

**pomp**, *n.* a stately procession; grand display. **pomp'-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* splendid; showy; (of literary style) pretending to grandeur; boastful, arrogant, or pretentious (*esp.* in act or gesture). **pom-pos'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* pompous manner. [F.<L. *pompa*, a procession<Gr. *pempō*, I send.]

**pom'-pa-dour** (*-pă-door*), *n.* a woman's head-dress (fashionable in the 18th century); a mode of dressing a woman's hair by drawing it straight back from the forehead over a roll or pad. **pom-padour pattern,** (of dress fabric) a silk pattern imitating leaves and flowers, and coloured pink, blue, and gold. [<Marquise de *Pompadour* (1721—1764), a noted person of the French court.]

**pom—pom**, *n.* a one-pounder, quick-firing gun. [<the sound made on firing it.]

**pom'-pon**, *n.* a tuft of feathers, or a coloured woollen ball, worn as an ornament on a hat, etc.; a tuft or brush in front of a shako. [F.]

***pom-po'-so***, *adj.* [I.] (*mus.*) in a grand style.

**pon'-cho** (*pon'-shō*), *n.* (in S. America) a loose, wide cape (like a blanket with an opening in the middle) worn by both men and women. [Sp.]

**pond**, *n.* a pool of water (smaller than a lake). **pond—lily**, *n.* the water-lily. **dew—pond**, *n.* a pond on high ground (*esp.* on the South Downs, where it is an important supply of water for sheep), the water of which is not due to drainage, but to the condensation of vapour; trees planted round the pond are supposed to contribute to this condensation. [<root of **pound** (inclosure).]

**pon'-der (-dered, -der-ing)**, *v.* to weigh (in the mind); to think (about or over); to meditate. **pon'-der-a-ble**, *adj.* able to be weighed. **pon'-der-er**, *n.* one who ponders; a meditative person. **pon'-der-ous** (*-ŭs*), *adj.* very heavy; weighty; (of literary style) characterized by long words and complicated sentences. **pon-**

**der-os'-i-ty** (*-i·ti*), or **pon'-der-ous-ness**, *n.* great weight; extreme gravity (of manner). [F.<L. *pondus*, weight.]

**pon-gee'** (*-jē'*), *n.* a kind of thin, soft, Chinese silk. [Chinese.]

**pon'-go**, *n.* a large species of African ape. [African.]

**pon'-iard** (*-yard*), *n.* a small dagger: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to stab with a —. [F.<L. *pugnus*, the fist.]

***pons as-in-o'-rum***, [L.] *lit.* bridge of asses; something that is difficult for beginners, *esp.* the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid's geometry.

**pon'-tiff**, *n.* a high priest; a bishop, *esp.* the Pope of Rome, also called **Sovereign Pontiff.** **pon-tif'-ic(-al)**, *adj.* of, or relating to, a pontiff, or the Pope. **pon-tif'-ic-al**, *n.* a book of church ceremonies which can be solemnized only by a bishop; (in *pl.*) the vestments and ornaments of a Pope, bishop, or (inexactly) a priest. **in full pontificals**, wearing all the vestments and ornaments appropriate to a stately religious ceremony. **pon-tif'-i-cal-ly** (*-i-*), *adv.* in the manner of a pontiff; as a bishop; as one having authority; with great state. **pon-tif'-i-cate**, *n.* the office of a high-priest (*esp.* the Pope); the period of a Pope's rule: *v.* (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), to act as pontiff; to minister (religious rites) in high state. [L. *pontifex*, *prop.* a bridge-maker<*pons*, *pontis*, a bridge +*făcĭo*, I make.]

**pon-toon'**, *n.* a boat, used *esp.* by military engineers, for the support of a temporary bridge; a landing-stage formed of boats fastened together. **pontoon-bridge**, *n.* a bridge supported on pontoons. [F. *ponton*<L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.]

**po'-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nies**), a small horse; a small glass of spirits or beer; † a "crib," or translation (of a Latin or Greek book) used dishonestly by schoolboys; † the sum of £25. **pony-engine**, *n.* (on railways) a small engine. [O.F. *poulenet*, a colt.]

**P.O.O.**, Post Office Order (an order, for money, is used at a post-office).

**poo'-dle** (*-dl*), *n.* a dog with long, silky hair; a pet dog. [G. *Pudel*.]

**pooh** (*poo*), *int.* an exclamation of derision or contempt. **pooh-pooh**, *int.* a doubling of **pooh**: *v.* (**-poohed', -pooh'-ing**), to deride; to express contempt for.

**pool**, *n.* a small body of standing water; a deep part of a stream. [A.S. *pōl*.]

**pool**, *n.* a method of betting, in which the stakes are put together, and divided proportionately among the winners; a game of billiards, in which the object is to play as many balls as possible into the pockets of the table; a commercial combination (of share-holders, railway-companies, etc.): *v.* (**pooled, pool'-ing**), to put together the receipts (*esp.* of railway-companies otherwise competing), and then divide proportionately. [F. *poule*, a hen (the stakes are likened to the eggs).]

**poop**, *n.* the hinder part of a ship; a raised deck at the stern. [F.<L. *puppis*, the stern (of a ship).]

**poor**, *adj.* in need or want; needy; of inferior quality; pitiable; humble; unfortunate. **poor-box**, *n.* or **poor's box**, a box for receiving alms. **poor'-house**, *n.* an institution for those who are dependent on public charity. **poor'-ly** (*-lī*), *adj.* in weak health; rather ill: *adv.* needily; insufficiently; with small success. **Poor Laws**, the statutory regulations for administering relief (out of the rates) to poor persons. **poor-rate**, *n.* a tax levied for the relief of the poor. **poor-spirited**, *adj.* cowardly; mean. **poor in spirit**, meek and humble. [F. *pauvre*<L. *pauper*, poor.]

**pop (popped, pop'-ping)**, *v.* to make, or cause to make, an explosive sound; to appear, or disappear, suddenly; † to pawn: *n.* a small explosive sound; a bubbling and frothing drink: *adv.* suddenly; unexpectedly. **pop-corn**, *n.* maize parched or roasted until the kernel *pops* out. **pop-gun**, *n.* a small gun (child's toy) for shooting tiny balls, etc. **pop'-ping**, *n.* the intermittent firing of firearms. **popping-crease** (*-krēs*), *n.* (at cricket) a line marked near the wicket: if the batsman be beyond this boundary, he may be put out of the game by the striking down of the wicket with the ball. † **to — off**, to go away suddenly; to die. **to — the question**, to make a proposal of marriage. [1mit.]

**P.O.P.**, (in photography) printing-out [paper.

**Pope**, *n.* the Bishop of Rome, and head of the R.C. Church; a priest in the Greek Church. **pope'-dom**, *n.* the office and authority of the —. **po'-per-y**

(-ĭ), *n.* (in an offensive sense) the religion which acknowledges the Pope as its head. **po'-pish,** *adj.* (in an offensive sense) relating to the Pope, or to the R.C. Church. **pope's size,** (haberdashery) a size for short, stout persons. [A.S. *pāpa*<L.L. *papa*, a bishop.]

**pope-Joan,** *n.* a card game in which the eight of diamonds is removed from the pack. [<*Pope Joan*, a supposed female Pope (855—858).]

**pop'-in-jay** (-jā), *n.* a parrot; a woodpecker; a fop; a coxcomb. **a gilded —,** a well-to-do idler. [F. *papegai*. Of *imit.* origin.]

**pop'-lar,** *n.* a common, tall, tapering tree; its wood. [F.<L. *pōpŭlus*, the poplar-tree.]

**pop'-lin,** *n.* a fabric of corded surface, with silken warp and woollen weft. **double —,** a very stiff and heavy kind of —. **Irish** or **single —,** a fine, light kind, made *esp.* in Dublin. [F. *popeline*.]

† **pop'-pa** (-pă), *n.* an Americanism for **papa,** *q.v.*

**pop'-py** (-pĭ), *n.* a common garden and field plant with gay flowers (one variety being the **opium—poppy,** which yields opium). **poppy—head,** *n.* the seed-capsule of a poppy; a carved end-piece in woodwork (*esp.* of a pew). **poppy—oil,** *n.* an oil obtained from the seeds of the opium-poppy. **Poppy Land,** a name often given to the neighbourhood of Cromer (Norfolk), because of its suitability for a restful holiday. [A.S. *popig*<L. *păpāver*.]

**pop'-u-lace** (-lās), *n.* the masses of the people. **pop'-u-lar,** *adj.* of the common people; pleasing to the people; easily understood by ordinary people. **pop-u-lar'-i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality of being pleasing to the people. **pop'-u-lar-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make popular; to adapt to the needs, intelligence, etc., of the people. **pop'-u-lar-ly,** *adv.* in a manner that is liked by people in general; among or by people in general. **pop'-u-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to supply with people. **pop-u-la'-tion,** *n.* the people of a country, town, etc. **pop'-u-lous** (-lus), *adj.* abounding in people (inhabitants). [F.<I.<L. *pŏpŭlus*, people.]

**porce'-lain** (*pōrs'-lān*), *n.* the finest kind of earthenware: *adj.* made of —. **porcelain—cement,** *n.* a cement for mending broken china. **porcelain-clay,** *n.* kaolin, *q.v.* [F.<I. *porcellana orig.* the Venus-shell (which porcelain resembles in having a finely polished surface).]

**porch,** *n.* a covered entrance (to house etc.). **the Porch,** the Stoic school of philosophy, founded by Zeno (about 308 B.C.), who taught in the Painted Porch at Athens. [F.<L. *portĭcus*<*porta*, a door, gate.]

**por'-cine** (-*sīn*, not -*sĭn*), *adj.* of, or relating to, swine; piggish. [L. *porcīnus*<*porcus*, a pig.]

**por'-cu-pine,** *n.* a kind of large rat covered with long quills or spines. **porcupine—wood,** *n.* the wood of the cocoanut-palm, the section of which is marked like the spines of the —. [O.F.<L. *porcus*, a pig+*spīna*, a thorn, prickle.]

**pore, n.** a small hole; a very tiny opening in the skin, through which sweat passes. **po'-rous** (-*rus*), *adj.* full of pores. **po'-rous-ness,** or **po-ros'-i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state of being porous. [F.<L. *pŏrus*<Gr. *pŏrŏs*, a passage.]

**pore (pored, po'-ring),** *v.* (with *on*, or *over*) to look closely and attentively. **por'-er,** *n.* [M.E. *poren*<Swedish *pora*, to work slowly.]

**pork** (*pōrk*), *n.* the flesh of swine, used as food. **pork—butcher,** *n.* one who kills swine, or sells —. **pork—chop,** *n.* a chop from the ribs of —. **pork'-er,** *n.* a pig. **pork—pie,** *n.* a pie of pastry and pork cut up fine. **pork—sausage,** *n.* a sausage of pork minced and seasoned. [F.<L. *porcus*, a pig.]

**por'-phy-ry** (-*fĭ-rĭ*), *n.* a rock containing crystals of some mineral (*esp.* feldspar) embedded in its surface. **por-phy-rit'-ic (-al),** *adj.* containing —; like — in structure. [F.<Gr. *porphŭra*, purple.]

**por'-poise** (-*pŭs*, less correctly, -*poys*), *n.* a large sea-animal of the whale kind. [O.F. *porpeis*, *lit.* hog-fish<L. *porcus*, a pig+*piscis*, a fish.]

**por'-ridge** (-*rij*), *n.* oatmeal (or other grain) boiled in water or milk, and stirred until it thickens; *orig.* a vegetable broth. **por'-rin-ger** (-*jĕr*), *n.* a small dish or basin for porridge, or any similar food. [An altered form of **pottage.**]

**port,** *n.* bearing (of body, etc.); carriage.

**port-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality of being readily carried. **port'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be borne or carried. **port'-age,** *n.* a place where boats, etc., are carried from one waterway to another, or along a river-bank to avoid rapids, etc. **port'-er,** *n.* a person employed to carry packages, or to go on errands; an employee at a railway-station, who carries luggage, opens and shuts carriage-doors, etc.; a malt liquor (said to have been the favourite drink of London porters). **port'-er-age,** *n.* the work of a porter; the payment for it. **porter-house,** *n.* a public-house where porter and other liquors are sold. **porter-house steak,** a thick and juicy beef-steak cut from next the sirloin. [L. *porto*, I bear, carry.]

**port,** *n.* a harbour (for ships); a place where goods pass into, or out of, a country. **port charges** or **dues,** charges for harbourage. **port of call,** a port at which ships (*esp.* ocean-liners) usually call. [A.S. < L. *portus*.]

**port,** *n.* a gate (*esp.* of a fortress); an opening in a ship's side (through which cargo is taken, or guns are pointed). **port'-al,** *n.* a gate or door; entrance; a port of entrance into a country. **port'-er,** *n.* (*f.* **-er-ess,** or **-ress**), a doorkeeper; a gatekeeper; a man on duty in the entrance-hall of an hotel, etc. **port-hole,** *n.* an opening in a ship's side. [L. *porta*, a gate, door.]

**port,** *n.* the left side of a ship, when one is looking to the forward part (or bow): it is denoted at night by a red light. **to port the helm,** to turn the helm to the left side (of the ship). [?]

**port,** *n.* a well known dark-red wine. [< *Oporto*, a port of Portugal, whence it was *orig.* shipped.]

**port-,** or **porte-crayon** (*port-krā'-ŏn*), *n.* a nipping instrument with a sliding ring, for holding chalk, etc. [F. < *porter*, to carry + *crayon*, a pencil.]

**port-cul'-lis,** *n.* a wooden or iron framework of crossed bars shaped like a harrow, which can be slid up and down at the entrance-gate to a castle or fort. [F. *porte*, gate + *coulisse*, groove.]

**Porte** (*pōrt*), *n.* or **Sublime Porte,** *lit.* high gate (a translation of the Turkish name for the chief government office); the government and court of the Sultan of Turkey. [F. *porte*, gate.]

***porte-bonheur*** (*port-bon-uhr'*), [F.] *n.* a charm hung on a bracelet.

***porte-cochère*** (*port-kō-shār'*), *n.* [F.] an entrance for carriages (*esp.* into the courtyard of an hotel or mansion).

***porte-monnaie*** (*port-mon-nā'*), [F.] a purse; a pocket-book (for money, etc.).

**por-tend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to betoken (ill). **por'-tent,** *n.* an omen (*esp.* of misfortune). **por-ten'-tous** (*-tŭs*, not *-shus*), *adj.* foreboding evil; enormous. [L. *portendo* < *pro*, forth + *tendo*, I stretch.]

**porter.** *See* under **port.**

**port-fo'-li-o** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-os**), a case for letters, drawings, and loose papers; the office of the head of a department of State. [L. *porto*, I carry + *fŏlĭum*, a leaf.]

**por'-ti-co** (*-tĭ-kō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-coes** or **-cos**), a porch, with roof supported by columns in front. [I. < L. *portĭcus* < *porta*, a gate, door.]

***por-tière*** (*-tyār'*), [F.] a door-curtain.

**por'-tion** (*pōr'-shun*), *n.* a part; share; fortune; destiny; a dowry: *v.* (**-tioned, -tion-ing**), to divide in shares; to give a dowry to. **marriage —,** money, or other property, settled on a bride by her parent or guardian. [F. < L. *portĭo*, a portion.]

**Port'-land,** *adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Portland (*prop.* a peninsula on the coast of Dorsetshire). **Portland cement,** a cement made of a mixture of limestone and the mud of rivers that flow over chalk and clay. **Portland stone,** a sandstone obtained from the Isle of Portland.

**port'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* stout; (*orig.*) of dignified appearance. **port'-li-ness** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* stoutness; bulkiness (of body). [L. *porto*, I bear, carry.]

**port-man'-teau** (*-tō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-teaus,** less generally **-teaux**) (*-tōz*), a traveller's large leather bag. **portmanteau word,** one which combines the sounds and meanings of two others; as *sweedle* = *swindle* + *wheedle*; a word of large meaning and great expressiveness. [F.]

**por'-trait** (*-trāt*), *n.* a picture of a person (*esp.* of the face); a photograph; a graphic description. **por'-trai-ture** (*-trā-*), *n.* the art of painting (or taking) portraits. [*See* **portray.**]

**por-tray'** (**-trayed', -tray'-ing**), *v.* to draw the likeness of; to describe. **por-tray'-al,** *n.* the process of portraying.

**por-tray'-er,** *n.* one who portrays. [F. <L. *prōtrăho*, I draw forth.]

**P.O.S.B.,** Post Office Savings Bank.

**pose** (*pōz*), *n.* an attitude (*esp.* one assumed for artistic or theatrical purposes) : *v.* (**posed, po'-sing**), to place in, or to assume, an attitude ; (with *as*) to pretend to a character which one does not really possess. [F.<L.L. *pauso*, I cease, cause to rest.]

**pose** (*pōz*), (**posed, po'-sing**), *v.* to puzzle. **po'-ser** (*-zĕr*), *n.* that which puzzles ; a very difficult question or problem ; one who puts such questions. [M.E. *apposen*, to oppose.]

**pos'-it** (*pŏz'-*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to affirm a proposition or principle. [L. *pŏsĭtus*, placed.]

**po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* place ; situation ; social rank ; an appointment ; an attitude ; state of affairs ; a proposition. **strategic position,** the position taken up by troops in order to check the movements of an enemy. [F.<L. *pōno*, *pŏsĭtum*, I place.]

**pos'-i-tive** (*poz'-ĭ-tiv*), *adj.* actual ; certain ; (of orders) demanding absolute obedience ; (in photography) showing lights and shades as they are in nature ; (*elec.*) denoting vitreous electricity (the kind produced by rubbing glass) : *n.* a photograph (printed from a negative, *q.v.*) which represents the lights and shades naturally. **Pos'-i-tiv-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* or **the Positive Philosophy,** a system of philosophy based entirely on human experience ; a religion in which Humanity is the object of worship : founded by Auguste Comte (1798-1857), a French thinker. **Pos'-i-tiv-ist,** *n.* one who holds this philosophy. [F.< L. *pōno*, *pŏsĭtum*, I place.]

**pos'-se** (*pŏs'-sĭ*), *n.* a number or body of men (as of police, etc.) ; possibility. **in —,** possible ; not yet in actual existence. ***pos'-se com-i-ta'-tus*** (*-ĭ-tā'-*), *lit.* the power of a county ; the body of men liable to be called upon by the sheriff to assist in maintaining or restoring order (in case of a riot). [L.L. *posse*, power<L. *posse*, to be able.]

**pos-sess'** (*-zes'*), (**-sessed', -sess'-ing**), *v.* to have or hold as one's own ; (of a passion, illusion, etc.) to influence very powerfully. **pos-sessed'** (*-zest'*), *adj.* out of one's senses. **pos-ses'-sion** (*-zesh'-un*), *n.* state of possessing ; something possessed ; the state of being controlled (by supposed evil spirits) ; madness. **pos-sess'-ive** (*-iv*), *adj.* relating to possession. **pos-sess'-or,** *n.* one who —. **self—possessed,** *adj.* having complete command of oneself ; perfectly calm and collected. **self—possession,** *n.* calmness ; coolness ; self-confidence. [L. *possĭdĕo*, I possess.]

**pos'-set,** *n.* hot milk curdled with wine, ale, or vinegar, and often flavoured with spices, and sweetened (formerly given as medicine) : *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), (of babies) to throw up curdled milk. [? F.]

**pos'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be done ; liable to happen. **Pos'-si-bil-ist,** *n.* (in Spain) one of republican sympathies ; (in France) a socialist. **pos-si-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* that which is —; the quality of being —. **pos'-si-bly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *posse*, to be able.]

**pos'-sum,** *n.* same as **opossum. to play —,** to pretend ; to sham illness (the opossum often feigns to be dead when pursued).

**post-,** *pref.* [L.] after.

**post,** *n.* an upright piece (of wood, metal, etc.) used as a support or attachment : *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to attach to a post ; to put up (a public notice). **post'-er,** *n.* one who pastes bills on a wall, hoarding, etc. ; a placard or large bill. [A.S. *post*<L. *postis*, a door-post.]

**post,** *n.* a fixed station (of duty, etc.) ; an appointment ; a Government organization for the conveyance of letters, parcels, etc. ; a post office ; a size of paper (about 20 inches by 16) : *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to put in a fixed place ; to put in a post-box ; to send by post ; (with *up*) to make entries in a ledger ; to inform : *adv.* (to ride or travel) with post-horses, *q.v.* ; (to travel) speedily. **post'-age,** *n.* payment for letters, etc. **postage stamp,** a stamp showing that postage has been paid. **post'-al,** *adj.* relating to the post-office. **postal order,** a note issued at a post office for a sum of money (of a certain amount, as printed upon it) to be paid to the person whose name is written in the space allotted. **postal tube,** a cylindrical case in which articles can be sent, rolled up, by post. **Postal Union,** an association of most of the chief countries of the World, which arranges and regulates postal matters between the different countries. **post-**

**box,** *n.* a box in which letters, etc., may be posted. **post-card,** *n.* a card for short messages or memoranda sent through the post. **picture post-card,** a post-card with a picture on one side, and, on the other, spaces respectively for a brief message and the address. **post-chaise** (*-shāz*), *n.* a four-wheeled carriage hired for travelling from one stopping-place to another. **poste restante** (*pōst restânt'*), [F. *lit.* post office + remaining] a branch of a post office, where letters are kept (for the convenience of travellers) until called for. **post free,** without any charge (to the receiver of a letter, parcel, etc.) for postage. **post-haste,** *adv.* with great speed. **post-horn,** *n.* a horn (*usu.* of brass) blown by the guard of a stage coach. **post-horse,** *n.* a horse hired by travellers from one stopping-place to another. **post-house,** or **posting-house,** *n.* an inn or hotel where post-horses are kept. **post'-man,** *n.* a man who delivers letters, etc., sent by post. **post'-mark,** *n.* a mark on a letter, made at the post office, showing place and date of sending or of receiving. **post'-mas-ter,** *n.* (*f.* **-mis-tress**), the head official of a post office. **Postmaster-General,** *n.* a member of the Cabinet, who is at the head of the organization of the post office. **post office,** an office for the sending of letters, parcels, and telegrams, or from which letters, etc., are delivered at their addresses; the Department of Government concerned with postal business. **General Post Office,** the chief post office of a city (*esp.* London). **post office box,** a box at a post office for the receipt of the letters addressed to a particular person or business firm. **post office order,** same as **money order,** *q.v.* **post office savings bank,** a branch of the post office in which deposits of money may be made, with interest at the rate of sixpence per annum for a sovereign. **railway** (or **travelling**) **post office,** a carriage, or compartment, of a railway-train, in which letters are sorted, or other postal business is done. **post paid,** (of a letter, parcel, etc.) having the fee for postage paid. **post-time,** *n.* the time when letters, etc., are delivered or despatched. **general post,** (in allusion to the game so called, in which the players change places with one another) a general move upwards of the employees of a business-house, consequent on the promotion of some one to whom they are subordinate. **the last post,** (post office) the last occasion when letters, etc., are delivered or despatched; (military) a bugle-call giving notice of the hour of retiring for the night: this call is now usually sounded also at a soldier's grave. [F. *poste* < L. *pōno* (*positum*), I place.]

**post-,** *pref.* after; behind. [L.]

**post-date'** (**-da'-ted, -da'-ting**), *v.* to put a date to (a document) after the actual time of writing or signing. **post'-date,** *n.* a date later than the real date of writing. [**post** + **date.**]

**pos-te'-ri-or** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* coming after or later; placed behind: *n.* a part behind. [L. *posterior,* later, hinder.]

**pos-ter'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* one's descendants; the people in times to come. [F. < L. *posteritas.*]

**pos'-tern** (*pōs'-tĕrn*), *n.* a small and private entrance at the back of a building; a covered way into a fort. [F. < L. *posterus,* situated behind.]

**post-grad'-u-ate,** *adj.* pertaining to study or research after one has taken a University degree: *n.* a graduate engaged in further study or research. [L. *post,* after + L.L. *graduatus,* one on whom a degree is conferred.]

**pos'-thu-mous** (*-tū-mus*), *adj* (of a child) born after the father's death; (of a work) published after the author's death. **pos'-thu-mous-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* [L. *postumus,* latest-born.]

**pos-tiche'** (*-tēsh'*), *adj.* (of ornamental work in sculpture or building) denoting an addition to the finished work, *esp* if the addition is unsuitable; (in French use) denoting false teeth or hair. ***pos-tich-eur'*** (*-uhr'*), *n.* [F.] a hairdresser; a wig-maker. [F. < I. < L. *appŏsĭtus,* added to.]

**pos-til'-ion** (*-yun*), *n.* a rider on one of the leading horses of a coach-team. [F. *postillon* < *poste,* a post (place for post-horses).]

**post-me-rid'-i-an** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* happening in, or pertaining to, the afternoon: *n.* the afternoon. (N.B.—One word; *see* next entry.) [L. *post,* after + *mĕridies,* noon.]

***post me-rid'-i-em*** (*-ĭ-*), [L.] after noon: abbreviated **P.M.** or **p.m.**

**post–mor'-tem,** *adj.* after death. **a post–mortem examination,** a surgical examination of a dead body to investigate the cause of death. [L.]

**post–nup'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* occurring after marriage (*esp.* denoting the settlement of property on one's wife). [post+nuptial.]

**post–ob'-it** (*pōst-ŏb'-it*, or *-ō'-bit*), *n.* a document promising to repay a loan on the death of a person from whom the borrower expects to inherit money: *adj.* [L. *post*, after+*ŏbĭtus*, death.]

**post-pone'** (**-poned', -po'-ning**), *v.* to delay (to some future time); to defer; to reckon as of lower worth. **post-pone'-ment,** *n.* delaying for a time; estimation at lower value. [L. *post-*+*pōno*, I place.]

**post-pran'-di-al** (*-dĭ-*), *adj.* (of a speech) delivered after dinner; (of a conversation, essay, etc.) light and amusing, as suited to the time after dinner. [L. *post-*+*prandĭum*, dinner.]

**post-sce'-ni-um** (*-sē'-nĭ-*), *n.* the part of the stage of a theatre which is at the back of the scenery. [L. *post-*+*scæna*, a stage.]

**post'-script,** *n.* a part added to a letter, or other writing. [L. *post-*+*scriptum*, something written.]

**pos'-tu-lant** (*-tū-*), *n.* one who asks; one who seeks admission into an order of monks or nuns; a candidate for a religious ministry. **pos'-tu-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* (in reasoning) to assume as true: *n.* something assumed, though without proof; a statement that something is possible to be done; a condition for the doing or happening of something. **pos-tu-la'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* assumption without proof. [F.<L. *postŭlans*, demanding.]

**pos'-ture** (*pŏs'-tūr*, or *-chŭr*), *n.* position or attitude (*esp.* of the body); state of affairs: *v.* **(-tured, -tur-ing),** to put one's body in some unnatural position (for show purposes); to affect (what one does not really feel); to pose. [F.<L. *pŏsĭtūra*, position.]

**po'-sy** (*-zĭ*), *n.* a verse of poetry (*esp.* one used as a motto for a ring, nosegay, etc.); a bouquet or nosegay; (sometimes) a single flower (in the buttonhole). [<**poesy**, *q.v.*]

**pot,** *n.* a vessel (*usu.* of iron or other metal) used for cooking and other domestic purposes; an earthen vesse for holding plants, etc.; a vessel fo liquor (*usu.* a quart or pint); a size o writing-paper (15½-in. by 12-in.): *v* **(-ted, -ting),** to put into a —; to pre serve in a —; to cook in a —; to plan in a —; to shoot (game, or an enemy) **pot–boiler,** *n.* a work of art or litera ture, which is merely done to get money and *usu.* is not one's best. **pot–boiling,** *n.* **pot–boy,** *n.* a youth, or man, who helps in the bar of a public-house, or takes out beer, etc., to customers. **pot–bunker,** *n.* (golf) a bunker (*q.v.*) in the form of a hollow. **pot–herb,** *n.* any plant, the leaves or stems of which are boiled for food. **pot–hole,** *n.* a rounded hole formed in the rocky bed of a stream, where the eddy of water rolls loose stones about, and these wear away the underlying rock; a deep cavity in the interior of some mountains. **pot'-hook,** *n.* a hook for holding a pot over a fire; a stroke ending in a curve, practised by one who is learning to write. **pot–house,** *n.* a public-house (*usu.* of inferior character). **pot–hunter,** *n.* one who hunts, fishes, or engages in athletic contests, not for sport, but merely for profit or prize-winning. **pot–hunting,** *n.* the practice of a **pot–hunter;** (among examination candidates) candidature with a view to gaining a scholarship, medal, or prize. **pot–shot,** *n.* a well-aimed shot (at an enemy); the shot of a **pot–hunter,** *q.v.* **pot'-sherd,** or **-shard,** *n.* a broken piece of earthenware. **pot-still,** *n.* an apparatus, for distilling, which is heated without the intervention of a steam-jacket. **pot'-ter,** *n.* one who makes earthenware; one who puts meat, fish, etc., in pots, for preservation. **pot'-ter-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**) (*-iz*), earthenware; the place where it is made; the business of a potter. **pot'-ting,** *n.* the process of transferring plants from flower-beds to pots; the putting of cooked meats, etc., in pots, in which they are preserved; shooting (game, or an enemy). **pot–valiant** *adj.* high-spirited, inclined to fight, etc. under the influence of alcoholic drink **a — of money,** a considerable amount **potted meat,** cooked and seasoned meat reduced to a paste and preserved in a small pot, or in an air-tight tin o

glass jar. **to go to —,** (of projects, businesses, etc.) to come to nothing. **to keep the — boiling,** (of players in games) to follow rapidly one after another; to earn sufficient to live upon. **to take pot-luck,** to take what food may chance to be provided. [A.S. *pott* <Irish *pota*, a drinking-vessel.]

**po'-ta-ble** (*pō'-tă-bl*, not *pŏt'-*), *adj.* able to be drunk; drinkable. **po-ta'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* a drinking or drink. [F.< L. *pōto*, I drink.]

***po-tage'*** (*pō-tázh'*), *n.* [F.] soup.

**pot'-ash,** *n.* a common alkali, once largely obtained by boiling wood-ashes in a pot. **pot-as'-si-um** (*-sĭ-*), *n.* a soft, white metal, the metallic base of potash. [<**pot**+**ash.**]

**po-ta'-to,** *n.* (*pl.* **-toes**) (*-tōz*), a common vegetable. **potato-beetle,** or **-bug,** *n.* a beetle of American origin (also called the **Colorado beetle**), very destructive of potato-crops. **potato-blight,** or **-fungus,** or **-rot,** *n.* a disease of potatoes, caused by a fungus. **potato-spirit,** *n.* alcohol obtained from potatoes by distillation. **sweet potato,** a convolvulus plant valuable for its roots, which contain more starch and sugar than the common potato; (in India) the yam. [Sp. *patata*, of Haytian origin.]

**pot-au-feu** (*pŏt-ō-fuh'*), *n.* a kind of beef stew or broth. [F.]

**po-teen'** (*pŏ-*), less correctly, **po-theen',** *n.* whisky distilled in Ireland, *esp.* if distilled secretly and unlawfully. [Irish *poitín*, a little pot.]

**po'-tent,** *adj.* powerful. **po'-ten-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* power; strength; influence; authority. **po'-ten-tate,** *n.* a chief ruler; a sovereign. **po-ten'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* powerful; efficacious; possible (but not yet in actual existence); (*gram.*) denoting the mood (with auxiliaries *may*, *can*) expressing ability or permission: *n.* possibility; power of working. **electric potential,** the amount of positive electricity with which a body is charged, estimated in reference to the *elec.* of the earth, which is assumed as zero: the difference between the potentials of two electrified bodies which are in connection, causes an electric current. **potential energy,** (of a machine, etc.) working-power. **po-ten-ti-al'-i-ty** (*-shĭ-al'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* possibility, without actual existence; capability of development; that which is potential. **po-ten'-tially** (*-shal-lĭ*), *adv.* possibly; in an undeveloped condition; in the germ. [L. *pŏtens*, powerful.]

**po'-ten-tite** (*-tīt*), *n.* a very powerful explosive (for blasting purposes). [L. *pŏtens*, powerful.]

**poth'-er** (*poth'-*), *n.* bustle; confusion; noisy disturbance; fuss: *v.* **(-ered, -er-ing),** to make a disturbance or fuss. [?]

**po'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* a draught (of liquor, *esp.* medicine). [F.<L. *pōtĭo*, a drink.]

**pot-pour-ri'** (*pō-poo-rē'*, or *pŏt'-*), *n.* a stew of meat and vegetables; a collection of dried rose-leaves, *usu.* kept in a **potpourri jar;** a medley; a collection of literary pieces which have little or no relation to one another. [F.<root of **pot.**]

**pot'-tage** (*-tăj*), *n.* a broth of meat and vegetables; porridge. [<root of **pot.**]

**pot'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* (*esp.* with *about*) to saunter; to walk about aimlessly; to be occupied in trifles. **pot'-ter-ing,** *adj.* feeble; incapable of serious work. [D. *poteren*, to poke.]

**pot'-tle** (*-tl*), *n.* a measure (4 pints); a wicker basket for fruit (*esp.* strawberries). [O.F. *potel*, a little pot.]

**pot-wal'-lo-per** (*-wŏl'-*), *n.* one who boils a pot; (before the Reform Act of 1832) one who had a Parliamentary vote, because he was a householder or lodger in a borough. [<**pot**+M.E. *wallop*, to boil fast.]

**pouch,** *n.* a small bag; a pocket; a cartridge-box; (of animals) a sac; (of a woman's blouse or jacket) a front part above the waist-line, made extra full: *v.* **(pouched, pouch'-ing),** to put into a —; to form a —. **pouched** (*poucht*), *adj.* having a pouch; (of a lady's blouse, etc.) made full in front. [O.F. *poche.*]

***pouffe*** (*poof*), *n.* [F.] dress-material gathered into an ornamental bunch.

**poulpe** (*poolp*), *n.* a cuttlefish. [F.]

**poult** (*pōlt*), *n.* a chicken; a young game-bird. [F. *poulet*, a chicken.]

***poult-de-soie*** (*poo-duh-swaw'*), [F.] a kind of heavy corded silk.

**poul'-tice** (*pōl'-tis*), *n.* a warm and moist preparation of meal, bread, etc., applied to a sore or inflamed part: *v.* **(-ticed, -tic-ing),** to apply a — to. [O.F.<L. *puls*, *pultis*, thick pap.]

**poul'-try** (*pōl'-trĭ*), *n.* (collectively) do-

mestic fowls. **poul'-ter-er,** *n.* one who sells poultry, game-birds, etc. **poultry-farm,** *n.* a place for the breeding of poultry on a large scale, and for the supply of eggs. **poultry-yard,** *n.* an enclosure in which fowls are kept. [O.F *pouleterie.*]

**pounce** (**pounced, poun'-cing**), *v.* to dart (upon) suddenly. [L. *pungo,* I prick.]

**pounce,** *n.* a fine powder, formerly used to prevent ink-writing from blotting, but (from the middle of the 19th cent.) superseded by blotting-paper: *v.* (**pounced, poun'-cing**), to sprinkle —. [F *ponce* < L. *pūmex,* pumice-stone.]

**pound,** *n.* a weight (16 ounces Avoirdupois, 12 ounces Troy); (because *orig.* the equivalent of a pound of silver) a coin worth 20 shillings, called **a — sterling. pound'-age,** *n.* a tax or commission, reckoned at so much per pound. **pound'-al,** *n.* a unit of force: acting for a second on a pound, it gives the mass a velocity of a foot per second. **pound-cake,** *n.* a rich kind of sweet-cake. **pound'-er,** *n.* (combined with a number) a cannon discharging a ball which weighs the number of pounds named; a person paying (for rent) the pounds named. [A S. *pund* < L. *pondus,* a weight.]

**pound** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to beat; to break into small pieces; (of artillery) to fire at continuously. [A.S. *punian,* to pound (in a mortar).]

**pound,** *n.* an enclosure for stray cattle: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to put into a —. **pound'-age,** *n.* a charge made to the owners of cattle that are put into a —. [A.S. *pund,* an enclosure.]

***poupée*** (*poo-pā'*), [F.] *n.* a doll; a dressmaker's or wig-maker's dummy.

**pour** (*pōr*). (**poured, pour'-ing**), *v.* to cause to flow (*esp.* from one vessel into another); to flow down violently (as rain); to discharge; to utter; to issue in great numbers: *n.* a flow; heavy rainfall. [? M.E. *pouren.*]

***pour-boire'*** (*poor-bwor'*), *n.* [F.] *lit.* money to get a drink; a tip.

**pour-par'-ler** (*poor-par'-lā*), *n.* a preliminary talk over matters (in preparation for coming to an agreement, or for negotiating a treaty). [F.]

**pout** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to push out the lips; to look sulky: *n.* a thrusting forth of the lips; a sulky fit. **pout'-er,** *n.* one who —; a kind of pigeon, so called because it puffs its breast up; a full-breasted coat. **pout'-ing-ly** (*-li*), *adv.* sullenly. [M.E. *pouten.*]

**pov'-er-ty** (*-ti*), *n.* the state of being poor; (of soil) unproductiveness; scantiness (of ideas, means of expression, etc.). **poverty-stricken,** or **-struck,** *adj.* afflicted with —; very poor. [F. < L. *paupertas* < *pauper,* poor.]

**pow,** *n.* the head. [Scotch form of **poll.**]

**pow'-der** (*pou'-*), *n.* a dust-like substance; a toilet article (applied to the face or hair); a medicine administered in loose grains; gunpowder: *v.* (**-dered, -der-ing**), to reduce to —; to sprinkle with —. **powder-flask,** *n.* (formerly) a metal flask for carrying gunpowder. **powder-horn,** *n.* (formerly) a flask of ox-horn for carrying gunpowder. **powder-magazine,** *n.* a place where gunpowder or other explosives are stored. **powder-monkey,** *n.* (formerly) a boy on board ship, who carried — to the gunners. **powder-puff,** *n.* a soft ball (of swansdown, etc.) for putting toilet-powder on the skin. **pow'-der-y** (*-i*), *adj.* like —; covered with a dust like —. **Seidlitz Powder** (commonly *sĕd'-lĭts,* but more correctly, *sīd'-*, incorrectly, *sēd'-*), an aperient medicine (tartaric acid, sodium bicarbonate, and Rochelle salt), drunk while effervescing. **violet —,** a toilet-powder made of starch scented with extract of violets, or of orris root. [F. < L. *pulvis,* dust.]

**pow'-er** (*pou'-ĕr*), *n.* strength; force; authority; one who has authority; (of a machine) energy; the degree to which a telescope or microscope magnifies an object. **pow'-er-ful,** *adj.* having —; strong. **power-house,** *n.* a building containing the apparatus which is the principal driving-power of the machinery of waterworks, etc.; (*elec.*) a station for generating electric power, and for distributing it to the various parts of an electric system (railway, etc.). **pow'-er-less,** *adj.* without power; weak; ineffective. **power-loom,** *n.* a loom worked by steam, etc. **power-plant,** *n.* the apparatus of a **power-house. power-station,** *n.* same as **power-house. power of attorney,** *see* **attorney. power of life and death,** power to punish with death, or to pardon a person sentenced to death.

**power of the keys,** *see* **key. the Powers,** or **the great Powers of Europe,** the most important European nations: Great Britain, France, the German Empire, Austria, Russia, Italy, and (recognized since 1857) Spain. **the powers that be,** persons in authority. **two—power standard,** *see* **two.** [F. < L. *posse*, to be able]

**pow'-wow** (*pou'-wou*), *n.* a priest (often a conjurer) of the N. Amer. Indians; a noisy conference: *v.* (**-wowed, -wowing**), (among Amer. Indians) to conjure for the cure of sickness; to consult (with); to talk (over). [Amer. Indian.]

**P.P.,** parish priest.

**p.p.,** same as ***per pro.,*** *q.v.* **pp.,** pages.

**p.p.c.,** [F.] ***pour prendre congé*** (*poor prâñdr koñ-zhā'*), to take leave: written on a visiting-card when a person makes a farewell call.

**P.P.I.,** (in marine insurance) Policy Proof of Interest: applied to a policy taken out by some one who has no personal interest in a ship or its cargo, but who speculates on the loss of the vessel. This practice was made illegal in 1909.

**P.P.S.,** [L.] *post-postscriptum*; an additional postscript.

**P.R.A.,** President of the Royal Academy.

**prac'-tic-a-ble** (*-tĭk-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be done; possible. **prac-tic-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ă-bil'-i-tĭ*), *n.* **prac'-tice** (*-tĭs*), *n.* doing; action; exercise; habit; the carrying on of a business or profession. **prac'-tic-al** (*-tĭk-*), *adj.* relating to practice (as distinguished from theory); virtual. **practical joke,** a humorous trick played on some one. **practical politics,** political proposals so practical that they are capable of being carried out at once, or which are worth considering, because they might possibly be given effect to in the future. **prac'-tic-al-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* in practice; by experience; actually. **prac'-tise** (*-tĭs*), **(-tised, -tis-ing),** *v.* to put in practice; to do habitually; to perform repeatedly; to follow a profession (*esp.* medical). **prac'-tised** (*-tĭst*), *adj.* made skilful by practice. **prac-ti'-tion-er** (*-tish'-on-ĕr*), *n.* one who practises (*esp.* as a doctor). **general practitioner,** a doctor engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery (as distinguished from a specialist). [F. < Gr. *prassō*, I do]

**præ-, pre-,** *pref.* [L.] before.

**præ-mu-ni'-re** (*prē-mū-nī'-rē*), *n.* the offence of introducing foreign (*esp.* papal) authority into England; the writ, or the penalty, attached to such an offence. [The writ began "*Præmuniri facias*" = "cause (the person named) to be forewarned (that he appear before us)."]

**præ'-ter-, or pre'-ter-,** *pref.* [L.] beyond; past; more than.

***præ-ter'-i-ta*** (*prē-ter'-ĭ-tă*), *n. pl.* things gone by; the past. [L. *prætĕrĕo*, I go past.]

**præ'-tor,** or **pre'-tor,** *n.* an important magistrate of ancient Rome, next to the consul. [L. *præ-* + *ĕo*, I go.]

**prag-mat'-ic (-al),** *adj.* very active or busy; officious; relating to business; relating to the affairs of a State. **pragmat'-ics,** *n. pl.* the consideration of historical events mainly in regard to their causes and consequences: also called the **pragmatic method. Pragmatic Sanction,** a celebrated decree issued in 1724 by the Emperor Charles VI. of Germany, settling the succession to the throne of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary on his daughter, Maria Theresa. **prag'-ma-tism** (*-mă-tizm*), *n.* officiousness; the pragmatic method (*see above*) of historical enquiry; a mode of philosophic thought which regards the world solely in its relation to human needs and interests. **prag'-ma-tist,** *n.* an officious person; one who regards the world from the philosophic standpoint of **pragmatism,** *q.v.* [F. < L. < Gr. *prassō*, I do.]

**prai'-rie** (*prā'-rĭ*), *n.* a vast, grassy (and *usu.* treeless) plain of North America. **prairie value,** (of land) the natural value as unimproved by the presence, or the labour, of mankind. **the call of the —,** the attractiveness and interest of an adventurous life on the prairies and in similar regions. [F. < L. *prātum*, a meadow.]

**praise,** *n.* an expression of admiration; an expression of thanksgiving and homage: *v.* (**praised, prais'-ing**), to commend; to offer homage to; to worship (God). **praise'-wor-thi-ly** (*-wĕr-thĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* in a way which deserves praise. **praise'-wor-thy** (*-wĕr-thĭ*), *adj.* deserving praise. [O.F. < L. *prĕtium*, price, value.]

**pra'-line** (*prâ'-lēn*), *n.* a kind of confectionery (almonds and nut-kernels

browned in boiling sugar). [<Marshal du Plessis-*Praslin* (1598—1675), whose cook invented this sweetmeat.]

† **pram,** a familiar and somewhat vulgar contraction of **perambulator.**

**pram,** or **praam,** or **prame** (*prâm*), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat of Holland, etc., used chiefly for loading and unloading vessels; a floating battery of guns. [D. *praam.*]

**prance** (*prans*), (**pranced, pran'-cing**), *v.* (of horses) to lift the feet high; to walk, or ride, proudly; to strut about. **pran'-cer,** *n.* a prancing horse. [M.E. *prancen.*]

**prank** (**pranked, prank'-ing**), *v.* to deck out; to adorn; to look showy: *n.* a sportive trick, sometimes (but not *usu.*) mischievous and malicious. **prank'-ish,** *adj.* mischievous; tricky. [M.E. *pranken,* to trim.]

**prate** (**pra'-ted, pra'-ting**), *v.* to talk idly; to chatter: *n.* foolish, or childish, talk. **pra'-ter,** *n.* a chatterer. **pra'-ting,** *n.* vain talk: *adj.* **prat'-tle,** *n.* childish talk: *v.* (**-tled, -tling**), to talk simply and childishly; to babble. [M.E. *praten.*]

**prat'-ique** (less correctly **prat'-ic**) (*prăt'-ĭk,* or *pră-tēk',* also *-tēk'*), *n.* permission given to the master of a ship to trade or communicate with the people of a port, *esp.* after having been in quarantine (*q.v.*). [F. *pratique,* practice.]

**prat'-tle.** *See* **prate.**

**prawn,** *n.* a large kind of shrimp. [M.E. *prane.*]

**pray** (*prā*), (**prayed, pray'-ing**), *v.* to ask earnestly (for); to petition God. **prayer** (*prār*), *n.* the act of praying; a petition to God; the words used in praying; a religious service. **prayer'-ful,** *adj.* devout; in the habit of praying. **prayer-rug,** *n.* a rug on which a Mohammedan prostrates himself while praying. **praying-machine,** or **-wheel,** *n.* (among Tibetan Buddhists) a small wheel, or cylinder, to which a written prayer is fixed, each turn of the wheel being considered the same as saying the prayer once. **Book of Common Prayer,** or **the Prayer Book,** the book which contains the forms of worship of the Church of England. [O.F. <L. *prĕcor,* I pray.]

**P.R.B.,** Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

**preach** (*prēch*), (**preached, preach'-ing**), *v.* to address a congregation on a religious subject; to give advice (*esp.* on matters of religion and morality, and in an officious or obtrusive manner). **preach'-er,** *n.* one who preaches. **preach'-ing,** *n.* **preach'-ment,** *n.* (in disparaging sense) a sermon, discourse, or argument. † **preach'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* given to tedious discourse. **to — down,** to oppose, and endeavour to suppress, by much speaking. **to — up,** to extol, or commend. [F. *prêcher* <L. *prædīco,* I declare, proclaim.]

**pre-ad'-a-mite** (*-ă-mīt*), *adj.* before the time or age usually assigned to Adam: *n.* one who is supposed to have existed, or one who believes that men existed, before Adam. **pre-ad-a-mit'-ic,** or **pre-a-dam'-ic** (*-ă-*), *adj.* before Adam. [L. *præ-* + **Adam.**]

**pre-am'-ble** (*-bl*), *n.* the introduction (of a discourse, musical composition, Act of Parliament, etc.): *v.* (**-am'-bled, -am'-bling**), to begin with some introductory discourse. **pre-am'-bu-la-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* preliminary (*esp.* in a discourse). [L. *præ-* + *ambŭlo,* I walk, go.]

**preb'-end,** *n.* the salary of a canon of a cathedral (or of a collegiate church), appointed to him out of its revenues; a prebendary. **preb-en'-dal,** *adj.* of, or relating to, a —. **preb'-en-da-ry** (*-dă-rĭ*), *n.* a priest in receipt of a —; a canon. **preb'-en-da-ry-ship,** *n.* the office or appointment of a prebendary. [F. <L.L. *præbenda,* a payment or stipend <*præbĕo,* I supply, or give.]

**pre-ca'-ri-ous** (*-kā'-rĭ-us*), *adj.* uncertain; doubtful (such as the holding of an appointment, or of property); insecure. [L. *prĕcārĭus,* obtained by prayer or entreaty; uncertain. *Cf.* **pray.**]

**prec'-a-to-ry** (*prĕk'-ă-tŏ-rĭ,* not *prē-kā'-*), *adj.* relating to prayer or entreaty. [L. *prĕcor,* I pray.]

**pre-cau'-tion** (*-kä'-shun*), *n.* care taken beforehand; a measure to prevent the failure of one's plans, or to secure oneself, or others, from some possible evil, etc. **pre-cau'-tion-a-ry** (*-shun-ă-rĭ*), *adj.* of the nature of a —. [L. *præ-* + **caution.**]

**pre-cede'** (*-sēd'*), (**-ce'-ded, -ce'-ding**), *v.* to go before (in time, rank, etc.). **pre-ce'-dence,** or **pre-ce'-den-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the state of being before (in time), or superior (in rank or importance). **prec'-e-dent** (*pres'-*), *n.* that which serves as

an example or authority; a judge's decision on a question of law, and serving for the future settlement of similar questions. **pre-ce'-dent** (*prē-sē'-*), *adj.* going before. **prec'-e-dent-ed** (*pres'-*), *adj.* having the authority of a precedent. **order of precedence,** the arrangement of persons (at a ceremony) according to rank. **to take precedence of,** to take, or have, a place in rank or importance, before others. [L. *præ-*+*cēdo,* I go.]

**pre-cen'-tor** (*-sen'-*), *n.* the leader of a choir (*esp.* in a cathedral or a church). [L. *præ-*+*cantor,* a singer.]

**pre'-cept** (*-sept*), *n.* a rule of life or action; an instruction; a magistrate's warrant for the appearance of an accused person, a witness, etc.; a demand by a public administrative body for the payment of a certain sum out of the rates. **pre-cep'-tive** (*-sep'-tiv*), *adj.* of, or relating to, a —. **pre-cep'-tor** (*-sep'-tĕr*), *n.* (*f.* **-tress**), one who gives precepts or instruction; a teacher; the head of a **pre-cep'-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), or community of Knights Templars. **pre-cep-to'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to a preceptor. **College of Preceptors,** a London society of educationists for advancing secondary education, granting diplomas of professional attainments, and examining school-pupils. [F.<L. *præcĭpĭo,* I teach.]

**pre-ces'-sion** (*-sesh'-un*), *n.* a going before. **precession of the equinoxes,** a slow movement of the equinoctial points (two points of intersection of the celestial equator and ecliptic), by reason of which the equinoxes (*q.v.*) occur at less intervals than they otherwise would. [L. *præ-*+*cēdo,* I go.]

**pre'-cinct** (*-sinkt*), *n.* a limit; a boundary; a district (*esp.* of territory or jurisdiction); an enclosed space (about a cathedral, etc.). [L. *præ-*+*cingo,* I surround, gird.]

**pre'-cious** (*presh'-us*), *adj.* worth a great price; costly; dear; beloved; (in ironical sense) excelling in villainy, folly, etc.; (of literary style) affected, over-elaborate: † *adv.* exceedingly. **pre'-ciousness,** *n.* costliness; great worth. † **a precious sight,** a great deal. **precious blood,** the blood shed by our Lord for our redemption. **precious metals,** those of great value, as gold, silver, platinum, etc. **precious stones,** jewels; gems. [F.<L. *prĕtĭōsus,* precious< *prĕtĭum,* a price.]

**prec'-i-pice** (*pres'-ĭ-pis*), *n.* a very steep descent, almost, or quite, perpendicular. **pre-cip'-i-tous** (*-tus*), *adj.* exceedingly steep. **on the brink of a —,** in a position of extreme danger; at a crisis (in the career of a person, history of a nation, etc.). [F.<L. *præcĭpĭtĭum,* a steep place<*præ-*+*caput,* head.]

**pre-cip'-i-tate** (*-sip'-ĭ-tāt*), (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to throw down (a steep descent); to urge (*esp.* to some rash action); to hasten (without due consideration); to sink, or cause to sink, to the bottom of a vessel containing a liquid: *adj.* (of descent) headlong; (of conduct) overhasty: *n.* a dissolved substance, which, by the chemical action of some added substance, sinks to the bottom of the vessel holding the solution. **pre-cip'-i-tate-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* with excessive hurry; without due consideration; rashly. **pre-cip'-i-tance** (*-tans*), or **-tan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* inconsiderate haste. **pre-cip'-i-tant,** *adj.* falling headlong; hurrying rashly into action: *n.* (*chem.*) a decomposing substance which causes dissolved matter to settle at the bottom of the containing vessel. **pre-cip-i-ta'-tion** (*-sip-ĭ-tā'-shun*), *n.* the process of precipitating; the condition of being precipitated; undue haste. [<root of **precipice.**]

**prē'-cis** (*prā'-sĭ,* not *prē'-sĭs,* nor *prĕs'-ĭs*), *n.* a brief summary of the chief matters of a document, etc. [F.]

**pre-cise'** (*-sīs'*), *adj.* (of words) used in their exact meaning; exactly quoted; (of behaviour) excessively observant of forms. **pre-cise'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* with perfect correctness; with excessive formality; (as an expression of assent) exactly so. **pre-cise'-ness,** *n.* **pre-ci'-sian** (*-sizh'-un*), *n.* one who is excessively — in speech and action. **pre-ci'-sion** (*-sizh'-un*), *n.* exactness (*esp.* in the use of terms); accuracy. [L. *præcīsus,* steep, brief.]

**pre-clude'** (*-klūd'*), (**-clu'-ded, -clu'-ding**), *v.* to shut out; to keep back; to hinder (by something done beforehand). **pre-clu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* **pre-clu'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* keeping back; preventing or hindering. [L. *præ-*+*claudo,* I shut.]

**pre-co'-cious** (*-kō'-shus*), *adj.* (*orig.*) ripe

before the time; (of a young person) intelligent beyond one's years; forward (in manner or speech). **pre-co'-ciousness, pre-coc'-i-ty** (*-kŏs'-ĭ-tĭ*), *ns.* great and unusual development of the mind in early years. [L. *præcox, præcŏcis*, ripe too soon.]

**pre-cog-ni'-tion** (*-nĭsh'-un*), *n.* previous knowledge; (in Scotch law) a preliminary examination of witnesses (to find whether there is ground or reason for trial). [L. *præ-+cognĭtio*, knowledge.]

**pre-con-ceive'** (*-sēv'*), **(-ceived', -ceiv'-ing)**, *v.* to form a previous opinion of (*esp.* before due enquiry). **pre-con-cep'-tion** (*-sep'-shun*), *n.* the act of preconceiving; an opinion formed beforehand. [L. *præ-*+**conceive.**]

**pre-con-cert'** (*-sert'*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to arrange beforehand; to come to some previous understanding. **pre-con'-cert**, *n.* a previous understanding or arrangement. [L. *præ-*+**concert.**]

**pre-con-sent'**, *n.* consent given beforehand. [L. *præ-*+**consent.**]

**pre-con'-tract**, *n.* an agreement which precedes another. **pre-con-tract'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make a previous agreement. [L. *præ*+**contract.**]

**pre-cur'-sor**, *n.* a forerunner; a messenger (sent on beforehand); an indication of a coming event. **pre-cur'-so-ry** (*-sŏ-rĭ*), or **pre-cur'-sive** (*-sĭv*), *adj.* forerunning; preliminary; indicative of something to come. [L. *præ-+cursor*, a runner<*curro*, I run.]

**pre-da'-ceous** (*-shus*), *adj.* preying on other animals; plundering. **pre-da'-cean** (*-shăn*), *n.* a flesh-eating animal. **pred'-a-to-ry** (*-rĭ*, not *prē-dā'-*), *adj.* preying; plundering. [L. *præda*, prey, booty.]

**pre-date'** (**-da'-ted, -da'-ting**), *v.* to date before the actual day of writing. [L. *præ-*+**date.**]

**pre-de-cease'** (**-ceased', -ceas'-ing**), *v.* to die before some one else: *n.* the dying before another. [L. *præ-*+**decease.**]

**pre-de-cess'-or** (*-sĕs'-ĕr*), *n.* one who precedes another (in some appointment, office, etc.). [L. *præ-+dĕcĕdo*, I depart.]

**pre-del'-la**, *n.* the bottom part of an altar-piece; a ledge at the back of the upper part of an altar. [I.]

**pre-des'-ti-nate** (*-tĭ-*), **(-na-ted, -na-ting)**, *v.* to determine or ordain (persons or events) beforehand: *adj.* appointed beforehand. **pre-des-ti-na'-ri-an** (*-tĭ-nā'-rĭ-*), *n.* one who believes that all things are previously appointed by God. **pre-des-ti-na'-ri-an-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the belief of a predestinarian. **pre-des-ti-na'-tion**, *n.* the act of appointing what shall come to pass; the doctrine that God has decreed beforehand all that happens. **pre-des'-tine** (*-tĭn*). **(-tined, -tin-ing)**, *v.* same as **predestinate.** [L. *præ-+destĭno*, I fix, determine.]

**pre-de-ter'-mine** (*-mĭn*), **(-mined, -min-ing)**, *v.* to fix or appoint (an event) beforehand. **pre-de-ter'-min-ate**, *adj.* previously resolved or decreed. **pre-de-ter-min-a'-tion**, *n.* the act of predetermining; a fixed and settled purpose. [L. *præ-*+**determine.**]

**pre-dic'-a-ment** (*-ă-*), *n.* a difficult or dangerous position. [L.L. *prædicamentum*.]

**pred'-i-cate** (*-ĭ-kāt*), **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting)**, *v.* to state or affirm: *n.* that which is affirmed, or denied, about the subject of a sentence. **pred-i-ca'-tion** (*-kā'-shun*), *n.* the act of affirming or asserting. **pre-dic'-a-tive** (or *pred'-ĭ-kā-tĭv*), or **pred'-i-ca-to-ry** (*-ĭ-kă-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* affirming; asserting. [L. *prædĭco*, I declare beforehand.]

**pre-dict'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to tell beforehand; to foretell (some coming event). **pre-dic'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* that which is foretold. **pre-dic'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* foretelling. **pre-dict'-or**, *n.* one who —. [L. *prædĭco*, I tell beforehand.]

**pre-di-lec'-tion** (*-dĭ-lek'-shun*), *n.* a previous liking (for); a partiality (for). [L. *præ-+dīlĭgo*, I love.]

**pre-dis-pose'** (*-pōz'*), **(-posed', -po'-sing)**, *v.* to dispose or incline beforehand; to adapt, or arrange, beforehand. **pre-dis-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* previous inclination; previous fitness (for the operation or development of some influence, disease, etc.). [L. *præ-*+**dispose.**]

**pre-dom'-i-nate** (*-ĭ-*), **(-na-ted, -na-ting)**, *v.* to rule over others; to have chief influence; to prevail; to be specially noticeable **pre-dom'-i-nance** (*-nans*), *n.* **pre-dom'-i-nant**, *adj.* ruling; prevalent. [F.<L. *præ-+dŏmĭnus*, a lord.]

**pre-em'-i-nent** (*prē-em'-ĭ-*), *adj.* surpassing all others (*usu.* in some good quality, but sometimes in evil). **pre-eminence**, *n.* [L. *præ-*+**eminent.**]

**pre—emp'-tion** (*-em'-shun* or *-emp'-*), *n.* the right of buying before all others. **pre—emp'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* relating to —. **pre—emp'-tor,** *n.* one who has the right of first purchase (*esp.* of land). [L. *præ-* + *ĕmo*, I buy.]

**preen** (**preened, preen'-ing**), *v.* (of birds) to trim the feathers; to make oneself trim and smart. [< root of **prune.**]

**pre—ex-ist'** (*-egz-ist'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to exist beforehand. **pre—ex-is'-tence** (*-tens*), *n.* previous existence (*esp.* of the human soul, before the body which it now inhabits). **pre—ex-is'-tent,** *adj.* existing previously. [L. *præ-* + **exist.**]

**pref'-ace** (*prĕf'-ās*, not *prē'-fās*), *n.* an introduction (*esp.* to a book): *v.* (**-aced, -a-cing**), to introduce; to make introductory remarks. **pref'-a-to-ry** (*ă-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to a —; introductory. **pref'-a-to-ri-ly** (*-rĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* for the purpose of introduction; in an introductory manner. [F. < L. *præ-* + *fari*, to speak.]

**pre'-fect,** *n.* one placed in authority over others; (in France) the chief magistrate of a Department; (in Paris) the chief officer of police; (in a school or college) a schoolboy or student who, by appointment of the masters, or election of his fellows, is set in charge of others. **pre'-fec-ture,** *n.* the office of, or the official residence of, or the district under the rule of, a —. ***préfecture*** (*prā-fĕk-tür'*), *n.* the county-hall in a French town; ***préfecture de police*** (*duh pō-lēs'*), head office of the police. [F. < L. *præfectus* < *præ-* + *făcio*, I make.]

**pre-fer'** (**-ferred', -fer'-ring**), *v.* to like better; to choose before; to raise (to higher office or dignity); to submit (a petition, etc.) for consideration. **pref'-er-a-ble** (not *prē-fer'-ă-bl*), *adj.* more to be desired. **pref'-er-a-ble-ness,** or **pref-er-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-i-tĭ*), *n.* the quality of being more desirable. **pref'-er-ence** (*-ens*), *n.* the act of preferring; choice; that which is chosen; (in commerce) the giving of advantages (*esp.* in regard to import duties) to certain countries or colonies. **preference shares** or **stock,** or **preferred stock,** shares or stock entitling the holder to receive dividends before the holders of ordinary stock. **pref-er-en'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* indicating preference; in an advantageous or favoured position. **preferential tariff,** a system of Customs duties, which shows favour to certain countries or colonies, charging them less than others on imported goods: duties levied under such a system are called **preferential duties. pre-fer'-ment,** *n.* promotion; (*esp.* in the Church) a superior appointment. [F. < L. *præ-* + *fĕro*, I bear.]

***préfet*** (*prā-fā'*), *n.* [F.] same as **pre-fect,** *q.v.*

**pre-fig'-ure** (**-ured, -u-ring**), *v.* to show beforehand by figure or sign. **pre-fig-u-ra'-tion,** or **pre-fig'-ure-ment,** *n.* the act of prefiguring. [L. *præ-* + **figure.**]

**pre-fix'** (not *prē'-fĭx*), (**-fixed', -fix'-ing**), *n.* to fix or set before, or at the beginning. **pre'-fix,** *n.* a letter or syllable put at the beginning of a word, and changing its meaning. **pre-fix'-ion** (*-fik'-shun*), *n.* the act of prefixing. [L. *præ-* + **fix.**]

**preg'-nant,** *adj.* fruitful; full of meaning or consequence. **preg'-nan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the state of being —. [F. < L. *prægnans*, pregnant.]

**pre-hen'-sile** (*-sĭl* or *-sīl*), or **pre-hen'-so-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* (*esp.* of a monkey's tail) adapted for seizing or holding fast. **pre-hen'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* that can be seized. **pre-hen'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* the act of seizing or grasping. [L. *prĕhendo*, I seize.]

**pre-his-tor'-ic,** *adj.* of the time before the beginning of historical record. [L. *præ-* + **history.**]

**pre-judge'** (**-judged', -judg'-ing**), *v.* to form an opinion before due examination; to judge (*esp.* to condemn) before hearing the evidence. **pre-judge'-ment** (less correctly, **-judg'-**), *n.* a judgement arrived at without due trial or consideration. [L. *præ-* + **judge.**]

**pre-ju'-di-cate** (*-dĭ-*), (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* same as **prejudge. pre-ju-di-ca'-tion** (*-dĭ-kā'-shun*), *n.* the act of prejudging. [F. < L. *præ-* + *jūdĭco*, I judge.]

**prej'-u-dice** (*-dĭs*), *n.* an opinion (*usu.* unfavourable) formed without just reason; an unreasonable bias (for or against); damage: *v.* (**-diced, -dic-ing**), to induce one to form an unjust opinion; to injure. **prej-u-di'-cial** (*-dish'-al*). *adj.* causing injury or damage (as through prejudice). [F. < L. *præ-* + *jūdĭcium*, judgement.]

**prel'-ate** (*prĕl'-āt*, not *prē'-lāt*), *n.* a

high dignitary in the Church (as a bishop). **prel'-a-cy** (*-ă-sĭ*), *n.* the office of a prelate (or bishop); (collectively) bishops; Church government by bishops. **prel'-a-tist,** *n.* one who upholds prelacy. [F. < L. *præ-* + *lātus*, borne.]

**pre-lect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to deliver (*prop.* to read) a public lecture. **pre-lec'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* a public lecture. **pre-lec'-tor,** *n.* a lecturer. [L. *præ-* + *lĕgo*, I read.]

**pre-lim'-i-na-ry** (*-ĭ-nă-rĭ*), *adj.* introductory: *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), that which introduces; introductory business which must be done before progress can be made. [F. < L. *præ-* + *līmen*, threshold.]

**pre'-lude** (*prē'-lūd* or *prĕl'-ūd*), *n.* something introductory or preparatory; (*mus.*) a short introductory composition. **pre-lude'** (**-lu'-ded, -lu'-ding**), *v.* to introduce with a —; to play a —. **pre-lu'-sive** (*-siv*), or **pre-lu'-so-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* introductory. [F. < L. *præ-* + *lūdo*, I play.]

**pre-ma-ture'** (*prē-mă-tūr'*, or *prē'-*, or *prem'-*), *adj.* developed before the due time; happening (done, said, etc.) too soon; (of proposals, etc.) coming too early, and unsuited to the time. [L. *præ-* + *mātūrus*, ripe.]

**pre-med'-i-tate** (*-ĭ-*), **(-ta-ted, -ta-ting)**, *v.* to think on, or to design, or plan, beforehand. **pre-med-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* previous consideration or design. [L. *præ-* + **meditate.**]

**prem'-i-er** (*prĕm'-ĭ-er* or *prē'-mĭ-*), *adj.* first; chief; principal; (of a peer) possessed of the most ancient title: *n.* the chief minister of State, or Prime Minister. **pre'-mi-er-ship,** *n.* the office, or position, of Premier. [F. < L. *prīmus*, first.]

***première*** (*pruh-myār'*), *n.* [F.] first or leading actress or dancer; the first public performance of a play, etc.; a first-night (at a theatre). ***au premier*** (*ō pruh-myā'*), on the first floor. ***en première*** (*ȧn*), in a first-class carriage.

**prem'-ise** (*-ĭs*), *n.* (*pl.* **-is-es**), a proposition or statement which serves as the basis of argument; (*pl.*) the introductory statement of a legal document; a building and its outhouses. **pre-mise'** (*-mīz'*), **(-mised', -mi'-sing)**, *v.* to make a preliminary statement (of fact, principle, etc.). **prem'-iss,** *n.* (in reasoning) same as **premise.** [F. < L. *præ-* + *mitto, missum*, I send.]

**pre'-mi-um** (*-mĭ-*), *n.* reward; payment for instruction in a profession; a periodical payment for insurance (against death, fire, burglary, etc.). **at a premium,** (of stocks, shares, etc.) above the nominal value; (of a person's services, etc.) highly valued. [L. *præmĭum*, a reward.]

**pre-mon'-ish (-ished, -ish-ing)**, *v.* to warn beforehand. **pre-mon-i'-tion** (*-ish'-un*), *n.* a previous warning or foreboding. **pre-mon'-i-to-ry** (*-ĭ-tŏ-rĭ*), or **pre-mon'-i-tive** (*-ĭ-tĭv*), *adj.* giving warning beforehand. [F. < L. *præ-* + *mŏnĕo*, I warn.]

**Pre-mon'-strant** or **Pre-mon-stra-ten'-si-an** (*-sĭ-*), *n.* (in the R.C. Church) a member of a religious order of monks (called the White Canons) and nuns, founded by St. Norbert, in 1119, at *Prémontré* (near Laon, N.E. France).

**pren'-tice** (*-tis*), *n.* a familiar contraction of **apprentice,** *q.v.*

**pre-oc'-cu-py** (*-pī*), **(-pied, -py-ing)**, *v.* to occupy previously to another; to engage (one's attention) previously. **pre-oc'-cu-pan-cy** (*-sĭ*), or **pre-oc-cu-pa'-tion,** *n.* the act of occupying before another. **pre-oc'-cu-pant,** *n.* one who occupies beforehand. **pre-oc'-cu-pied** (*-pīd*), *adj.* having one's attention previously engaged. [L. *præ-* + **occupy.**]

**pre-pare'** (**-pared', -pa'-ring**), *v.* to make ready; to get oneself ready; to draw up (a document); to manufacture (a compound). **prep-a-ra'-tion,** *n.* the act of preparing, or state of being prepared; a substance prepared for some special use. **pre-par'-a-tive** (*-tiv*), or **pre-par'-a-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* making ready for that which follows; introductory. [L. *præ-* + *părо*, I prepare.]

**pre-pay'** (**-paid', -pay'-ing**), *v.* to pay beforehand. **pre-pay'-ment,** *n.* [L. *præ-* + **pay.**]

***pre-pense'*** (*-pens'*). *See* ***malice pre-***

**pre-pon'-der-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to weigh down; to be of more weight or importance. **pre-pon'-der-ance** (*-ans*) or **-an-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the state of preponderating. **pre-pon'-der-ant,** *adj.* greater in importance, influence, etc. **pre-pon-der-a'-tion,** *n.* same as **preponderance.** [L. *præ-* + *pondus, pondĕris*, weight.]

**prep-o-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* a word placed before a noun or pronoun to de-

note its relation to some other word in a sentence. **prep-o-si'-tion-al** (*-zish'-un-*), *adj.* relating to, or used like, a —. **pre-pos'-i-tive** (*-pŏz'-ĭ-tiv*), *adj.* placed before: *n.* a word placed before another. [L. *præ-* + **position.**]

**pre-pos-sess'** (*-poz-zes'*), **(-sessed', -sess'-ing)**, to impress beforehand with a good opinion. **pre-pos-sess'-ing,** *adj.* making a favourable impression; of pleasing appearance or manners. **pre-pos-ses'-sion** (*-poz-zesh'-un*), *n.* a favourable impression. [L. *præ-* + **possess.**]

**pre-pos'-ter-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* very absurd (*lit.* with the hind part placed in front). [L. *præ-* + *postĕrus*, coming after.]

**pre-pos'-tor,** or **pre-pos'-i-tor** (*-poz'-ĭ-*), or **præ-** (*prē-*), *n.* (at a public school) a monitor. [L. *præ-* + *pōno*, I place.]

**Pre-raph'-a-el-ite** (*-răf'-*), *adj.* pertaining to the style of the Italian painters of the 14th and 15th centuries, who preceded Raphael (1483—1520); denoting a group of English painters and poets of the 19th century (called **the — Brotherhood**), whose main principle was that art must be strictly true to nature: *n.* a member, or disciple, of this school of art and literature. [**pre-** + **Raphael.**]

**pre-rog'-a-tive** (*-ă-tiv*), *n.* a special right or privilege (*esp.* of a sovereign): *adj.* (of power) specially privileged. [F. < L. *præ-* + *rōgo*, I ask.]

**pres'-age** (*pres'-āj or prē'-sāj*), *n.* something which forebodes; a sign of the future; an omen. **pre-sage'** (*-sāj'*), **(-saged', -sa'-ging)**, *v.* to forebode; to predict. **pre-sa'-ger,** *n.* a prophet. [F. < L. *præsāgĭum* < *præ-* + *sāgĭo*, I perceive.]

**pres-by-o'-pi-a** (*-bĭ-ō'-pĭ-ă*), or **pres'-by-o-py** (*-bĭ-ō-pĭ*), *n.* decrease of power to see near objects (*usu.* due to age); long-sightedness. **pres'-by-ope** (*-bĭ-*), *n.* one who suffers from —. **pres-by-op'-ic** (*-bĭ-*), *adj.* suffering from —. [Gr. *presbus*, old + *ōps*, the eye.]

**pres'-by-ter** (*pres'-bĭ-*), *n.* an elder (in church); a priest. **pres-by-te'-ri-an** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to Church government by elders; (with capital **P**) denoting Christian denominations with this form of Church government, *esp.* the Established Church of Scotland: *n.* a member of a Presbyterian Church. **pres-by-te'-ri-an-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the form of Church government by elders and presbyteries. **pres'-by-ter-y** (*-bĭ-tĕr-ĭ*), *n.* a governing body composed of the Presbyterian ministers of a district, and an elder from each Presbyterian congregation; the part of a cathedral between the choir and the altar; (inexactly) the chancel; (in the R.C. Church) the residence of a parish-priest. [L. < Gr. *presbūteros*, elder.]

**pre'-sci-ent** (*-shĭ-*), *adj.* knowing (things or events) beforehand; foreknowing. **pre'-sci-ence** (*-shĭ-ens*), *n.* [L. *præ-* + *scĭo*, I know.]

**pre-sci-en-tif'-ic** (*-sī-*), *adj.* relating to times which preceded the general adoption of scientific methods. [*præ-* + **scientific.**]

**pre-scribe'** (**-scribed', -scri'-bing**), *v.* to order; to give directions for medicine (or other remedies for disease). **pre-scrip'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* written directions (*esp.* for medicine); a legal right secured by a long period of possession. **pre'-script,** *n.* that which is prescribed; an instruction; a law. **pre-scrip'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* relating to prescription; sanctioned by long custom or usage (*esp.* in the phrase **prescriptive right**). [L. *præ-* + *scrībo*, I write.]

**pres'-ence** (*prez'-ens*), *n.* the state of being at hand; demeanour (*esp.* of a dignified character); an apparition. **real presence,** *see* **real.** [F. < L. *præsentĭa*, presence.]

**pres'-ent** (*prez'-*), *adj.* being here; of this time: *n.* time present; a gift; (*pl.*) a law term to indicate the document in which it occurs. **pre-sent'** (*-zent'*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to give; to introduce; to offer ceremoniously; to nominate to a church living; to submit (a petition, etc.); to aim (a firearm). **pre-sent'-a-ble,** *adj.* able or fit to be introduced; suitable for presenting. **pres-en-ta'-tion** *n.* a giving (*esp.* of a ceremonious character); an introduction; the act of presenting (to the bishop) a candidate for a church-living. **pres-en-tee'** (*-tē'*), *n.* one who is presented to a church-living. **pre-sen'-ter** (*-zen'-*), *n.* one who presents. **pres'-ent-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* very soon. **pre-sent'-ment** (*-zent'-*), *n.* the act of offering; the act of presenting a person to an office (*esp.* a clergyman); the act of

laying before a court of law a formal statement; a statement by a grand jury of an offence known to them; a report by churchwardens to the visiting bishop; (musical or dramatic) performance; representation. **presence chamber,** the room in which a sovereign or other high dignitary formally receives his guests or visitors. **presence of mind,** *see* **mind.** [F.<L. *præsens,* present.]

**pre-sen'-ti-ment** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* a perceiving beforehand; a vague feeling that some good or ill fortune is at hand. [F.<L. *præ-+sentĭo,* I feel.]

**pre-serve'** (*-zĕrv'*), **(-served', -ser'-ving),** *v.* to save from injury or decay; to treat (meat, fruit, etc.) so that it may keep good for food; to keep (game) for one's own sport or profit: *n.* jam or preserved fruit; a place enclosed for the preservation of game. **pres-er-va'-tion** (*prĕz-*), *n.* the act of keeping safe; safety; freedom from decay; good condition. **pre-ser'-va-tive** (*-zĕr'-vă-tiv*), *adj.* preserving: *n.* that which preserves. [F.<L. *præ-+servo,* I keep, preserve.]

**pre-side'** (*-zīd'*), **(-si'-ded, -si'-ding),** *v.* to be at the head; to superintend; to have control (over); to take the chair (at a public meeting). **pres'-i-den-cy** (*prez'-i-den-sĭ*), *n.* the office of a president; the period of a president's rule; a division of British India. **pres'-i-dent** (*prez'-ĭ-*), *n.* one who presides; the principal of a college or university; the usual title of the chief of a Republic. **Lord President of the Council,** a Peer who presides over the Privy Council (*q.v.*). **pres-i-den'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* relating to a president. **pres'-i-dent-ship,** *n.* the office of a president; the period of his office. **presiding officer,** (at an election) the official in charge of a polling-place; (in an examination-hall) the superintendent. [F.<L. *præ-+sĕdĕo,* I sit.]

**press (pressed, press'-ing),** *v.* to squeeze; to bear down upon with weight; to push together; to urge; to hasten: *n.* the act of pressing; a crowd; (of business) abundance; an instrument for pressing; a printing-press; a cupboard; a book-case. **The Press,** persons engaged in writing for publication, or in printing and publishing; publications (*esp.* those which appear periodically, as newspapers). **press-agent,** *n.* the advertising agent of a theatrical company. **press-box,** *n.* an accommodation for newspaper reporters at shows, athletic sports, etc. **press-cutting,** *n.* an article, or paragraph, clipped from a newspaper or magazine. **press-cutting agency,** a business-firm which supplies press-cuttings relating to some particular person or subject. **press'-er,** *n.* one who works a press; a part of a sewing-machine (also called **presser-foot**) which keeps the fabric under the needle. **press-gallery,** *n.* (*esp.* in the House of Commons) a place (gallery) reserved for reporters and journalists. **press'-ing,** *adj.* demanding immediate attention. **press'-man,** *n.* one who has charge of a printing-press; a newspaper reporter; a journalist. **press-mark,** *n.* (in a library) a letter and number written on a book to show its right place on the shelves. **press-room,** *n.* (in printing offices) the department where the printing-presses are worked. **pres'-sure** (*presh'-ur*), *n.* the act of pressing; force; compulsion; urgency (of business). **hard-pressed,** *adj.* (of bricks) closely made; having little time; in a hurry; pursued closely, or attacked fiercely (by enemies); in difficulties (*esp.* for want of money). **the Freedom** (or **Liberty**) **of the Press,** the liberty which a man has to write and print what he pleases, so long as it is not blasphemous, seditious, treasonable, or libellous, *i.e.*, does not break the law of the land or infringe the rights of individuals. [F.<L. *presso,* I press.]

**press (pressed, press'-ing),** *v.* (formerly) to force men into the public service (*esp.* the navy). **press-gang,** *n.* a company of sailors who formerly apprehended civilians, and compelled them to serve in the navy. [<**impress.**]

**pres-ti-dig-i-ta'-tion** (*-ti-dij-i-*), *n.* juggling; conjuring. **pres-ti-dig'-i-ta-tor,** *n.* a juggler. [F.<L. *præsto,* at hand, ready+*dĭgĭtus,* finger.]

**pres-tige'** (*-tēzh'*, or, less correctly, *pres'-tĭj*), *n. orig.* enchantment; high estimation or influence on account of past conduct, success, or reputation. [F.<L. *præstĭgĭum,* an illusion.]

***pres-tis'-si-mo*** (*-sĭ-*), *adv.* [I.] (*mus.*) very quickly.

***pres'-to.*** *adv.* quickly (used chiefly as a musical term). [I.<L. *præsto*, at hand, ready ]

**pre-sume'** ( *zūm'*), **(-sumed', -su'-ming),** *v* to suppose ; to venture ; (with *upon*) to take liberties ; to act forwardly, taking undue advantage (of another's indulgence, good nature, etc.). **pre-su'-ma-ble** ( *zū'-mā-bl*), *adj.* that may be reasonably supposed true. **pre-su'-ma-bly** ( *blī*), or **pre-su'-med-ly** (*-līd*), *adv.* as one may reasonably suppose. **pre-sump'-tion** (*-zump'-shun*), *n.* overboldness ; that which is probably true ; probability. **pre-sump'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* to be supposed ; *esp.* in phrase **heir presumptive,** the one who is at present the heir, but will lose that position if a nearer relative be born. **pre-sump'-tu-ous** (*-us*). *adj.* presuming or taking liberties. [F.<L. *præ-*+*sūmo*, I take.]

**pre-sup-pose'** (*-pōz'*). **(-posed', -po'-sing),** *v.* to suppose beforehand ; to take for granted ; to require (as a necessary condition). **pre-sup-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*) *n* a guess (before one knows) ; a necessary condition. [L. *pre-*+**suppose.]**

**pre-tend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to set forth (*esp.* falsely) : to put forward a claim (*esp.* a false one) ; to make believe. **pre-tence'** ( *tens'*). *n.* the act of pretending; a sham : a pretext ; a false statement. **pre-tend'-er,** *n.* a claimant (*esp.* a false one) ; one who makes pretence. **the Pretender,** James Edward Stuart, son of James II.. in whose favour there was a rebellion in 1715. **the young Pretender,** his son Charles Edward, leader of the rising in 1745. **pre-ten'-sion** (*-shun*). *n.* false claim or assumed right. **pre-ten'-tious** (*-shus*), *adj.* full of pretence ; making vain claims to importance ; showy without real worth. [F. <L. *præ-*+*tendo*, I stretch.]

**pre'-ter—,** or **præ'-ter—,** *pref.* [L.] beyond ; above ; more than.

**pret'-er-it,** or **-ite** (*-it*), *adj.* relating to the past : *n.* (*gram.*) the tense which expresses past time. [F.<L. *prætĕrĕo*, I go past.]

**pre-ter-nat'-u-ral,** *adj.* extraordinary ; out of the usual course of nature. [L. *preter-*+**natural.]**

**pre'-text,** *n.* a pretended cause or reason ; pretence. [F.<L. *præ-*+*texo*, I weave.]

**pret'-ty** (*prit'-tī*), *adj.* good-looking ; pleasing (to the eye or mind, but in less degree than that which is beautiful) ; fine (often in an ironical sense) : *adv.* in moderate degree. **pret'-ti-ly** (*-tī-lī*), *adv.* pleasingly ; tastefully. **pret'-ti-ness** (*-tī-*), *n.* the quality of being — ; a — thing (*usu.* in a somewhat slighting sense) ; (of literary style) affected fineness. [A.S. *prætig*, deceitful, tricky. ]

***pret'-zel,*** *n.* a cracknel biscuit (crisp and brittle), in common use in Germany. [G. *Pretzel* or *Bretzel.*]

***preux chevalier*** (*prah shĕ-val-yā'*), [F.] a knight of chivalry ; a brave, gallant knight.

**pre-vail'** (*-vāl'*), **(-vailed', -vail'-ing),** *v.* (*usu.* with *over* or *against*) to get the victory or advantage ; (with *on* or *upon*) to persuade ; to succeed ; to be customary ; to be common. **prev'-a-lence** (*-lens*), or **-len-cy** (*-sī*), *n.* superior power ; customariness ; general existence. **prev'-a-lent,** *adj.* general ; customary ; superior in influence. [F. <L. *præ-*+*vălĕo*, I am strong.]

**pre-var'-i-cate** (*-ĭ-kāt*), **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to avoid giving straightforward answers ; to endeavour to conceal or misrepresent the truth ; to quibble. **pre-var-i-ca'-tion,** *n.* **pre-var'-i-ca-tor,** *n.* one who —. [L *prævāricor*, I walk crookedly, play a false part.]

**pre-vent'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to keep or hinder from doing ; to go before. **pre-ven'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* the act of hindering or restraining. **pre-ven'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* serving or tending to prevent : *n.* that which prevents (*esp.* illness). **the preventive service,** the coast-guard (for the prevention of smuggling). [L. *præ-*+*venio*. I come.]

**pre'-vi-ous** (*-vī-us*), *adj.* happening before ; preceding ; former. **to move the — question,** (in Parliament or other assembly) to propose (by using the form of words, "I beg to move the previous question") that all discussion on the matter before the meeting be stopped, that no vote be taken upon it, but that other business (if any) be proceeded with. **too —,** doing (or proposing to do) something, before the time is ripe for it. [L. *prævĭus*<*præ-*+*vĭa*, a way.]

**pre-vise'** (*-vīz'*), **(-vised', -vi'-sing),** *v.* to see beforehand ; to forewarn. **pre-**

**vi'-sion** (*-vizh'-un*), *n.* foresight. [L. *præ-*+*vĭdĕo*, I see.]

**prey** (*prā*), *n.* something taken by force (*esp.* by a flesh-eating animal, for food); booty; a victim: *v.* **(preyed, prey'-ing)**, (with *on* or *upon*) to plunder; (of flesh-eating animals) to seize and devour; to injure; to consume; to weigh heavily on (or upon) the mind. **a beast** (or **bird**) **of prey,** one that seizes and devours living creatures for food. [F.<L. *præda*, prey, booty.]

**P.R.I.,** President of the Royal Institute (of Painters in Water-Colours).

**price** (*prīs*), *n.* what has to be paid for anything; value (*esp.* in money); recompense: *v.* **(priced, pri'-cing),** to offer at a price; to ask the price of. **price–current,** *n.* a printed list of the prices of goods in the market during a certain period. **priced** (*prīst*), *adj.* (of a catalogue) showing the prices of goods. **price'-less,** *adj.* so valuable as to be beyond price. **price–list,** *n.* same as **price–current. closing prices,** the prices at which stocks, shares, and merchandise are offered at the close of a business-day. **price of money,** the rate of interest (or of discount) in borrowing or lending capital. **without —,** same as **priceless.** [F.<L. *prĕtĭum*, price, value.]

**prick,** *n.* an instrument or object with a sharp point; a slight wound (with such a point); a puncture; (*esp.* of conscience) an accusing thought: *v.* **(pricked, prick'-ing),** to pierce with a —; to sting; (of the ears of an animal) to erect; to choose sheriffs by marking the list of names of qualified persons with a bodkin. **prick'-er,** *n.* a pricking instrument. **prick'-le,** *n.* a small prick; a pointed projection (from the bark of a tree, or the skin of an animal). **prick'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* covered with prickles, as the **prickly-pear;** feeling as if pricked or stung. **prick'-li-ness** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* the state of being prickly. **to kick against the pricks,** to resist vainly; not to submit patiently to necessity or compulsion. **to — up the ears,** to listen with close attention. [A.S. *prica*, a point, prick.]

**pride,** *n.* the state of being *proud*; (in the phrase **proper** —) a due sense of one's own worth or position; insolent conceit; the cause of being proud: *v.* **(pri'-ded, pri'-ding),** (used reflexively) to esteem oneself highly (*on* or *in* something). **pride of place,** (*orig.* a term of falconry) the highest flight, *esp.* of an eagle; pride at occupying a high or advantageous position. [A.S. *prȳte*< *prūt*, proud.]

***prie–Dieu*** (*prē-dyuh'*), *n.s.* and *pl.* [F.] *lit.* pray God; a desk (sometimes a chair) with a support for a book, at which one kneels when praying.

**priest** (*prēst*), *n.* (*f.* **-ess**), one who offers sacrifices on behalf of others; a minister of religion; a clergyman who, in a church under the government of bishops, ranks between a deacon and a bishop. **priest'-craft,** *n.* the policy of priests (*esp.* with a view to self-advancement). **priest'-hood,** *n.* the office of a priest; (collectively) priests. **priest'-li-ness** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* the state of being priestly. **priest'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* relating to, or proper for, a —. **priest–ridden,** *adj.* (of a nation, person, etc.) controlled by, or under the influence of, or in subjection to, priests. **chantry priest,** one who says mass in a chantry, *q.v.* **high priest,** the chief of priests (*esp.* among the Jews). [A.S. *prēost*<L. *presbyter*, an elder, priest.]

† **prig (prigged, prig'-ging),** *v.* to steal in a petty, underhand manner: *n.* a petty thief. [?]

**prig,** *n.* a conceited person, who affects to be very nice or discreet in conduct. **prig'-ger-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* the attitude of a —. **prig'-gish,** *adj.* of the character of a —. **prig'-gish-ness,** *n.* pretence of great niceness, moral refinement, etc. [<**prick,** *orig.* to adorn.]

**prim,** *adj.* neat; nice (in dress or conduct); pretentiously modest. [O.F.< L. *prīmus*, first.]

***pri'-ma don'-na*** (*prē'-mă don'-nă*), [I.] *lit.* first lady; the principal lady singing in an opera.

***pri'-ma fa'-ci-e*** (*prī'-mă fā'-shĭ-ē*), [L.] *lit.* at the first appearance; (of evidence, etc.) highly probable.

**pri'-mage** (*prī'-māj*), *n.* a charge for loading a ship with cargo. [L. *prīmus*, first.] [[L. *prīmus*, first.]

**pri'-mal** (*prī'-*), *adj.* coming first; original.

**pri'-ma-ry** (*prī'-mă-rĭ*), *adj.* first (in time, place, or importance); (of schools) giving elementary education; (of colours) denoting, according to some scientists,

red, green, and violet, because, when combined, these give most nearly perfect white: as used by painters, red, blue, and yellow, because from combinations of these most other colours can be formed: (inexactly) all the colours of the spectrum, *viz.*, the above five with orange and indigo; (of planets) denoting those which have the sun for the centre of their revolution; (of feathers) largest of a bird's wing; (of rocks) oldest in formation and containing no fossils: *n.* something of most importance. **pri'-ma-ri-ly** (*-rĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* in the first meaning, manner, purpose, etc. **primary battery,** (*elec.*) one which is the source of electric power in a system of batteries; one in which a current is produced, as distinguished from a secondary or storage battery. **primary coil,** one which conveys an electric current, and induces a current in another, or secondary, coil. [L. *prīmus*, first.]

**pri'-mate** (*prī'-*), *n.* the chief minister of religion; in the Church of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury is **the — of all England,** and the Archbishop of York is **the — of England;** (in *pl.*) the highest order of animals, including man, monkeys, and lemurs. **pri'-ma-cy** (*-mă-sĭ*), *n.* the office or dignity of —. **pri-ma'-ti-al** (*-mā'-shĭ-*), or **pri-mat'-ic-al,** *adj.* relating to a primate or archbishop. **primatial cross,** one borne before the primate in a procession. [L. *prīmus*, first.]

**prime** (*prīm*), *adj.* first (in time, rank, worth, importance, etc.); in excellent condition: *n.* the beginning; (of life) the period of fullest vigour; the best: *n.* (in R.C. Church) the first of the seven canonical hours of prayer (at 6 a.m.): *v.* **(primed, pri'-ming),** (of a gun, etc.) to prepare for firing; (of painting) to give the first colouring; (of a person) to supply with information; to tell what to say. **prim'-er** (less usually, *prī'-mĕr*), *n.* a book for children beginning to read; a book of elementary instruction; a size of printing-type. **pri'-ming** (*prī'-*), *n.* (in gunnery, blasting operations, etc.) the powder which fires the charge; the first coating of paint. **prime cost,** the first cost (of the manufacture of an article, etc.). **Prime Minister,** the chief Minister of State. **prime mover,** a force setting a machine in motion; (of persons) the leading spirit in a business, enterprise, etc. **prime number,** a number not divisible, without remainder, by any other number. [L. *prīmus*, first.]

**pri-me'-val** (*prī-*), *adj.* belonging to the earliest ages or times. [L. *prīmus*, first + *ævum*, an age.]

**prim'-i-tive** (*-ĭ-tĭv*), *adj.* of early times; old-fashioned; simple and unartificial; (of colours and rocks) same as **primary;** (of words) underived. [F. < L. *prīmus*, first.]

**pri-mo-gen'-i-tor** (*prī-mō-jen'-ĭ-*), *n.* the original father or begetter of a race or family. **pri-mo-gen'-i-ture,** *n.* the state of being the eldest-born of a family; the law, right, or custom by which the eldest son is successor to an estate. **pri-mo-gen'-i-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), or **pri-mo-gen'-i-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* relating to primogeniture. [F. < L. *prīmus*, first + *gĕnus*, race, birth.]

**pri-mor'-di-al** (*prī-mor'-dĭ-*), *adj.* first (in order); original. [F. < L. *prīmus*, first + *ordo*, order.]

**prim'-rose,** *n.* a common early spring flower. **Primrose Day,** April 19th, anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield (Benjamin Disraeli, statesman and novelist, 1804—81). **Primrose League,** a Conservative organization (political and social) founded by Lady Randolph Churchill in 1881. [O.F. *primerole* < L.L. *prīmula*, a primrose < L. *primus*, first.]

**pri'-mus** (*prī'-*), *n.* the first in rank of the bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church (not an archbishop, but elected by the other bishops). [L. *prīmus*, first.]

**prince** (*prins*), *n.* (*f.* **prin'-cess**), sovereign; the son of a sovereign; a (male) person of royal birth; a person of supreme excellence in some art, profession, or business. **prince'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* like a prince; noble; splendid. **prince'-li-ness** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* **Prince Consort,** a prince who is the husband of a reigning sovereign. **Prince Imperial,** the eldest son (and heir apparent) of an emperor. **Prince of Darkness,** Satan. **Prince of Peace,** the Saviour. **prince of the blood,** a prince of royal birth, *esp.* a son or grandson of a king or queen. **Prince of Wales,** a title conferred on (but not inherited by) the eldest son of an English sovereign; the

holder of the title. **Princess of Wales,** the wife of the Prince of Wales. **Prince Regent,** a prince who rules in place of a reigning sovereign. **Princess Royal,** the eldest daughter of an English reigning sovereign. **princess dress, gown,** or **robe,** a close-fitting gown, of which the bodice and skirt are in one piece, and not divided at the waist. **princess petticoat,** a combined petticoat and under bodice, with no division at the waist, and fitting closely round both waist and hips. **princess skirt,** or **corslet skirt,** a dress skirt fitting closely round the waist and hips and having the top a few inches above the waist-line. [F.<L. *princeps*, a prince, chief.]

**prin'-ci-pal** (*-si-*), *adj.* occupying the chief place; highest in rank; chief: *n.* the head of a school or other institution; a person of chief importance; money lent at interest. **prin-ci-pal'-i-ty** (*-i-ti*), *n.* chief power (as of a sovereign or prince); a territory ruled by a prince, or from which he takes his title. **the Principality,** Wales. **prin'-ci-pal-ly** (*-li*), *adv.* mainly; for the most part. **prin'-ci-pal-ship,** *n.* the office of a —. [F.<L. *principālis.*]

***prin-cip'-i-a*** (*-sip'-i-ă*), *n. pl.* [L.] first principles or elements.

**prin'-ci-ple** (*-si-*), *n.* a first or leading truth; a law or doctrine (upon which others depend); a fundamental assumption; a motive; a rule of life or action. **a person of —,** one who orders his life in accordance with the rules of righteousness. **on —,** or **as a matter of —,** for conscientious reasons. [L. *principium*, beginning.]

**print (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to press in; to mark by pressing; to copy by impression from types, etc.; to impress upon the memory; to produce a photograph from a negative: *n.* that which is printed (*esp.* a picture from an engraved plate); a fabric printed on. **print'-er,** *n.* **print'-ing,** *n.* the act or art of the printer. **print—works,** *n. pl.* a factory where designs are printed on fabrics (as calico, etc.). **in print,** published; obtainable at a bookseller's. **out of —,** (of a book) not obtainable, except at a second-hand bookseller's. [F.<L. *imprimo*, I press in or on.]

***printanier*** (*pran-tan-yā'*), *adj.* [F.] relating to the spring; made with early spring vegetables, as ***soupe printanière*** (*-yār*).

**pri'-or** (*pri'-*), *adj.* former: *n.* (*f.* **pri'-or-ess**), an official in a monastery who ranks next below an abbot; the head of a priory. **pri'-or-ate,** *n.* the office of a —. **pri-or'-i-ty** (*-i-ti*), *n.* the state of preceding (in time, rank, importance, etc.). **pri'-or-y** (*-i*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), a monastic house or convent, which ranks next below an abbey. **prior to,** before; previous to. [L. *prior*, former.]

**prism** (*prizm*), *n.* a solid, the ends of which are equal and parallel plane figures (triangles, squares, pentagons, etc.), and the faces are parallelograms (*q.v.*); an instrument (of glass, quartz, etc.) *usu.* triangular, used to decompose light. **pris-mat'-ic (-al)** (*priz-*), *adj.* relating to a —; formed like, or by, a —; (of colours) denoting those into which a prism decomposes a ray of light (red to violet). **prismatic compass,** (in land surveying) a magnetic needle balanced on a pivot, with a floating card divided into 360°: the instrument has a prism and a sight-vane, by means of which the bearings of an object (its angle with the meridian) can be ascertained. [L.L.<Gr. *prizō*, I saw.]

**pris'-on** (*priz'-*), *n.* a building in which criminals or captives are shut up. **pris'-on-er,** *n.* one so shut up **prison—bars,** *n. pl.* a prison; anything that confines or restrains. **prison—fever,** *n.* typhus-fever. **prison—van,** *n.* a closed carriage for the conveyance of prisoners. **prisoners' base,** a game in which a player stands between the bases (or goals), and tries to touch the others as they run past. **State prisoner,** one confined for political or State reasons. [F.<L. *prensio*, a seizing, arresting.]

**pris'-tine** (*-tin*), *adj.* of the earliest time; original; former. [L. *pristinus.*]

**prith'-ee** (*prith'-ē*), *int.* (I) pray thee.

**pri'-vate** (*prī'-*), *adj.* apart from others; belonging to, or concerning, some particular person (or persons); not public, or publicly known; unofficial: *n.* a common soldier. **pri'-va-cy** (*-vă-si*), *n.* state of being —; avoidance of publicity or display. **pri-va-teer',** *n.* an armed vessel belonging to one or more private individuals, and licensed by the State (during war-time) to plunder the

enemy's ships. **pri-va-teer'-ing,** *n.* cruising in a privateer. **pri-va-teers'-man,** *n.* a sailor on a privateer. **pri'-vate-ly,** *adv.* in a secret manner; not openly. **in —,** privately; secretly. [L. *prīvātus*<*prīvus*, single.]

**pri-va'-tion** (*prī-vā'-shun*), *n.* lack of things (as food, etc.) necessary to comfort or health; state of being destitute; want; hardship. [L. *prīvo*, I deprive.]

**priv'-et,** *n.* an evergreen shrub much used for hedges. [?]

**priv'-i-lege** (*-ĭ-lĕj*), *n.* a peculiar right, advantage, or benefit: *v.* (**-leged, -leging** [*-lĕj-*]), to bestow a — on; to have, or exercise, a —. **privilege of Parliament,** special rights enjoyed by members of Parliament (as freedom of speech, freedom from arrest on other than criminal charges, etc.). **to plead —,** (in law) to allege privileges belonging to oneself, or one's order. **breach of —,** an interference with, or a trespassing upon, the rights and privileges of one body (*esp.* a legislative body) by others. **Committee of Privilege,** a body of Peers, whose duty it is to enquire into, and report on, cases connected with the privileges of the House of Lords. [F.< L. *prīvĭlēgĭum*<*prīvus*, private+*lex, lēgis*, law.]

**priv'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* private; (*usu.* with *to*) having knowledge of a secret affair: *n.* a house of convenience. **priv'-i-ly** (*-ĭ-lī*), *adv.* secretly. **Privy Council,** the chief council of the English Sovereign, who chooses its members (**Privy Councillors**). **privy purse,** private income. **King's privy purse,** the income at the King's disposal for his private use. **privy seal,** the King's seal attached to grants, charters, etc., which are of less importance than those requiring the **great seal,** or which are afterwards to receive it. [<F. *privé*< same root as **private.**]

***prix*** (*prē*), *n. s.* and *pl.* [F.] prize; price.

**prize,** *n.* something gained by merit, exertion, or conduct; money won in a lottery; the property of an enemy (*esp.* a ship) taken in war: *adj.* awarded a —; given as a —. **prize-court,** *n.* a court which judges questions of prizes (captures of ships from an enemy). **prize-fight,** *n.* a boxing-match for a wager. **prize-fighter,** *n.* a professional boxer. **prize-fighting,** *n.* **prize-list,** *n.* a list of those who have won prizes (at an examination, in a competition, etc.). **prize'-man,** *n.* (*esp.* at a university or college) the winner of a —. **prize-money,** *n.* the money obtained by the sale of a captured ship, and divided proportionately, according to rank, among the capturers. **prize-ring,** *n.* a space enclosed with ropes for prize-fighting; (collectively) professional boxers. [F.<L. *prĕhendo*, I seize.]

**prize** (**prized, pri'-zing**), *v.* to regard as of great value. [F. *priser*<L. *prĕtĭum*, price.]

**prize,** or **prise,** *n.* a lever; the hold of a lever: *v.* (**prized** or **prised, pri'-zing** or **pri'-sing**), to press; to force open. [F. *prise*, a hold.]

**pro-,** *pref.* [L.] forth; before; instead of.

**pro-,** *pref.* [Gr.] before.

**pro,** [L.] for; on behalf of: used in signatures before the name of the person signed for. **pro and con** (*pl.* **pros and cons**), the arguments on both sides of a question; reasons for and against.

**prob'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* likely to be true or to happen. **prob'-a-bly** (*-blī*), *adv.* **prob-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tī*), *n.* likelihood; that which seems to be true or real; (in U.S.A.) an official weather-forecast. [F.<L. *prŏbābĭlis*<*prŏbo*, I test, prove.]

**pro'-bate** (not *prob'-*), *n.* proof (of the genuineness) of a will (testament): *adj.* relating to the proof of wills. **pro-ba'-tion,** *n.* a testing; a trial; a period of trial. **Probation Act,** a statute regulating the treatment of persons convicted of a first offence. **pro-ba'-tion-a-ry** (*-shun-ă-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to probation. **pro-ba'-tion-er,** *n.* one who is being proved or tried (with respect to qualification); a novice. [L. *prŏbo*, I test, prove.]

**probe** (**probed, pro'-bing**), *v.* to try or examine (*esp.* a wound); to pierce or search into; to question closely: *n.* an instrument for probing (examining) wounds. [L. *prŏbo*, I test, prove.]

**prob'-i-ty** (*prŏb'-ĭ-tī*, not *prō'-*), *n.* tried and proved virtue; honourableness. [F.<L. *prōbĭtas.*]

**prob'-lem,** *n.* a question for discussion and solution; a matter of doubt or difficulty; a geometrical proposition requiring something to be done. **prob-lem-at'-ic(-al),** *adj.* of the nature of a problem; doubtful. [F.<L.<Gr. *problēma.*]

***pro bo'-no pub'-li-co*** (*-lĭ-*), [L.] for the public good or benefit.

**pro-bos'-cis** (*-bŏs'-sis*, not *-bō'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-cis-es,** or **-ci-des** [*-sĭ-dēz*], incorrectly **-ces**), an elephant's trunk; a similar part, in other animals; (humorously) the human nose. **pro-bos-cid'-e-an** (*-sĭd'-*), *adj.* having a —: *n.* a mammal with a —. [L. < Gr. *pro-* + *boskō*, I feed.]

**pro-cathedral,** *n.* a church used for a time as a cathedral. [L. *pro-* + **cathedral.**]

**pro-ceed'** (*-sēd'*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to go forward; to advance; to take legal action; to take a university degree. **pro-ce'-dure,** *n.* manner of proceeding; a course of conduct; manner of doing business. **procedure resolution,** (in Parliament) one relating to the manner of proceeding with business. **pro-ceed'-ing,** *n.* an act; a transaction; (in *pl.*) legal action; records of the business done by a society (*esp.* one for the promotion of learning). **pro'-ceeds,** *n.pl.* the sum of money obtained by a transaction or enterprise. **summary procedure,** trial and judgement (in certain cases allowed by law) by a judge, without a jury. [F. < L. *pro-* + *cēdo*, I go.]

**proc'-ess** (*prŏs'-ĕs*, or *prō'-sĕs*), *n.* a going on or forward; a course; an operation; a summons to a defendant to appear in court; a course of legal proceedings; a projecting part. **process block,** or **photo-process block,** a block for printing from (*esp.* pictures), prepared by a photographic process: such blocks, and the printing from them, are called **process work.** [F. < L. *pro-* + *cēdo*, I go.]

**pro-ces'-sion** (*-sesh'-un*), *n.* the act of proceeding; a number of persons marching (or riding) in succession, *esp.* with form and ceremony. **pro-ces'-sion-al,** *adj.* relating to a —; (of a hymn, cross, etc.) used in a —, *esp.* in church by the clergy and choir in proceeding from the vestry to the chancel at the beginning of the service: *n.* a service-book of the forms to be observed in religious processions; a hymn for a — in church. **pro-ces'-sion-ist,** *n.* one who goes in a —. [F. < L. *pro-* + *cēdo*, I go.]

***procès-verbal*** (*pro-sā'-vār-bal'*), *n.* (*pl.* ***-verbaux*** [*-bō'*]), [F.] a detailed written statement of proceedings (of a court of law, or assembly); minutes.

**pro-claim'** (**-claimed', -claim'-ing**), *v.* to cry out; to announce publicly; to declare a person an outlaw, or something to be illegal. **pro-claim'-er,** or **-claim'-ant,** *n.* one who publicly makes known. **proc-la-ma'-tion,** *n.* act of proclaiming; that which is proclaimed; a formal order or notice issued by the sovereign, or other legal authority. **proclaimed district,** (in Ireland) a disturbed district, in which, by official announcement, the Peace Preservation Acts are put in force, on account of lawless disturbances. [F. < L. *pro-* + *clāmo*, I cry out.]

**pro-cliv'-i-ty** (*-klĭv'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a slope; inclination; tendency. **pro-cli'-vous** (*-klī'-vus*), *adj.* slanting. [L. *pro-* + *clīvus*, a slope.]

**pro-con'-sul,** *n.* (in Roman history) an officer who, after having been consul, was appointed to the government of a province; (in modern use) the governor of an important part of the British Empire. **pro-con'-su-lar,** *adj.* relating to a —. **pro-con'-su-late,** or **-con'-sul-ship,** *n.* the office of a —; the period of his office. [L. *pro-* + **consul.**]

**pro-cras'-ti-nate** (*-tĭ-*), **(-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to put off (till to-morrow or some future time); to postpone (unduly). **pro-cras-ti-na'-tion,** *n.* the act of postponing; the habit of delaying. **pro-cras'-ti-na-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* **pro-cras'-ti-na-tor,** *n.* one given to loitering and delay. [L. *pro-* + *crastĭnus*, pertaining to to-morrow.]

**pro'-cre-ate** (*-krē-āt*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to bring into being; to produce. **pro-cre-a'-tion,** *n.* **pro'-cre-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* able to reproduce. **pro'-cre-a-tor,** *n.* a begetter; a sire; a father. [L. *pro-* + **create.**]

**Pro-crus'-te-an,** *adj.* of **Pro-crus'-tes** (*-tēz*), a robber in ancient Greece who put his captives on a bed, and stretched them, or mutilated them, so as to fit its length; producing uniformity by violent, unnatural, or unsuitable means. [Gr. *Prokroustēs.*]

**proc'-tor,** *n.* one who conducts a legal case for another; an elected representative (in Convocation) of the clergy of a diocese; a university official who maintains order. **proctor's dogs** or **bulldogs,** the attendants and assistants of a —. **proc-to'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* [L. *procūrātor* < *pro-* + *cūra*, care.]

**pro-cum'-bent,** *adj.* lying down at full length; (of plants) trailing. [L. *prō-cumbens*, falling forward.]

**proc'-u-ra-tor,** *n.* one who conducts a legal case for another. **procurator-fiscal,** *n.* (in Scotland) a public prosecutor. **proc-u-ra-to'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to a procurator, or proctor. **proc-u-ra'-tor-ship,** or **proc'-u-ra-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the business of a —. [<root of **proctor.**]

**pro-cure'** (**-cured', -cu'-ring**), *v.* to get; to obtain; to bring about. **pro-cu'-ra-ble** (*-ră-bl*), *adj.* able to be procured. **pro-cure'-ment,** *n.* the act of obtaining, or bringing to pass. [F.<L. *pro-+ cūra*, care.]

**prod,** *n.* a pointed instrument to prick or stab with; a poke: *v.* (**-ded, -ding**), to prick or stab (with a prod); to goad; to poke. [<root of **brad.**]

**prod'-i-gal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* extravagant or wasteful; lavish: *n.* a spendthrift; (with *the*) the younger son in the parable (*St. Luke* xv. 11—32). **prod-i-gal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the act of a prodigal; extravagance. [O.F.<L. *prōdĭgus*, wasteful, lavish.]

**prod'-i-gy** (*-ĭ-jĭ*), *n.* a wonder; an extraordinary person or thing; an omen. **pro-dig'-ious** (*-dĭj'-us*), *adj.* enormously large; extreme; extraordinary. **pro-dig'-ious-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* wonderfully; extremely. [F.<L. *prōdĭgium*, a prophetic sign.]

**pro-duce'** (*-dūs'*), (**-duced', -du'-cing**), *v.* to lengthen; to bring forward or forth; to cause to come into existence. **prod'-uce,** *n.* that which is produced. **pro-du'-cer,** *n.* one who, or that which, produces. **pro-du'-ci-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be produced. **prod'-uct,** *n.* that which is produced (from the soil, or by manufacture, labour, etc.); a result; the result of multiplying. **pro-duc'-tion,** *n.* act of producing; product. **pro-duc'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* producing much; fertile. **pro-duc-tiv'-i-ty** (*-i-tĭ*), the power of producing. **producer gas,** a gas made by forcing air and steam through glowing coke: it has much heating, but no illuminating power, and is largely used for manufacturing purposes, especially steel smelting. [L. *pro-+ dūco*, I lead.]

**pro'-em,** *n.* introduction (of a book, poem, etc.); preface. **pro-e'-mi-al** (*-mĭ-*), *adj.* introductory. [F.<L.<Gr. *prōoimion* <*pro-+ oimos*, a path.]

**pro-fane',** *adj.* impious; secular; denoting historical records other than the Bible: *v.* (**-faned', -fan'-ing** [*-făn'-*]), to act impiously towards; to pollute; to use unworthily. **prof-a-na'-tion,** *n.* the act of profaning. **pro-fan'-a-to-ry** (*-făn'-ă-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* profaning. **pro-fan'-i-ty** (*-făn'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* profane language, conduct, etc. [F.<L. *profānus*<*pro-+ fānum*, a temple.]

**pro-fess'** (**-fessed', -fess'-ing**), *v.* to declare; to acknowledge; to pretend. **pro-fessed'** (*-fest'*), *adj.* openly declared. **pro-fess'-ed-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* by declaration or pretence. **pro-fes'-sion** (*-fesh'-un*), *n.* a declaration; a superior kind of occupation (in law, medicine, etc.). **the profession,** (collectively) persons engaged in a profession (*esp.* theatrical). **pro-fes'-sion-al,** *adj.* belonging to a profession: *n.* an actor; a public performer; one who engages in a sport for his livelihood. **pro-fes'-sion-al-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* engagement in sport for payment. **pro-fes'-sor,** *n.* one who professes; a teacher in a university; one who teaches or practises some science or art. **pro-fes-so'-ri-ate** (*-rĭ-*), or **pro-fes'-so-rate,** *n.* the office of a professor; (collectively) professors. **pro-fes-so'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to a professor (in a college, etc.). [F.<L. *prŏfĭtĕor*, I declare, profess.]

**prof'-fer** (**-fered, -fer-ing**), *v.* to offer; to propose: *n.* [F.<L. *pro-+ fĕro*, I bear, carry.]

**pro-fi'-cient** (*-fish'-ent*), *adj.* well-skilled; competent: *n.* a person well qualified. **pro-fi'-cien-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* state of being —. [L. *prōfĭcĭens*<*pro-+ făcĭo*, I make.]

**pro'-file** (*-fēl*, or *-fīl*, or *-fĭl*), *n.* an outline; a side-face picture: *v.* (**-filed, -fi-ling**), to draw a side-view. **pro'-fi-list,** *n.* one who draws profiles. [I. <L. *pro-+ fīlum*, a thread.]

**prof'-it,** *n.* gain; advantage; benefit: *v.* (**-ed, -ing** [not double "*t*"]), to benefit. **prof'-it-a-ble,** *adj.* causing gain or advantage. **prof'-it-less,** *adj.* without gain, benefit, or advantage. **profit-sharing,** *n.* an arrangement between employer and employee, by which the latter receives a share of the profits of the business. [F.<L. *prŏfĭcĭo*, I advance, make progress.]

**prof'-li-gate** (*-lĭ-*), *adj.* very wicked; hardened in sin: *n.* one who is —. **prof'-li-ga-cy** (*-gă-sĭ*), *n.* the quality of being —. [L. *prōflīgātus*, cast down, ruined.]

***pro for'-ma***, [L.] for form's sake; as a matter of form; (in trade) an invoice sent to a customer to show how much money he must send for goods ordered, before such goods can be forwarded; a name given to certain legal documents in connection with goods in bond at the Custom House.

**pro-found'**, *adj.* very deep; (of a scholar) deeply learned; (of emotions) intensely felt; (of a bow) very low; indicative of great respect; mysterious: *n.* the ocean; an immense depth. **pro-fun'-di-ty** (*-dĭ'-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), the state of being —; depth of space, knowledge, emotion, etc.; a deep truth. [F.<L. *prŏfundus*, deep.]

**pro-fuse'** (*-fūs'*), *adj.* lavish; plentiful. **pro-fuse'-ness**, or **pro-fu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* abundance; plenty. [L. *pro-+fundo*, I pour.]

**pro-gen'-i-tor** (*-jen'-ĭ-*), *n.* a forefather; an ancestor. **prog'-en-y** (*prój'-en-ĭ*), *n.* children; descendants; offspring (of man, or the lower animals). [F.<L. *pro-+gĕnĭtor*, a parent.]

**prog-nath'-ic** (*-ik*), or **-na'-thous** (*-nā'-thus*), *adj.* with projecting jaws. **prog-na'-thism** (*-thĭzm*), *n.* [Gr. *pro-+gnāthos*, jaw-bone.]

**prog-nos'-tic**, *adj.* indicating a future event by signs, etc.: *n.* an indication of some future event. **prog-no'-sis**, *n.* a forecast; the art of foretelling the progress of a disease by its symptoms. **prog-nos'-ti-cate** (*-tĭ-*), **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting)**, *v.* to foretell; to indicate (a future event); to judge from preliminary signs. **prog-nos-ti-ca'-tion** (*-tĭ-kā'-shun*), *n.* a foretelling; a prophecy; a sign beforehand. **prog-nos'-ti-ca-tive** (*-tĭ-kā-tĭv*), *adj.* indicative of the future. **prog-nos'-ti-ca-tor** (*-tĭ-kā-tĕr*), *n.* one who foretells. [Gr. *pro-+gnōsis*, knowledge.]

**pro'-gramme** (*-gram*), often, but less correctly, **pro'-gram**, *n.* a plan of the order to be followed; a list of the items of a public entertainment, etc.; the proposals of a political party; a scheme of operations. **programme music**, a musical composition intended to convey the idea of scenes and events; descriptive music. [F.<Gr. *pro-+graphō*, I write.]

**pro'-gress**, *n.* advance; growth; improvement; (*esp.* of a Sovereign or conqueror) a journey. **pro-gress'** (**-gressed', -gress'-ing**), *v.* to advance; to make progress; to improve. **pro-gres'-sion** (*-gresh'-un*), *n.* advance; increase; (of numbers) uniform increase or decrease. **pro-gres'-sion-ist** (*-gresh'-un-*), *n.* one who believes that life is advancing towards perfection. **pro-gress'-ive** (*-iv*), *adj.* advancing; making progress: *n.* (in municipal politics) one who advocates a very liberal policy. [F.<L. *pro-+grădĭor*, I go.]

**pro-hib'-it** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to forbid; to prevent; to interdict. **pro-hi-bi'-tion** (*-hī-bish'-un*), *n.* the act of forbidding; a proclamation which forbids. **pro-hi-bi'-tion-ist** (*-bish'-un-*), *n.* one who would entirely forbid the liquor traffic; one who advocates a large increase of import duties on certain articles. **pro-hib'-i-tive** (*-ĭ-tĭv*), or **pro-hib'-i-to-ry** (*-ĭ-tō-rĭ*), *adj.* forbidding; preventing; excessive. [L. *prōhĭbĕo*<*pro-+hăbĕo*, I have, hold.]

**pro-ject'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cast forward; to plan; to purpose; to draw in outline on a plane surface; to jut out. **proj'-ect** (*prój'-*), *n.* a plan or purpose. **pro-jec'-tile** (*-tĭl*), *n.* a body impelled through the air (as a ball, shot, stone, etc.): *adj.* (of a force) driving forwards; (of motion) caused by a driving force. **pro-jec'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* the act of projecting; a part which extends beyond others; the drawing of an object on a plane surface; the drawing of a map of the earth's surface (or some part of it). **Mercator's** (*mĕr-kā'-tĕrz*) **Projection**, a map of the earth's surface in which the meridians of longitude are at right angles to the parallels of latitude. **pro-jec'-tor**, *n.* a schemer. [F.<L. *pro-+jăcio*, I throw.]

***prolétaire*** (*prō-lā-tār'*), [F.] *n.* one of the common people; a working-man. **pro-le-ta'-ri-an** (*-lĭ-tā'-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to the common people; vulgar; coarse: *n.* one of the common people; a workman. **pro-le-ta'-ri-at** (incorrectly **-ate**), *n.* the poorer classes of society. [L. *prōlētārĭus*, (in ancient Rome) a citizen of the lowest class.]

**pro-lif'-ic,** *adj.* fruitful; productive; (of a subject) occasioning much (talk, etc.); (of a literary man) industrious, writing much. [F. < L. *prōles*, offspring + *făcio*, I make.]

**pro'-lix** (*-liks*), *adj.* (of speech, or writing) using many words; tiresomely long. **pro-lix'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), or **pro-lix'-ness,** *n.* **pro-lix'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* [F. < L. *prōlixus*, stretched out, extended.]

**pro-loc'-u-tor** (*-lŏk'-*, not *-lō-kū'-*), *n.* one who speaks for another; the chairman or president of a convocation, or a meeting of clergy. **pro-loc'-u-tor-ship,** *n.* the office of —. [L. *pro-* + *lŏquor*, I speak.]

**pro'-logue** (*-lŏg*, or *prŏl'-ŏg*), *n.* a preface; a speech (*usu.* in verse) which introduces a play; one who delivers it: *v.* (**-logued, -logu-ing** [*-log-ing*]), to preface. [F. < L. < Gr. *pro-* + *lŏgŏs*, word, speech.]

**pro-long'** (**-longed', -long'-ing**), *v.* to extend (in time, or length). **pro-lon-ga'-tion,** *n.* the act of prolonging; an added length. [F. < L. *pro-* + *longus*, long.]

**prom-en-ade'** (*-ād'*, or *-ăd'*), *n.* a walk for pleasure, exercise, or show; a public walk: *v.* (**-a'-ded, -a'-ding**), to take a —. **prom-en-a'-der,** *n.* one who —. **promenade concert,** a musical performance during which one is at liberty to walk about. [F. < *promener*, to take for a walk.]

**Pro-me'-the-an,** *adj.* relating to *Prometheus* (*prō-mē' thūs*), an ancient Greek hero, who (according to the myth) made man of clay, and stole fire from heaven to give him life; relating to fire, heat, poetic inspiration, etc.

**prom'-i-nence** (*-ĭ-nens*), or **-nen-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* that which stands out; an elevated part; (of a person) noticeableness; a distinguished position. **prom'-i-nent** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* jutting out; noticeable; distinguished. [L. *pro-* + *mĭnĕo*, I overhang.]

**pro-mis'-cu-ous** (*-kū-us*), *adj.* mixed; of all sorts; indiscriminate; (of an assemblage) confused. **pro-mis'-cu-ous-ness,** or **pro-mis-cu'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*). *n.* [L. *prōmiscŭus* < *pro-* + *miscĕo*, I mix.]

**prom'-ise** (*-is*), *n.* a pledge binding to a certain course of conduct; likelihood of future ability: *v.* (**-ised, -is-ing**), to pledge oneself to certain conduct; to give grounds for hope. **prom'-is-er,** *n.* **prom'-is-ing,** *adj.* hopeful. **prom'-is-so-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* containing a binding promise. **promissory note,** a document which binds the person signing it to pay a certain sum to a person named, and at a fixed time. **breach of** —, failure to fulfil a promise of marriage. [F. < L. *pro-* + *mitto*, *missum*, I send.]

**prom'-on-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *n.* a high and projecting part of a coast; a headland. [L. *pro-* + *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

**pro-mote'** (**-mo'-ted, -mo'-ting**), *v.* to make greater (in power, etc.); to advance (to a higher appointment); to stimulate; to found (a company for trade or finance). **pro-mo'-ter** (not **-tor**), *n.* one who helps or encourages; the founder of a mercantile or speculative company. **pro-mo'-tion,** *n.* the act of promoting; advancement to a higher appointment. **pro-mo'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* serving to —. [L. *pro-* + *mŏvĕo*, I move.]

**prompt** (*promt*), *adj.* ready; quick; exact to time: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to urge (to some speech or action); (*esp.* of an actor) to remind of words forgotten. **prompt'-er,** *n.* (in a theatre) one behind the scenes who helps an actor to remember the words of a speech, when he has lost them or hesitates. **promp'-ti-tude** (*-tĭ-*), or **prompt'-ness,** *n.* readiness. **promp'-tu-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *n.* a storehouse. **prompt side,** the side of the stage (on the actor's right hand) where the prompter stands. [F. < L. *promptus*, taken out, ready.]

**prom'-ul-gate** (or *prō'-mul-*, or *prō-mul'-*), **(-ga-ted, -ga-ting),** *v.* to publish; to proclaim; to make known widely. **prom-ul-ga'-tion,** *n.* **prom'-ul-ga-tor** (or *prō'-mul-*, not *prō-mul'-*), *n.* [L. *prōmulgo*, I publish.]

**pro-na'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* the turning of the palm of the hand downwards. **pro'-nate** (**-na-ted, -na-ting**), *v.* [< root of **prone.**]

**prone,** *adj.* with face downward; falling or sloping downward; inclined (to anything, *esp.* to evil). **prone'-ness,** *n.* [L. *prōnus*, stooping forward.]

**prong,** *n.* the spike of a fork (or of similar implement); the point of a deer's horn: *v.* (**pronged, prong'-ing**), to pierce with a prong. **prong'-buck** or **-horn,** *n.* an antelope found in the west of North America. [?]

**pro-nom'-i-nal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* of **pronoun**, *q.v.*

***prononcé*** (*prō-noṅ-sā'*), [F.] *adj.* pronounced; (of some special character, peculiarity, etc.) very noticeable.

**pro'-noun,** *n.* a word which takes the place of a noun previously used. [F. <L. *pro-*+*nōmen*, a name.]

**pro-nounce'** (*-nouns'*), **(-nounced', -noun'-cing),** *v.* to speak out; to utter; to deliver (a judgement, or opinion). **pro-nounce'-a-ble,** *adj.* **pro-nounced'** (*-nounst'*), *adj.* decided; very noticeable. **pro-nounce'-ment,** *n.* an official declaration (of political policy, theological doctrine, etc.). **pro-nounc'-ing,** *adj.* (of a dictionary) showing how to — words. **pro-nun-ci-a'-tion** (*-sĭ-*), *n.* the act, or manner, of pronouncing. **pro-nun'-ci-a-tive** (*-sĭ-ă-tĭv*), or **pro-nun'-ci-a-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to pronunciation. [F. <L. *pro-*+*nuntĭo*, I announce, declare.]

**pro-nun-ci-a-men'-to** (*-sē-ă-*, or in Sp. *-thē-*), or ***pro-nun-ci-a-mi-en'-to*** (*-mē-*), *n.* a public announcement or proclamation. [Sp.]

**proof,** *n.* the demonstration of truth; convincing evidence; (of alcoholic spirits) strength; a test; (in printing, engraving, etc.) one of the first copies for correction or revision: *adj.* (with *against*) not to be pierced by (shot); able to withstand (temptation). **artist's proof,** (of an engraving) one of the first completed impressions, often signed in pencil by the artist, and then called an **engraver's** or **signed proof. proof-sheet,** *n.* a first impression of printed matter. **proof-mark,** *n.* a mark stamped on a gun, pistol, etc., to show that it has been tested satisfactorily. **proof-spirit,** *n.* alcoholic spirit of standard strength (the alcohol being 57% of the whole). [<root of **prove.**]

**prop-a-gan'-da,** *n.* an organization for spreading particular doctrines (in religion, politics, etc.); (in the R.C. Ch.) a missionary society at Rome; the doctrines, teachings, etc., advocated. **prop-a-gan'-dism** (*-dizm*), *n.* the practice of converting to certain principles, beliefs, etc. **prop-a-gan'-dist,** *n.* any one engaged in —. [<the society *de propaganda fide* (for propagating the faith), founded at Rome in 1622.]

**prop'-a-gate (-ga-ted, -ga-ting),** *v.* to reproduce (animals or plants); to cause to increase; to have offspring; to spread (*esp.* a faith, creed, or political doctrine). **prop-a-ga'-tion,** *n.* **prop'-a-ga-tive** (*-ă-gā-tĭv*), *adj.* able to —. **prop'-a-ga-tor** (*-tĕr*), *n.* [L. *prŏpāgo*, I extend, propagate.] [country.

***pro pat'-ri-a*** (*-rĭ-*), [L.] for one's own

**pro-pel'** (**-pelled', -pel'-ling**), *v.* to drive forward; to urge on by force. **pro-pel'-lent,** *adj.* driving on. **pro-pel'-ler,** *n.* that which —; an apparatus for propelling (a steam-ship, a flying machine, etc.). [L. *pro-*+*pello*, I drive.]

**pro-pen'-si-ty** (*-sĭ-tĭ*), *n.* inclination or leaning towards; tendency (*esp.* to evil). [L. *prōpensus*<*pro-*+*pendĕo*, I hang.]

**prop'-er,** *adj.* belonging to, or befitting (a person); fit; right; real; (*gram.*) denoting a noun which is the name of a particular person or place. **prop'-er-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* what is one's own; wealth; quality; an article used in the performance of a play (as costume, furniture, scenery, etc.). **prop'-er-tied** (*-tĭd*), *adj.* having property. **property-man,** *n.* one who has charge of theatrical properties (costumes, etc.). **property qualification,** the owning or occupying of property of a certain value as a condition of the suffrage (in certain cases), or of holding office (as a magistrate), etc. **property-tax,** *n.* a tax imposed on lands and house-property. [F. <L. *prŏprĭus*, one's own.]

**proph'-e-cy** (*prof'-ĕ-sĭ*), *n.* a declaration of that which is to come; interpretation. **proph'-e-si-er** (*-sĭ-*), *n.* one who foretells. **proph'-e-sy** (*-sī*), **(-sied, -sy-ing),** *v.* to foretell; to interpret. **proph'-et,** *n.* (*f.* **-ess**), a foreteller; an interpreter. **major prophets,** (in the Bible) Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel. **minor prophets,** the other prophetical writers of the Old Testament. **pro-phet'-ic(-al)** (*-fĕt'-*), *adj.* relating to prophecy. [O.F. <L. <Gr. *prophētēs*, a prophet.]

**pro-phy-lac'-tic** (*-fĭ-lak'-tik*), *adj.* defending from disease: *n.* a medicine for warding off, or guarding against, disease. **pro-phy-lax'-is,** *n.* a medical treatment for preventing or warding-off disease. [Gr. *pro-*+*phulassō*, I guard.]

**pro-pin'-qui-ty** (*-kwĭ-tĭ*), *n.* nearness (of place, time, or relationship). [F. <L. *prŏpinquus*, near, neighbouring.]

**pro-pi'-ti-ate** (*-pĭ'-shĭ-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting)**, *v.* to make favourable (*esp.* the Deity, by atonement); to conciliate. **pro-pi-ti-a'-tion** (*-pĭ-shĭ-ā'-shun*), *n.* atonement. **pro-pi'-ti-a-tor** (*-pĭ'-shĭ-ā-tĕr*), *n.* one who makes atonement. **pro-pi'-ti-a-to-ry** (*-pĭ'-shĭ-ā-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* making atonement. **pro-pi'-tious** (*-pĭ'-shus*), *adj.* gracious; forgiving; favourable. [L. *prŏpĭtĭo*, I appease < *pro-* + *pĕto*, I seek.]

**prop'-o-lis** (*prop'-ō-*, not *prō-pō'-*), *n.* a resinous substance used by bees to stop chinks, crevices, or holes in their hives. [Gr. *pro-* + *pŏlis*, a city.]

**pro-por'-tion** (*-pŏr'-shun*), *n.* relation as to number, size, or quantity; the just relation of parts; a share: *v.* **(-tioned, -tion-ing)**, to arrange in right relation. **pro-por'-tion-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be proportioned; having the parts in right relation. **pro-por'-tion-a-bly** (*-blĭ*), *adv.* **pro-por'-tion-al**, *adj.* in right —: *n.* that which is in —. **pro-por'-tion-ate**, *adj.* in right —: *v.* **(-a-ted, -a-ting)**, to arrange in —. **proportional representation**, a proposed method of electing Members of Parliament, etc., by transferring the surplus votes of one candidate to other candidates nominated by the electors, the object being to give each political party the number of representatives proportional to the number of its adherents. [F. < L. *pro-* + **portion.**]

**pro-pose'** (*-pōz'*), **(-posed', -po'-sing)**, *v.* to put forward; to offer; to state one's intention; to make an offer of marriage. **pro-po'-sal** (*-zăl*), *n.* something proposed; conditions offered; an offer (*esp.* of marriage). **prop-o-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* something proposed for consideration or proof. **prop-o-si'-tion-al** (*-zish'-un-*), *adj.* relating to a proposition. [F. < L. *pro-* + *pōno*, I place.]

**pro-pound'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to bring forward; to offer (for consideration, etc.); to put (a question). **pro-pound'-er**, *n.* [O.E. *propoune* < L. *pro-* + *pōno*, I place.]

***propre*** (*prōpr*), [F.] own; fitted; neat; tidy. ***amour propre***, *see* **amour.**

**pro-pri'-e-tor**, *n.* (*f.* **-tress**, or **-trix**), an owner. **pro-pri'-e-ta-ry** (*-prī'-ĕ-tă-rĭ*), *n.* same as **proprietor**; (collectively) owners: *adj.* (of a chapel, etc.) belonging to a private owner; (of a manufactured article, medicine, etc.) made by a particular firm. **pro-pri-e-to'-ri-al** (*-tō'-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to ownership. **pro-pri'-e-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* (of conduct) accordance with the rules of society; properness; fitness to circumstances. **the proprieties**, the customs of polite society. **proprietary rights**, the rights of ownership. [F. < L. *prŏprĭus*, one's own.]

***prop'-ter hoc***, [L.] on account of this.

**pro-pul'-sion**, *n.* the act of propelling or driving forward. **pro-pul'-sive** (*-sĭv*), or **-so-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* [*See* **propel.**]

***pro ra'-ta***, [L.] according to rate or value; in proportion.

***pro re'-ge, le'-ge, et greg'-e*** (*rē'-jē, lē'-jē, grĕj'-ē*), [L.] for the king, the law, and the people.

***pro re na'-ta***, [L.] or ***p.r.n.***, as occasion may require.

**pro-rogue'** (*-rōg'*), **(-rogued', -ro'-guing)**, *v.* to postpone; to adjourn (*esp.* Parliament). **pro-ro-ga'-tion**, *n.* [F. < L. *prorŏgo* < *pro-* + *rŏgo*, I ask.]

**pros-**, *pref.* [Gr.] to, towards.

**prosaic**, *adj.*, *see* **prose.**

**pro-sce'-ni-um** (*-sē'-nĭ-*), *n.* (of a theatre) the part of the stage in front of the curtain, and the framework surrounding it. [L. < Gr. *pro-* + *skēnē*, a scene.]

**pro-scribe'** (**-scribed', -scri'-bing**), *v.* to condemn as an outlaw; to forbid. **pro-scrip'-tion**, *n.* the act of proscribing. **pro-scrip'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* [L. *pro-* + *scrībo*, I write.]

**prose** (*prōz*), *n.* the language of ordinary speech or writing: *adj.* relating to —: *v.* **(prosed, pro'-sing)**, to write in —; to write or talk in a dull, commonplace manner. **pro-sa'-ic** (**-al**) (*-zā'-*), *adj.* dull; uninteresting. **pro'-sy** (*-zĭ*), *adj.* dull; wearisome; uninteresting. **pro'-si-ly** (*-zĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* **pro'-sing** (*-zing*), *n.* dull talk or writing. [F. < L. *prōsa* < *prōrsus*, straightforwards.]

**pros'-e-cute** (**-cu-ted, -cu-ting**), *v.* to follow up; to proceed with (a business, scheme, etc.); to sue at law. **pros-e-cu'-tion**, *n.* the act of prosecuting; a person (or persons) prosecuting at law. **pros'-e-cu-tor**, *n.* (*f.* **-trix**), one who —. **public prosecutor**, an official who is appointed to begin and conduct criminal prosecutions on behalf of the State or in the public interest. [L. *prōsĕquor* < *pro-* + *sĕquor*, I follow.]

**pros'-e-lyte** (*-līt*), *n.* a convert (to a religion, political party, etc.). **pros'-e-ly-tism** (*-lī-tizm*), *n.* the practice of making converts. **pros'-e-ly-tize** (*-lī-tīz*), **(-tized, -ti-zing)**, *v.* to convert; to engage in the work of conversion. [F. <Gr. *prosēlutos*<*pros-*+*erchŏmai*, I come.]

**pros'-o-dy** (*-dĭ*), *n.* the principles of verse-making. **pros'-o-dist,** *n.* an expert in —. [F.<L.<Gr. *pros-*+*ōdē*, a song.]

**pros'-pect,** *n.* a looking forward; a view; expectation of future event. **pros-pect'** **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* (in mining operations) to search for metals. **pros-pec'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* looking forwards; anticipated; future. **pros-pec'-tor,** *n.* one who searches for suitable places for mining, building, etc. **pros-pec'-tus,** *n.* a short statement of commercial proposals; a summary (of lectures, etc.); a descriptive advertisement (of a school, etc.). [L. *pro-*+*spĕcio*, I look.]

**pros'-per** **(-pered, -per-ing),** *v.* to be (or make) successful; to thrive. **pros-per'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* flourishing state. **pros'-per-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* successful; flourishing. **pros'-per-ous-ly,** *adv.* [F.<L. *prospĕro*<*pro-*+*spēs*, hope.]

**pros'-ti-tute** (*-tĭ-*), **(-tu-ted, -tu-ting),** *v.* to put to a vile or unworthy use or purpose; to dishonour: *n.* a base hireling: *adj.* debased, or debasing; abandoned. **pros'-ti-tu-tor,** *n.* **pros-ti-tu'-tion,** *n.* devotion to an unworthy use or purpose; degradation. [L. *pro-*, before+*stătŭo*, I place.]

**pros'-trate,** *adj.* lying flat down; fallen low; (with illness, grief, etc.) broken down: *v.* **(-tra-ted, -tra-ting),** to make prostrate; to bow down (to the ground). **pros-tra'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* the act of prostrating; bowing low (in worship); excessive weakness. [L. *prostrātus*<*pro-*+*sterno*, I throw down.]

**pro-tag'-o-nist,** *n.* (*orig.*) the chief actor in an ancient Greek play; the principal person in an enterprise, contention, etc. [Gr. *prōtos*, first+*agōnistēs*, an actor.]

***pro tan'-to,*** [L.] for so much; to a certain extent.

**Pro'-te-an** (or *prō-tē'-*), *adj.* very variable (in appearance); very various (in character, talents, etc.). [<*Prōteus*, (in ancient Greek myth) a sea-god who could assume many forms.]

**pro-tect'** **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to guard; to defend; to shield from danger; to extend patronage to. **pro-tec'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* defence; guard; the taxation of imported goods (by **protective duties**) to protect producers at home from destructive competition with foreign manufacturers and producers. **pro-tec'-tion-ist,** *n.* one who favours protection (in trade). **pro-tec'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* defending; guarding. **pro-tec'-tor,** *n.* one who protects; one who rules a kingdom while the Sovereign is under age. **the Lord Protector,** Oliver Cromwell. **pro-tec'-tor-ate,** *n.* government by a protector; the period of a protector's rule (*esp.* Oliver Cromwell's); the protective relations of one country to another. **pro-tec'-tress,** *n.* a woman who protects. **protective colouring,** (of some animals, birds, and fishes, and *esp.* of insects) the resemblance, in colour and markings, of the coat, skin, or covering, to their natural surroundings, so as to protect them from enemies. **protective legislation,** laws made to protect home trade against foreign competition, or the employee against the adverse conditions of his work. [L. *pro-*+*tĕgo*, I cover (*tectus*, covered).]

**pro-té-gé** (*prŏ-tā-zhā'*), *n.* (*f.* **-gée,** *pro.* as *m.*), one under the care, guidance, protection, or patronage of another. [F.]

**pro'-te-in** (*-tē-ĭn*), *n.* a constituent of food-substances; the elementary principle of albumen, casein, fibrin, and gluten. **pro'-te-id,** *n.* a substance of the nature of albumen, *q.v.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first.]

***pro tem.,*** an abbreviation of ***pro tem'-po-re,*** [L.] for a (or the) time; temporarily.

**pro-test'** **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to declare; to assert; to express one's dissent strongly. **pro'-test** (*prō'-* or *prŏ'-*), *n.* a declaration (*esp.* in writing) of dissent; a formal statement of the non-payment of a promissory note. **pro-tes-ta'-tion,** *n.* a strong protest; a solemn affirmation, or declaration; strong dissent. **pro'-tes-ta-tor,** or **pro-test'-er,** *n.* one who protests. [F.<L. *pro-*+*testis*, a witness.]

**Prot'-es-tant,** *n.* one who protests; a member of one of those bodies of Christians which are descended from the Reformation of the 16th cent.; in

general, a Christian not belonging to the R.C. or Greek Church : *adj.* pertaining to the religious beliefs of those who protest against the authority of the Pope, and some of the doctrines of the Church of Rome. **Prot'-es-tant-ism,** *n.* the Protestant religion ; the religious beliefs of Protestants (*esp.* as distinguished from those of the R.C. Church). **prot'-es-tant-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make Protestants of ; to convert to, or imbue with, — beliefs. [<root of **protest.**]

**pro-to-coc'-cus** (*-kŏk'-ŭs*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ci**) (*-sī*). a minute vegetable growth (a kind of algæ) which forms green patches or layers on trunks of trees, walls, railings, tiles, muddy pools, etc., and is a sign of dampness, and often unhealthiness. [Gr. *prōtos*, first + *kokkos*, a grain, or seed.]

**pro'-to-col,** *n.* the first or original draft of a dispatch, treaty, or other similar document (*orig.* in a roll, of which the first sheet was glued to a cylinder) ; an official record. [F. <L. <Gr. *prōtos* + *kolla*, glue.]

**pro-to-mar'-tyr,** *n.* the first martyr, *esp.* St. Stephen (*Acts* vii. 59, 60) or St. Alban (first Christian martyr in Britain, about A.D. 300). [F. <L. <Gr. *prōtos*, first + *martur*, martyr.]

**pro'-to-plasm** (*-plazm*), *n.* a simple substance supposed to form the elementary physical basis of life ; living matter. **pro-to-plas'-mal** (*-plaz'-*), or **-plas-mat'-ic,** or **-plas'-mic,** *adj.* pertaining to —. **pro'-to-plast,** *n.* something first formed ; a protozoon (*q.v.*). **pro-to-plas'-tic,** *adj.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first + *plassō*, I form.]

**pro'-to-type** (*-tīp*), *n.* a first or original model, or pattern ; (of a person) the first example ; (in general) a pattern, model, or standard. [F. <L. <Gr. *prōtos*, first + **type.**]

**pro-to-zo'-on,** or **-zo'-an,** *n.* (*pl.* **-zo'-a**), an animal of the simplest organization ; the lowest class of animal life, usually consisting of a single cell, as the amœba. **pro-to-zo'-ic,** *adj.* pertaining to a — ; (of rocks) containing the remains of the first organic life. [Gr. *prōtos*, first + *zōon*, an animal.]

**pro-tract'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to draw or lengthen out (*esp.* in time) ; (in surveying) to draw to scale. **pro-trac'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* **pro-trac'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* lengthening out ; delaying. **pro-tract'-or,** *n.* one who protracts ; an instrument for measuring angles on paper. [L. *pro-* + *trăho*, I draw.]

**pro-trude'** (**-tru'-ded, -tru'-ding**), *v.* to thrust forth ; to project. **pro-tru'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* **pro-tru'-sive** (*-sĭv*), *adj.* [L. *pro-* + *trūdo*, I thrust.]

**pro-tu'-ber-ance,** *n.* that which swells out beyond the parts around it ; a tumour. **pro-tu'-ber-ant,** *adj.* swelling out. **pro-tu'-ber-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to swell out. **pro-tu-ber-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *pro-* + *tūber*, a swelling.]

**pro'-tyle** (*-tīl*, or *pro-tī'-lē*), *n.* a supposed substance, which may have been the origin of all living matter. [Gr. *prōtos*, first + *hulē*, matter.]

**proud,** *adj.* thinking too much of oneself ; (in a praiseworthy sense) above meanness, self-respecting ; (with *of*) taking pride in ; grand ; splendid ; haughty ; arrogant ; considering oneself superior to others. **proud flesh,** a diseased growth of grainy matter in, or round, a wound, ulcer, etc. [A.S. *prūt* ; *cf* **pride.**]

**prove** (*proov*), (**proved, prov'-ing**), *v.* to test ; to experience ; to show the truth of ; to obtain official recognition of (as a will) ; to be found (true, false, etc.) by trial. **pro'-va-ble,** *adj.* able to be proved. **pro'-ven** (*proo'-*, or *prō'-*), *adj.* (in law) proved. **not proven,** (of a criminal charge, in Sc. law) not proved, though there are strong grounds for supposing it to be true. **exceptions — the rule,** a general principle is shown to be true by the fact that sometimes experience contradicts it : if no general rule existed, there could be no exceptions. [F. <L. *prōbo*, I try, test. *Cf.* **proof.**]

**prov'-en-ance** (*-ans*), *n.* origin ; derivation ; source ; the production of a country ; the place of production or from whence obtained. [L. *pro-* + *vēnĭo*, I come.]

**Pro-ven'-çal** (*-văn'-sal*), *n.* a native of southern France (Provence). **Provence-oil** (*prov'-ens*), *n.* olive-oil. **Provence-rose,** *n.* a large kind of rose. [F. *Provence* <L. *prōvincĭa*, a province : Provence was *orig.* a Roman province.]

**prov'-en-der,** *n.* food for cattle (corn, hay, etc.) ; (in general) provisions. [F. <L. *præbenda*, supplies.]

**prov'-erb,** *n.* a brief expression of some truth or experience; a byword; (*pl.* with capital **P**), a book of the Old Testament. **pro-ver'-bi-al** (*-bĭ-*), *adj.* used as, or common as, a —; widely spoken of. **pro-ver'-bi-al-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* a common saying. **pro-ver'-bi-al-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* in the manner of a —; in common speech. [F.<L. *prŏverbĭum* <*pro-*+*verbum*, a word.]

**pro-vide'** (*-vīd'*), **(-vi'-ded, -vi'-ding),** *v.* to make ready; to furnish or supply; to prepare; to stipulate. **pro-vi'-da-ble,** *adj.* **pro-vi'-ded,** *conj.* on condition that. **prov'-i-dence** (*-ĭ-dens*), *n.* prudence; carefulness; a circumstance due directly to God; (with capital **P**) the Divine Power that watches over all creatures. **prov'-i-dent** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* prudent; careful for the future. **prov-i-den'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* due to God's providence. **provided schools,** elementary schools under the direct and sole control and maintenance of a public local authority. **non-provided schools,** elementary schools under the chief maintenance of a public local authority, but partly governed by some religious body. [L. *pro-*+*vĭdĕo*, I see.]

**prov'-ince** (*-ins*), *n.* a division of a country; (of England) an ecclesiastical division ruled by an archbishop; business or duty; a branch of knowledge; (*pl.*) districts at a distance from the metropolis. **pro-vin'-cial** (*-shal*), *adj.* of, or relating to, a province; (in manners, speech, ideas, tastes, etc.) characteristic of persons living away from the metropolis, and wanting the polish, refinement, and style supposed to be found there: *n.* a person living in the provinces; (in the R.C. Church) the head of a religious order in a district. **pro-vin'-cial-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* a peculiar manner of speech (differing in pronunciation, accent, and sometimes idiom, from the standard prevailing amongst educated people in the capital); narrowness of view, thought, or interest. **pro-vin-ci-al'-i-ty** (*-shĭ-al'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being provincial. [F.<L. *prōvincĭa*, a province<*pro-*+*vinco*, I conquer.]

**pro-vi'-sion** (*-vizh'-un*), *n.* that which is provided; foresight; a condition stated in an agreement, enactment, etc.; (*esp.* in *pl.*) food: *v.* **(-sioned, -sioning),** to supply with necessaries. **pro-vi'-sion-al,** *adj.* (of a government, remedy, regulation, etc.) intended only for a time; temporary. **pro-vi'-sion-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *adj.* provident; for the time being. **provisional judgement,** a judgement of a court of law (in a civil case) given on the evidence before the court, but subject to revision when further evidence is available. **provisional order,** a permission granted by a Secretary of State (or other high official) allowing something to be proceeded with until the sanction of a higher authority is given. [<root of **provide.**]

**pro-vi'-so** (*-vī'-zō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-sos**), a condition (of an agreement); a stipulation. **pro-vi'-so-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* containing a —; conditional; for the time being. **pro-vi'-so-ri-ly** (*-rĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* [<root of **provide.**]

**pro-voke'** (**-voked', -vo'-king**), *v.* to make angry; to excite (some appetite, emotion, etc.). **pro-vo'-king,** *adj.* very annoying; causing annoyance. **prov-o-ca'-tion** (*-kā'-*), *n.* the act of provoking; the cause of anger. **pro-voc'-a-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* causing anger: *n.* that which provokes. [F.<L. *pro-*+*vŏco*, I call.]

**prov'-ost,** *n.* the chief magistrate in a Scotch burgh (similar to an English mayor); the head of certain colleges; the chief dignitary of certain cathedrals, etc. **provost-marshal,** *n.* (in the army) the chief officer of military police; (in the navy) the custodian of prisoners at a court-martial. **Lord Provost,** the chief magistrate of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth. [O.F. <L. *præpŏsĭtus*, placed before.]

**prow** (*prou*, not *prō*), *n.* the fore part of a ship or boat. [F.<L. *prōra*<Gr. *prōra*, prow.]

**prow'-ess** (*prou'-*), *n.* great bravery; valour; daring; military bravery and skill in use of weapons. [F. *prouesse*< O.F. *prou*, brave.]

**prowl** (**prowled, prowl'-ing**), *v.* to wander about stealthily (*esp.* in search of plunder or prey): *n.* the act of prowling. [M.E. *prolen*, to search.]

**prox'-i-mate** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* next; nearest; immediate. **prox-im'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* nearness. **proximate principles,** certain organic compounds (as albumen, starch, sugar, fat, gelatine, etc.) which

form the chief constituents of animal and vegetable bodies. [F.<L *proximus*, next.]

***prox'-i-mo*** (*-ĭ-*), *adv.* [L.] in the next (month): used in writing dates, and commonly abbreviated ***prox.***

***prox'-i-me*** (*-ĭ-*) ***ac-ces'-sit*** (*ăk-ses'-*), or ***prox. acc.,*** [L.] he (or she) came next (in order of merit at an examination, *esp.* for a scholarship or prize).

**prox'-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), one acting for another; a document giving authority to one person to act for another; a substitute. [L. *prŏcūrātĭo*, management (*esp.* for another)<*cūra*, care.]

**P.R.S.**, President of the Royal Society; Psychical Research Society.

**P.R.S.A.**, President of the Royal Scottish Academy.

**P.R.S.E.**, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

**prude** (*prood*), *n.* a woman of affected, or excessive, modesty or reserve. **pru'-dish,** *adj.* affectedly modest or reserved; demure; precise; prim. **pru'-der-y** (*-ĭ*), **pru'-dish-ness,** *ns.* affected modesty. [F.<O.F. *prou*, excellent.]

**pru'-dent,** *adj.* cautious and wise in conduct; discreet. **pru'-dence** (*-dens*), *n.* discretion; practical wisdom; carefulness; frugality. **pru-den'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* using, practising, or guided by prudence. [F.<L. *prōvĭdens*, foreseeing <*pro-*+*vĭdĕo*, I see.]

***prud'homme*** (*prū-dŏm'*), *n.* an upright man; an expert workman; (in France) one of a council of employers and workmen, which settles trade disputes. [F. <O.F. *preu*, excellent+*homme*, man.]

**prune** (*proon*), **(pruned, pru'-ning),** *v.* to trim or lop (trees); to clear (of what is not wanted); to trim (feathers, as a bird). **pruning-hook,** *n.* a knife (with hooked blade) used in pruning. [O.F. *proignier*, to take a cutting from a vine <L. *prŏpāgo*, a shoot of a plant.]

**prune** (*proon*), *n.* a plum, *esp.* a dried plum. [F.<L. *prūnum*<Gr. *prounon*, a plum.]

**pru-nel'-la,** or **pru-nel'-lo,** *n.* a strong, woollen stuff, plum-coloured or black. [F. *prunelle*, a plum.]

**pru-nel'-la,** *n.* purified nitre, or potassium nitrate, made up in balls, and used for sore throats: also called **prunella salt,** or **sal prunella.** [F. *prunelle*, the eyeball.]

**pru-ri'-go** (*proo-rī'-*), *n.* an eruption of pimples on the skin, accompanied with much itching. **pru-ri'-tus,** *n.* itching of the skin. [L. *prūrīgo*: *prūrītus.*]

**Prus'-sian** (*prush'-un*), *n.* a native of Prussia: *adj.* of Prussia. **Prussian blue,** a cyanide of iron, deep-blue in colour, much used as a dye and a pigment. **prus'-si-ate** (*-sĭ-*), *n.* a compound of cyanogen (*q.v.*) with iron and potassium. **prus'-sic,** *adj.* relating to, or obtained from, Prussian blue. **prussic acid,** an acid (hydrocyanic acid) composed of hydrogen and cyanogen, highly poisonous, but useful in medicine.

**pry (pried, pry'-ing),** *v.* to look into things slyly and with curiosity; to inspect or examine closely. **pri'-er,** or **pry'-er,** *n.* one who pries. **a Paul Pry,** an inquisitive person (from a character in John Poole's comedy *Paul Pry*, 1825). [<root of **peer.**]

**Ps.**, Psalm (or Psalms).

**P.S.,** *post scrip'-tum*, [L.]=postscript; (of a theatre) prompt-side. **P.P.S.,** a second postscript. **P.SS.,** postscripts.

**P.S.A.(B.),** Pleasant Sunday Afternoon (Brotherhood), an organization for holding brief religious services, of a bright character, on Sunday afternoons; the service itself.

**psalm** (*sâm*), *n.* a sacred song; (in *pl.* with capital **P**) a book of the Old Testament. **psal'-mist** (*sâ'-* or *săl'-*), *n.* a writer of psalms (*esp.* King David) or of sacred songs. **psal-mod'-ic(-al)** (*săl-*), *adj.* pertaining to psalms. **psal'-mo-dist** (*sâ'-* or *săl'-*), *n.* a composer or singer of psalms. **psal'-mo-dize** (*sâ'-* or *săl'-*), **(-dized, -di-zing),** *v.* to practise psalm-singing. **psal'-mo-dy** (*sâ'-* or *săl'-mo-dĭ*), *n.* the singing of psalms; a collection of sacred songs or hymns. [L.<Gr. *psalmos*<*psallō*, I play on a stringed instrument.]

**psal'-ter** (*säl'-*), *n.* a book containing the Psalms; (with capital **P**) the Book of Psalms. **psal'-ter-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* (as used by the Hebrews) a kind of dulcimer; a kind of harp (but with a sounding-board behind the strings). [O.F.<L. <Gr. *psaltērion*, a stringed instrument.]

**p's and q's** (no full stops), details: small particulars; trivial matters. **to mind one's —,** to be very careful in behaviour.

**pseu'-do-** (*sū'-dō-*), a Greek prefix signi-

fying false or fictitious; apparently but not really. [Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood.]

**pseu'-do-nym** (*sū'-dō-nim*), *n.* a fictitious name (*esp.* one assumed by an author or artist, as Boz was by Dickens).

**pseu-don'-y-mous** (*-ĭ-mus*), *adj.* writing, or published, under a—. [F.<Gr. *pseudo-*+*ŏnŏma*, a name.]

**pshaw** (*shä* or *pshä*), *int.* an expression of impatience, contempt, etc. [Imit.]

**P.S.N.(Co.),** Pacific Steam Navigation (Company).

**pso-ri'-a-sis** (*sō-rī'-ă-*), *n.* a scaly disease of the skin. [Gr. *psōra*, itch.]

**psy'-chic** (*sī'-kik*), *adj.* pertaining to the soul or mind: *n.* a person highly sensitive to spiritual phenomena. **psy'-chics,** *n. pl.* the science of psychology, *q.v.* **psy'-chic-al,** *adj.* same as **psychic.** **psychical research,** investigation into phenomena of the supposed communication between this world and the next. **psy'-chist** (*-kĭst*), *n.* a psychical researcher; a spiritualist. **psy-cho'-sis** (*-kō'-*), *n.* state or process of mind; a mental disorder. **psychic force,** a supposed force, power, or influence which is said to be the cause of spiritualistic manifestations. [Gr. *psuchē*, breath, spirit.]

**psy-chol'-o-gy** (*sī-kol'-ŏ-jī*), *n.* the science of the mind and its operations. **psy-cho-log'-ic(-al)** (*-kō-loj'-*), *adj.* **psychological moment,** the exact (or critical) instant for undertaking or doing anything; the fitting or proper time; the nick of time. **psy-chol'-o-gist** (*-jist*), *n.* one versed in, or a student of, psychology. **comparative —,** a branch of psychology which compares the mental phenomena of man and of the lower animals. [Gr. *psuchē*, the soul+*lŏgŏs*, a word, discourse.]

**pt.,** part; pint.

**P.T.,** pupil-teacher; post-town.

**Pt,** (*chem.*) platinum.

**ptar'-mi-gan** (*tar'-mĭ-*), *n.* a mountain bird of the grouse kind. [Ga. *tarmachan*.]

**P.T.O.,** please turn over (leaf).

**Ptol-e-ma'-ic** (*tŏl-*), *adj.* relating to Ptolemy, one of the dynasty ruling Egypt from the fourth to the first cent. B.C., or to a famous Egyptian astronomer and geographer of the 2nd cent. A.D. **the Ptolemaic System,** Ptolemy's astronomy, which was founded on the theory that the earth is the centre of the universe, and the heavenly bodies move round it in circles.

**pto'-ma-ine** (*tō'-mă-ĭn*, less correctly, *tō'-mān*), *n.* a class of alkaloids, some of them highly poisonous, present in decaying animal or vegetable bodies. [Gr. *ptōma*, a corpse<*piptō*, I fall.]

**pty'-a-lin** (*tī'-a-lin*), *n.* the active principle in saliva, which changes starchy foods into a form of sugar, and makes them easy of digestion. [Gr. *ptuālon*, spittle.]

**pub,** *n.* a familiar contraction of **public-house.**

**pu'-ber-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* the beginning of the age of full manhood or womanhood.

**pu-bes'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* arriving at —. [F.<L. *pūbertas*.]

**pub'-lic,** *adj.* of the people; belonging to, or open to, all; relating to the general interest of society: *n.* the people; (of an author) the persons who read his books; † a public-house. **pub'-li-can** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* the keeper of an inn (**public-house**); (among the ancient Romans) a tax-collector. **pub-li-ca'-tion** (*-lĭ-kā'-shun*), *n.* the act of making public, or generally known; the offering of a printed work for sale; the work itself. **pub'-li-cist** (*-lĭ-sist*), *n.* one who writes on international law, or on political topics; one who takes an active part in politics. **pub-lic'-i-ty** (*-lis'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being generally known. **public-spirited,** *adj.* having the interests of the public at heart, and working for the public good. **public funds,** or **the funds,** money lent to government, upon which interest is paid, at a stated rate, and at certain times. **public health department,** that department of a state or municipality which superintends sanitary matters. **public holiday,** a general holiday ordered by proclamation of the Sovereign, or by Parliament. **Public School,** *orig.* a grammar school endowed for public benefit; (now) a boarding school of the highest class [according to Act of Parliament of 1867, Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Westminster, Rugby, Charterhouse, and Shrewsbury are the "Seven Public Schools," but the term is now applied to a number of other schools of similar character]; (in Scotland and the United States) a school publicly maintained and controlled. **public works,** permanent

engineering works done at the public expense, and for the general benefit of the public (as water-works, etc.). **in public,** openly; publicly; without any attempt at concealment or disguise. [F. < L. *publĭcus* < *pŏpŭlus*, the people.]

**pub'-lish (-lished, -lish-ing),** *v.* to make public; to issue a printed production for sale. **pub'-lish-er,** *n.* one who publishes. [< root of **public.**]

**puce** (*pūs*), *adj.* brownish-purple. [F. *puce* < L. *pūlex*, a flea.]

**puck'-er (-ered, -er-ing),** *v.* to gather into folds; to crease; to become wrinkled: *n.* a wrinkling; a state of confusion or worry. [< root of **poke,** a bag.]

**pud'-ding** (*pŏŏd'-*), *n.* a mixture of flour, milk, and eggs (often with suet, raisins, etc.) cooked by boiling, steaming, or baking; a kind of sausage. **pudding-faced,** *adj.* having a fat (and *usu.* unintelligent) face. **pudding-headed,** *adj.* stupid **pudding-stone,** *n.* same as **conglomerate,** *q.v.* **pud'-ding-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* like a pudding. [?]

**pud'-dle** (*-dl*), *n.* a small pool of muddy water; moistened clay used to make a water-tight stopping: *v.* **(-dled, -dling),** to make muddy; to muddle; to make water-tight with clay; to make pig-iron into wrought-iron. **pud'-dling,** *n.* a manufacturing process by which pig-iron is converted into wrought-iron. **puddling-furnace,** *n.* one used in this process. **pud'-dly** (*-dlĭ*), *adj.* like a puddle; muddy. [M.E. *podel*, a pool.]

**pu-eb'-lo** (*poo-*), *n.* (in South America and Mexico) a town. [Sp.]

**pu'-er-ile** (*-īl* or *-ĭl*), *adj.* boyish; childish; silly. **pu-er-il'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* childishness; a childish act; the age from seven to fourteen years. [F. < L. *pŭer*, a boy.]

**puff,** *n.* a sudden, forcible breath, or blast of wind; a whiff (of smoke, etc.); (dressmaking) a part which is gathered and made full; a spongy cake (*usu.* containing jam); something for applying toilet-powder; an unduly commendatory notice of a book, performance, etc.: *v.* **(puffed, puf'-fing),** to blow; to breathe hard; (*usu.* with *up*) to fill with conceit, or to praise unduly. **puff-adder;** *n.* a deadly South African snake. **puff'-ball,** *n.* a fungus like a ball, which discharges its spores when shaken. **puff-paste,** *n.* a light dough for making tarts. **puf'-fer-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* undue praise (*esp.* for the sake of advertisement). **puf'-fin,** *n.* a sea-bird with a puffed-out beak (like that of a parrot). **puf'-fy** (*-fĭ*), *adj.* swollen; (of a wind) coming in puffs. [Imit.]

**pug,** *n.* a monkey; also a kind of small dog, often called a **pug-dog. pug-nose,** *n.* a turned-up or snub nose. [< *Puck*, a famous elf (in folk-lore).]

**pug (pugged, pug'-ging),** *v.* to grind moistened clay; to cover (walls) with mortar, etc. (for the deadening of sound): *n.* clay prepared for making bricks or earthenware. **pug-mill,** *n.* a mill (used by potters) for grinding clay. [< root of **poke.**]

**pug'-gar-ee,** or **pug'-ar-ee,** or **pug'-ger-y** (*-ĭ*), or **pug'-ree,** *n.* a muslin cloth worn round a hat, and hanging over the neck to shelter it from the sun. [Hind. *pagrī*, a turban.]

**pu'-gil-ism** (*-jĭl-izm*), *n.* boxing. **pu'-gil-ist,** *n.* a boxer (*esp.* a professional one). **pu-gil-is'-tic,** *adj.* pertaining to a boxer; in a mood for fighting. [L. *pŭgil*, a boxer.]

**pug-na'-cious** (*-nā'-shus*), *adj.* fond of fighting; quarrelsome. **pug-na'-ciousness,** or **pug-nac'-i-ty** (*-năs'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *pūgnax*, *pugnācis*, fond of fighting.]

**puis'-ne** (*pū'-nē*), *adj.* (of a judge) of lower rank; junior. [O.F. < L. *post*, after + *nātus*, born.]

**pu'-is-sant** (or *pū-is'-*), *adj.* powerful; strong; mighty. **pu'-is-sance** (*-sans*), *n.* [F. < L. *posse*, to be able.]

**pule (puled, pu'-ling),** *v.* to cry (like a whining child); to chirp (like a chicken). **pu'-ling,** *adj.* whining; childish; trivial: *n.* a whining sound. [Imit.]

**pul'-ka** (not **pul'-kha,** nor **pulk**), *n.* a Laplander's sledge, shaped like the front half of a boat. [Finnish *pulkka*.]

**pull (pulled, pull'-ing),** *v.* to draw or drag with force; (of a jockey) to check a racehorse, so that it cannot win; to pluck (fruit, flowers, etc.): *n.* the act of pulling; that which is pulled (as the knob of a door-bell); rowing; † advantage (over some competitor); (at a bottle) a drink. **pull'-back,** *n.* a drawback; a disadvantage. † **to have a — on,** to have influence with or over (some one). **to — in one's horns,** *see* **horn. to — to pieces,** to tear or break up something; to make a damaging criti-

cism of (a statement, theory, etc.). †**to — one's (or the) leg,** to talk ironically; to talk nonsense, while pretending to be serious; to make game of one. **to — through,** to get through an illness, or difficult task. **to — one through,** (of a doctor or nurse) to get one over a dangerous illness; to help out of great difficulties. **to — the long bow,** to tell unlikely stories (*esp.* of one's own prowess). **to — up,** to take before a court of justice; to stop (a horse); to reprove and check (a person who does or says something wrong). [A.S. *pullian.*]

**pul'-let** (*pŏŏl'-*), *n.* a young hen. [F. *poulette* < L. *pullus,* a young animal, a chicken.]

**pul'-ley** (*-lĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-leys**), a wheel for transmitting power by means of a cord or belt. [F. *poulie.*]

**Pullman-car,** *n.* a railway sleeping-car or sitting-room car. [< the name of the inventor, an American.]

**pul'-mon-a-ry** (*-rĭ*), or **pul-mon'-ic,** *adj.* relating to, or affecting, the lungs. **pul-mon'-ic,** *n.* a medicine for lung disease; a person suffering from lung disease. [L. *pulmo,* a lung.]

**pulp,** *n.* a soft moist substance of vegetable or animal matter; material for paper-making: *v.* (**pulped, pulp'-ing**), to make into —. **pul'-per,** or **pulp'-i-fi-er** (*-ĭ-fī-*), *n.* a machine that makes substances into —. **pul'-pi-ness** (*-pĭ-*), *n.* **pul'-pous** (*-pus*), or **pul'-py** (*-pĭ*), *adj.* in the state of —; soft. [F. < L. *pulpa,* fleshy matter, pulp.]

**pul'-pit** (*pŏŏl'-*), *n.* a raised platform for a preacher: *adj.* (of oratory) delivered from a —. **pul-pi-teer'** (*-pĭ-*), *n.* (*usu.* in a slighting sense) a preacher. **the pulpit,** (collectively) preachers, and their sermons. [F. < L. *pulpĭtum,* a scaffold, platform.]

**pul'-que** (*pŏŏl'-kā* or *-kĕ*), *n.* a kind of wine made in Mexico and Central America from the juice of the agave, a plant of the narcissus family. [Sp. Amer.]

**pul'-sate** (**-sa-ted, -sa-ting**), *v.* to throb. **pul-sa'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* the throbbing (of the heart, or of an artery); any similarly regular sound (as of an engine). **pul'-sa-tive** (*-să-tĭv*), or **pul'-sa-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* throbbing.

**pulse,** *n.* the throbbing of the heart, or of an artery (as at the wrist, etc.): *v.* (**pulsed, pul'-sing**), to throb. **to feel one's pulse,** (of a doctor) to ascertain a patient's condition by the flow of blood through an artery (of the wrist); to find out the drift of one's thoughts, purposes, etc. **pul-sim'-e-ter,** *n.* an apparatus for measuring the force of the pulse. **pul-som'-e-ter,** *n.* same as **pulsimeter;** a pump worked by the condensation of steam. [L. *pulso,* I beat.]

**pulse** (*pŭls*), *n.* beans, peas, etc. [L. *puls,* a porridge of flour.]

**pult,** *n.* a drive with a golf-club. [L. *pulto,* I knock.]

**pul'-ver-ize** (*-īz*), (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to make into powder or dust; to become powder; (humorously) to defeat completely (in an encounter, argument, etc.). **pul'-ver-i-za-ble** (*-ī-zā-bl*), *adj.* **pul-ver-i-za'-tion** (*-ī-zā'-shun*), *n.* **pul'-ver-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* composed of, or like, dust. **pul-ver'-u-lent,** *adj.* dusty; (*esp.* of fowls) rolling, or lying, in the dust. [F. < L. *pulvis, pulveris,* dust, powder.]

**pu'-ma,** *n.* a fierce quadruped of the cat kind, also called the cougar, the red tiger, and the American lion. [Peruvian *puma.*]

**pum'-ice** (*pum'-ĭs*, or *pū'-mĭs*), or **pumice-stone,** *n.* a hard, porous kind of lava: *v.* (**pum'-iced** [*-ist*], **pum'-i-cing** [*-ĭ-sing*]), to rub or polish with —. [L. *pūmex,* pumice.]

**pump,** *n.* a machine for raising fluids (*esp.* water), or for exhausting air from a vessel: *v.* (**pumped, pump'-ing**), to raise (water, etc.) by means of a pump; to rid (a ship) of water; to get information from (a person), by crafty questioning. **pump-box,** *n.* the casing containing the valve of a —. **pump-brake,** *n.* the handle of a —. **pump-room,** *n.* a room at a spa, or watering-place, where persons resort to drink the (mineral) water. [F. *pompe* < G. *Pumpe.*]

**pump,** *n.* a shoe with thin sole, and with low heel (worn when one is in evening dress). [? < **pomp.**]

**pump'-kin,** *n.* a plant and fruit of the gourd kind. [F. < L. < Gr. *pepōn,* ripe + *dim. term.* *-kin.*]

**pun,** *n.* a play on words of similar sound (as when one calls a crying child the *Prince of Wails*): *v.* (**punned, pun'-ning**), to make a —. **pun'-ster,** *n.* one who makes puns. [A.S. *punian,* to

pound : a pun is a word wrought (as it were, *pounded*) into a new sense.]

**punch** (*punsh*), *n.* a tool for making holes, or impressing dies ; (on a public conveyance) an apparatus for perforating tickets, to show how far a passenger is entitled to travel ; a blow (*esp.* with the clenched fist) : *v.* (**punched, punch'-ing**), to pierce with a —; to give a knock to. **punch'-er,** *n.* [O.F.<L. *punctĭo*, a puncturing.]

**punch** (*punsh*), *n.* a draught-horse with short legs and stout body ; a short and stout person. [<root of **paunch.**]

**Punch** (*punsh*), *n.* the chief character in a puppet-show (Punch and Judy) ; an illustrated and humorous weekly paper (founded in 1841). [<**punchinello.**]

**punch,** *n.* a drink composed of spirits and hot water, with addition of sugar, lemon, etc. ; *orig.* an Indian drink of five ingredients. **punch-bowl,** *n.* a bowl for making, or serving, punch. [Hind. *panch*, five.]

**pun'-cheon** (*-shun*), *n.* a cask ; a liquid measure (84 to 120 gallons) ; a tool for punching ; an upright timber. [F. *poinçon*, a bodkin, a cask (marked of a certain capacity).]

**punch-i-nel'-lo** (*punsh-ĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-loes**), a clown. [I. *pulcinello.*]

***punc-ta'-tim*** (*-tā'-*), [L.] point for point ; with strict accuracy.

**punc-til'-i-o** (*-ĭ-ō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-os**), a minute matter of behaviour ; ceremoniousness. **punc-til'-i-ous** (*-ĭ-us*), *adj.* very exact or particular (with respect to behaviour, etc.). [Sp. *puntillo*, a small point<L. *punctum*, a point.]

**punc'-tu-al,** *adj.* exact as to time. **punc-tu-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *punctum*, a point.]

**punc'-tu-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to mark with points or stops. **punc-tu-a'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *punctum*, a point.]

**punc'-ture,** *n.* a prick ; a small wound or hole : *v.* (**-tured, -tur-ing**), to prick with something sharp or pointed ; to make a small hole in. [L. *punctūra*< *pungo*, I prick.]

**pun'-dit,** *n.* a learned Brahmin ; (often used ironically) a man of deep learning. [Sa. *pandita*, learned.]

**pun'-gent** (*-jent*), *adj.* pricking ; sharp ; keen ; biting ; (of language) bitter. **pun'-gen-cy** (*-jen-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *pungo*, I prick.]

**pun'-ish** (**-ished, -ish-ing**), *v.* to inflict pain, or a penalty, on (an offender) ; to chastise. **pun'-ish-a-ble,** *adj.* liable to be punished. **pun'-ish-ment,** *n.* the act of punishing ; a penalty. **pu'-ni-tive** (*pū'-nĭ-tiv*), *adj.* relating to punishment. **pu'-ni-to-ry** (*-nĭ-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* punishing. [F.<L. *pūnĭo*, I punish.]

**pun'-kah** (*-kă*), or **pun'-ka,** *n.* (*esp.* in India) a large fan suspended from a ceiling, and worked with a cord to make a draught of air through a room. [Hind. *pankhā.*]

**pun'-net,** *n.* a small, shallow basket for fruit. [?<*pun*, a dialect form of **pound** (weight)+*dim. term.* **-*et.***]

**punt,** *n.* a flat-bottomed boat : *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to move (a boat) by pushing against the bottom of the water with a pole. [A.S.<L. *ponto.*]

**punt** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to play card-games (*esp.* as a professional gambler) ; to bet (on a horse) : *n.* a point in a card-game. **punt'-er,** *n.* a player in card-games ; a professional backer of horses ; a gambler in stocks and shares. [F.<I.<L. *punctum*, a point.]

**punt** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* (in football) to kick a ball after dropping it from the hands and before it touches the ground : *n.* a kick so given. **punt—about,** *n.* the kicking of a ball about (for football practice) ; a football so used. [?]

**pu'-ny** (*pū'-nĭ*), *adj.* small and feeble. **pu'-ni-ness** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* [F.<L. *post-nātus*, born after.]

**pu'-pa,** *n.* (*pl.* **-pæ**) (*-pē*), the stage of insect life intervening between the larva (or caterpillar) and the winged or perfect form. **pu'-pal,** *adj.* pertaining to a —. **pu-pa'-tion,** *n.* the formation of a —; the state of being a —; the time during which an insect is in the pupa-stage. [L. *pūpa*, a girl, a doll.]

**pu'-pil,** *n.* a learner ; (of the eye) the centre of the iris. **pu'-pil-age,** *n.* the state of being a pupil, or a young person in charge of a guardian. **pu'-pil-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to a —. **pupil—teacher,** *n.* one who is apprenticed to school-teaching. [F.<L. *pūpilla*, *dim.* of *pūpus*, a boy.]

**pup'-pet,** *n.* a small doll or image ; a person completely controlled by another. **puppet—show,** *n.* a play in which puppets (or marionettes) are moved by wires and strings. [O.F.<L. *pūpa*, a doll.]

**pup'-py** (*-pĭ*), *n.* a young dog; a conceited youth. **pup'-py-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* foolish conceit; affectation; the manners of a dandy. [F.<L. *pūpa*, a girl, a doll.]

**pur'-blind,** *adj.* nearly blind; dim-sighted; dull; unintelligent. [<**pure,** quite+**blind.**]

**pur'-chase** (*pĕr'-chās*), **(-chased, -chasing),** *v.* to buy; to obtain (by labour, sacrifice, etc.); to lift: *n.* the act of buying; the thing bought; a mechanical advantage (as gained by a lever, etc.). **pur'-chas-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be bought. **pur'-chas-er,** *n.* one who —. [F. *pour*, for+*chasser*, to chase.]

**pur'-dah** (*pĕr'-dă*), *n.* (in an Indian house) a curtain which screens the women of the family. [Hind.]

**pure,** *adj.* free from stain; clean; unmixed; unadulterated. **pure'-ly,** *adv.* in a pure manner; merely. **pu'-ri-fy** (*-rĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make pure; to become pure. **pu-ri-fi-ca'-tion** (*-kā'-*), *n.* the act of making pure. **pu'-ri-fi-ca-tive** (*-fĭ-kā-tĭv*), or **pu'-ri-fi-ca-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* cleansing. **pu'-ri-fi-ca-tor,** *n.* (in the R.C. Mass, or Anglican communion service) a napkin used to wipe the holy vessels. **pu'-ri-fi-er** (*-rĭ-fī-*), *n.* one who purifies. **pu'-ri-ty** (*-rĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being pure. [F.<L. *pūrus*, clean, pure.]

***purée*** (*pü-rā'*), [F.] *n.* a kind of soup (made of peas, beans, etc.).

**pur'-fle** (*pĕr'-fl*), **(-fled, -fling),** *v.* to ornament with a border: *n.* an embroidered border. [O.F.<L. *pro-*, before+*fīlum*, a thread.]

**purge** (*purj*), **(purged, pur'-ging),** *v.* to make clean or pure; to empty the bowels (as with a medicine). **pur-ga'-tion** (*-gā'-*), *n.* the act of purging. **pur'-ga-tive** (*-gă-tiv*), *adj.* cleansing: *n.* a medicine that cleanses. **pur'-ga-to-ry** (*-gă-tŏ-rĭ*), *n.* a region in which the souls of the dead are cleansed from sin; † an uncomfortable situation. [L. *purgo*, I purge<*pūrus*, pure.]

**Pu'-rim,** *n.* an annual festival of the Jews, instituted to commemorate their preservation from the evil designs of Haman; *see Esther* ix. [H. *purim*, lots.]

**pu'-rist,** *n.* one who is excessively or affectedly scrupulous in the choice of words. **pu'-rism** (*-rizm*), *n.* extreme nicety in the choice of words. **pu-ris'-tic(-al),** *adj.* relating to a purist. [L. *pūrus*, pure.]

**Pu'-ri-tan** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* (in the 17th century) a dissenter from the Church of England; a person professing strict purity; (ironically) a hypocrite: *adj.* **pu-ri-tan'-ic(-al),** *adj.* relating to the Puritans; (*esp.* excessively) scrupulous in religion and morals; strict. **pu'-ri-tan-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the Puritan doctrines, practice, or point of view. [L. *pūritas*, purity.]

**purl,** *n.* a ripple or softly murmuring eddy; spiced or sweetened beer: *v.* **(purled, purl'-ing),** to ripple; (as a stream) to murmur. [Imit.]

**purl,** *n.* (in knitting) a reverse stitch; an embroidered border: *v.* **(purled, purl'-ing),** to make a —. [<root of **purfle.**]

**pur'-lieu** (*-lū*), *n.* (*usu.* in *pl.*) a surrounding part; the boundaries of a place; neighbourhood. [O.F. *puralée*, a perambulation.]

**pur-loin'** (**-loined', -loin'-ing),** *v.* to steal; to pilfer. [O.F.<root of **prolong.**]

**pur'-ple** (*-pl*), *n.* a blend of blue and red; a robe of this colour; (because purple robes were anciently worn by emperors) imperial power: *adj.*: *v.* **(-pled, -pling),** to colour, or to clothe with, —. **the purple,** the rank of an emperor, or of a cardinal. **the purple East,** the Turkish Empire (*orig.* in allusion to the massacres of Armenian Christians in 1896). **purple patch,** (in literature) a passage of especial beauty, either of thought or wording. **born in the purple,** of royal or imperial birth. [L. *purpŭra*<Gr. *porphŭra*, a shell-fish from which a purple dye was obtained.]

**pur'-port,** *n.* meaning; design; purpose: *v.* **(-ed, -ing).** [O.F.<L. *pro-*+*porto*, I carry.]

**pur'-pose** (*-pus*), *n.* design; intention: *v.* **(-posed, -pos-ing),** to design; to intend. **pur'-pose-ful,** *adj.* with, or having, definite intention or object. **pur'-pose-less,** *adj.* without aim or object. **pur'-pose-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* with design or intention (not accidentally). **on —,** intentionally. **to the —,** bearing on the business in hand. [O.F.<L. *pro-*+F. *poser*, to place.]

**purr** (**purred, pur'-ring),** *v.* to murmur (like a cat, when pleased): *n.* [Imit.]

***pur sang*** (*pür sáṅ*), [F.] *lit.* pure blood; of noble birth.

**purse** (*purs*), *n.* a small money-bag for the pocket; a present of money; financial resources: *v.* (**pursed, purs'-ing**), to put into the purse; to wrinkle. **purs'-er,** *n.* an officer on board a ship, who has charge of provisions, payment of sailors, etc.; one who issues tickets to passengers. **purse-proud,** *adj* vainly proud of being rich. **purse-seine,** *n.* a fishing-net (with mouth which can be shut like a purse). **purse-strings,** *n. pl.* strings to tie a purse up; control of expenditure. **privy purse,** *see* **privy.** [O.F. <L. <Gr. *bursa*, a skin, hide.]

**pur-sue'** (*-sū'*), (**-sued', -su'-ing**), *v.* to follow in order to catch; to follow (a certain procedure). **pur-su'-ance** (*-ans*), *n.* the fulfilment (of a purpose). **pur-su'-ant,** *adj.* (with *to*) in accordance with. **pur-su'-er,** *n.* one who pursues; (in Scotch law) a plaintiff. **pur-suit'** (*-sūt'*), *n.* the act of pursuing; one's occupation. [F. <L. *persĕquor*, I follow, pursue.]

**pur'-sui-vant** (*-swĭ-*), *n.* a messenger of state; an attendant on heralds; a herald of lowest rank. [F. < root of **pursue.**]

**pur'-sy** (*-sĭ*), *adj.* fat and stout; short of breath. **pur'-si-ness,** *n.* [F. *pousser*, to push < root of **push.**]

**pur'-te-nance,** *n.* what *pertains* or belongs to anything. [Short for **appurtenance,** *q.v.*]

**pu'-ru-lent** (*pū'-rŭ-*), *adj.* of or containing **pus** (*q.v.*). **pu'-ru-lence,** or **-len-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the production of pus; pus. [L. *pūrŭlentus.*]

**pur-vey'** (*-vā'*), (**-veyed', -vey'-ing**), *v.* to provide (*esp.* food). **pur-vey'-ance,** *n.* the providing of food, or other necessaries. **pur-vey'-or,** *n.* one who provides victuals (or sometimes, other necessaries). [F. <L. *prōvĭdĕo*, I provide.]

**pur'-view** (*-vū*), *n.* scope; range; the main part of a statute, beginning "Be it enacted," etc. [<root of **purvey.**]

**pus,** *n.* matter produced (by bacilli) in a sore, abscess, etc. [L. *pūs.*]

**push** (*pŏŏsh*), (**pushed, push'-ing**), *v.* to thrust; to move or drive on by pressure; to advance (one's fortune, trade, etc.); to force a way: *n.* the act of pushing; energy; something to be pushed; a switch for closing a current (*elec.*). **push-button,** *n.* (*elec.*) a button, the pressing of which opens or closes a circuit. **push-car,** *n.* (on a railway) a light car conveying the tools and materials of men at work on the line. **push-car,** or **-cart,** *n.* a kind of perambulator. **push'-ful,** or **push'-ing,** *adj.* enterprising; forward. **to be pushed,** to be embarrassed (by want of time, money, etc.). **to come to the —,** to arrive at the critical moment. **to — on,** to hasten (a work); to advance (*esp.* in spite of opposition, difficulties, etc.). **to — one's way in the world,** to get on; to make progress (in one's business, or career). [F. *pousser* < L. *pulso*, I beat.]

**pu-sil-lan'-i-mous** (*-ĭ-mus*), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited. **pu-sil-lan-im'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *pŭsillus*, very small + *anĭmus*, mind, courage.]

**pus'-tule,** *n.* a pimple on the skin containing *pus*; (on plants) a slight raising of surface. **pus'-tu-lar,** or **-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* relating to a —. **pus'-tu-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to form pustules: *adj.* covered with pustules. [F. <L. *pustŭla*, a blister.]

**put** (**put, put'-ting**), *v.* to place; to set (to some business); to ask (a question); to express; to bring into a certain condition (as *to shame, to death*, etc.); (in Scotch athletic sports) to cast (a stone, or shot); (in mining) to propel (a truck of coal, *orig.* by pushing behind, but now by means of a pony or engine). **put'-ter,** *n.* one who puts; one engaged in the transport of coal in a mine. **to — about,** to reverse a ship's course; to turn round (a horse, or company of troops); to trouble; to annoy; to circulate (a statement). **to — back,** to reverse a ship's course; to restore (something to its place); to reduce (to lower rank); to delay; to set (the hands of a clock) to an earlier position. **to — by,** to save money. **to — down,** to suppress. **to — in,** to insert; to harness (a horse); to enter (a port); to intervene with (a remark); to perform (a certain amount of work). **to — in for,** to apply for (a vacancy, etc.). **to — it on,** to overcharge; to pretend. **to — it to,** to offer a statement for a person's consideration. **to — off,** to postpone; to start (on a voyage); to send off (a boat); to baffle. **to — on,** to assume; to pretend; to attribute (blame); to develop (flesh); to increase

(a price). **to — out,** to annoy; (in cricket) to cause a batsman to be out of play; to upset, or confuse; to go out to sea; to invest (money); to give (work) to be done off the business premises; to dislocate (a bone). **to — this and that** (or **two and two**) **together,** to consider facts together, drawing a conclusion from them. **to — through,** to finish off (a business); (in a telephone-office) to put one person in communication with another. **to — up,** to erect (a monument, etc.); to raise (a price); to offer (oneself) for election; to provide lodging for (a man, or horse); to take lodging (at an inn); to pack up (in a bag, parcels, etc.); (in cricket) to score (runs). **to — up to,** to inform about; to make aware of; to urge (to some action). **to — up with,** to bear with; to endure. **to — upon,** to impose unfair tasks upon; to take unfair advantage of one's good nature, etc. [A.S. *potian*, to push.]

**pu'-ta-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* generally supposed. [F.<L. *pŭto*, I think, suppose.]

**pu'-tre-fy** (*-fī*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* (of animal and vegetable bodies) to decay. **pu-tre-fac'-tion,** *n.* the process or state of putrefying; that which is putrefied. **pu-tre-fac'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* relating to putrefaction. [F.<L. *pŭtrĕfăcĭo*, I make rotten.]

**pu-tres'-cent** (*-tres'-ent*), *adj.* growing rotten. **pu-tres'-cence** (*-tres'-ens*), *n.* a state of decay. [L. *pŭtrescens*, rotting.]

**pu'-trid,** *adj.* decayed; rotten and foul-smelling; (of a smell, etc.) caused by putrefaction. **pu-trid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —. **putrid fever,** typhus. [F.<L. *pŭtrĭdus.*]

**putt** (*pŭt*), (**put'-ted, put'-ting**), *v.* (in golf) to strike the ball, when near the hole: *n.* the stroke so made. **put'-ter,** *n.* (in Scotch athletics) one who casts (a stone or shot) forwards and upwards; (in golf) a club with wooden or iron head, used in playing the ball near the hole. **putting-green,** or **-ground,** *n.* the part of a golf-ground round about each **putting-hole,** *i.e.*, the hole into which the ball is to be played. **putting-stone,** *n.* (in Scotch athletics) a heavy stone for casting. [A variant of **put.**]

**put'-tee** (*pŭt'-tī*), or **-ti,** or **-tie,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tees** or **-ties**), a bandage (of serge, flannel, etc.) wound tightly round the leg from ankle to knee, and worn by soldiers or sportsmen. [Hind. *pattī*, a bandage.]

**put'-ty** (*pŭt'-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), a powder of oxide of tin used in polishing glass, etc.; a cement used in glazing windows; a very soft kind of golf-ball: *v.* (**put'-tied, put'-ty-ing**), to cement with —. [F. *potée*, powdered tin, putty.]

**puz'-zle,** *n.* something difficult to understand or explain; a riddle; a toy to test one's ingenuity: *v.* (**-zled, -zling**), to perplex; to bewilder; (with *out*) to find out (the meaning of something, etc.). **puz'-zle-head,** *n.* an unintelligent person; one whose ideas are mixed up. **puzzle-headed,** *adj.* confused in ideas; stupid. **puz'-zle-ment,** *n.* bewilderment; perplexity. **puz'-zler,** *n.* **puz'-zling,** *adj.* perplexing; bewildering. [<root of **oppose.**]

**P.W.D.,** Public Works Department.

**py-æ'-mi-a** (*pī-ē'-mĭ-ă*) (less correctly, **py-e'-**), *n.* blood-poisoning. [Gr. *puŏn*, pus+*aima*, blood.]

**pyg'-my** (*pĭg'-mĭ*) (not **pig'-**), *n.* (*pl.* **-mies**), a very small person; a dwarf; (with capital **P**) one of a very small race in Equatorial Africa: *adj.* very small. **pyg-me'-an,** *adj.* dwarfish. [F.<L.<Gr. *pūgmē*, a measure of length (the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, or about 13½ inches).]

**py-ja'-mas** (*pĭ-jä'-măz* or *pī-*), *n. pl.* a man's loosely-fitting jacket and drawers, worn in bed. [Hind. *pāejāmah*, drawers.]

**py'-lon,** *n.* a gateway of an Egyptian temple (*usu.* two truncated pyramids, with gate between); an erection on an aerodrome (*q.v.*), or ground for flying-machines, indicating the course to be taken by competitors, or the turning-point in a course. [Gr. *pulōn*, a gateway.]

**pyr'-a-mid** (*pĭr'-ă-*), *n.* a solid figure with a right-lined plane (triangle, square, etc.) for base, and with triangular sides which meet in a point at the top; (in Egypt) a structure, *usu.* of square base and with sides sloping to a point, anciently used as a royal tomb. **pyramids,** *n. pl.* a billiard-game, in which 15 red balls are placed triangularly on the table, the object being to play the greatest number of these into the "pockets." **py-ram'-i-dal** (*pĭ-ram'-ĭ-*), or **pyr-a-mid'-ic(-al),** *adj.* of

the shape of a pyramid. [Gr. *pūrămis*, probably of Egyptian origin.]

**pyre** (*pīr*), *n.* a heap of wood or other inflammable material, set on fire to burn a dead body laid on it. [L. < Gr. *pura* < *pūr*, fire.]

**py-ret'-ic** (*pī-*), *adj.* relating to fever: *n.* a remedy for fever. **py-rex'-i-a** (*pī-reks'-ĭ-ă*), or **pyr'-ex-y** (*pĭr'-eks-ĭ*), *n.* fever. [Gr. *pūr*, fire.]

**py-ri'-tes** (*pī-rī'-tēz*), *n.* a mineral containing sulphur, *esp.* a sulphide of iron (**iron** —), or of copper and iron (**copper** —); a compound of sulphur and cobalt, nickel, etc. **py-rit'-ic(-al)**, *adj.* **pyr-i-tif'-er-ous** (*pĭr-ĭ-*), *adj.* containing —. [L. < Gr. *pūr*, fire.]

**py-rom'-e-ter** (*pī-* or *pĭ-*), *n.* an instrument for measuring temperatures higher than those which can be indicated by the ordinary thermometer. [Gr. *pūr*, fire + *mĕtron*, measure.]

**py-ro-tech'-nics** (*pī-* or *pĭ-rō-tek'-*), *n.pl.* the art of making fireworks. **py-ro-tech'-nic**, *adj.* of, or relating to, fireworks. **py-ro-tech'-nist**, *n.* a maker of fireworks. [Gr. *pūr*, fire + *technē*, art.]

**pyr'-rhic** (*pĭr'-ik*), *n.* an ancient Greek warlike dance: *adj.* [< Gr. *Purrichos*, the name of the inventor.]

**Pyr'-rhic** (*pĭr'-ik*), *adj.* relating to Pyrrhus (B.C. 318—272), King of Epīrus (north-west of ancient Greece). **a — victory**, a victory in which the victor loses as much as, or more than, he gains, like that gained by Pyrrhus over the Romans (B.C. 279) at Asculum (Central Italy), where the number slain was equal on both sides.

**Py-tha-go-re'-an** (*pī-thă-* or *pĭth-ă-*), *adj.* relating to *Pythagoras* (*pĭth-ag'-* or *pī-thag'-*), a famous Greek philosopher (6th century B.C.), who taught, among other doctrines, that of the transmigration of souls: *n.* a disciple of Pythagoras.

**Pyth'-i-an** (*pĭth'-ĭ-*), *adj.* pertaining to the pythia, or priestess of Apollo, at Delphi (in ancient Greece). **Pythian games**, one of the four national festivals of the ancient Greeks, held every four years near Delphi, in honour of Apollo. [Gr. *Puthios*, of Delphi.]

**py'-thon** (*pī'-*), *n.* a large kind of serpent. [L. < Gr. *pūthōn*.]

**py'-thon-ess** (*pī'-* or *pĭth'-*), *n.* (at Delphi, in ancient Greece) the priestess of Apollo; a woman supposed to be inspired; a kind of witch. [Gr. *Puthōn*, an older name for Delphi.]

**pyx** (*pix*), *n.* (in the R.C. Church) the box in which the host (the consecrated bread) is kept, or in which it is carried to sick persons; the chest at the British Mint, in which sample standard coins are kept. **the Trial of the Pyx** (not **Pix**), the trial or *assay* (as to weight and genuineness) of British gold and silver coins before they are issued from the Mint. [L. < Gr. *puxis*, a box < *puxos*, the box-tree or box-wood.]

## Q

**Q**, the seventeenth letter of the alphabet: it is always followed by "u."

**Q.C.**, Queen's Counsel. *See* **counsel.**

**Q.E.D.**, *quod e'-rat dem-on-stran'-dum*, [L.] = which was to be demonstrated (as in a theorem of Euclid).

**Q.E.F.**, *quod e'-rat fa-ci-en'-dum*, [L.] = which was to be done.

**qr.**, quarter.

**qt.**, quart.

**qu.**, query. [so); in the character of.

***quâ*** (*kwâ*), [L.] by which; as (so and

**quack** (*kwăk*), (**quacked, quack'-ing**), *v.* to cry like a duck: *n.* the cry of a duck; a pretender (*esp.* to medical skill). **quack'-er-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* the practice or pretensions of a quack. [Imit.]

**quad** (*kwod*), *n.* short for **quadrangle.**

**quad-ra-ges'-i-ma** (*-jĕs'-ĭ-*), *n.* the forty days of Lent. **Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent. [L. *quadraginta*, forty.]

**quad'-ran-gle** (*kwod'-*), *n.* a square courtyard, *esp.* one surrounded with buildings (as at a college). **quad-ran'-gu-lar**, *adj.* [L. *quatŭor*, four + **angle.**]

**quad'-rant** (*kwod'-*), *n.* the fourth part of a circle, *i.e.*, an arc of 90°; an instrument for making angular measurements, *esp.* for measuring the altitude of the sun. [L. *quadrans*, the fourth part.]

**quad-rat'-ic** (*kwod-*), *adj.* relating to a square; (in algebra) containing the 2nd power (square) of a number, as a **quadratic equation.** **quad'-ra-ture** (*kwod'-ră-*), *n.* the act of squaring; the reduction of a figure to a square (of the same size). [L. *quadrātus*, squared.]

**quad-ri-lat'-er-al** (*kwod-*), *adj.* having

four sides: *n.* a plane figure having four sides. [F.<L. *quatŭor*, four.]

**qua-drille'** (*kwa-dril'*, or *ka-*), *n.* a game played by four persons with 40 cards; a dance for four couples; the music for such a dance. [F.<L. *quatŭor*, four.]

***quadrillé*** (*kad-rē-yā'*), *adj.* marked off into squares, as lace, fabrics, writing-paper, etc. [F.<L. *quadrātus*, squared.]

**quad-roon'**, *n.* the child of a mulatto and a white person. [Sp.<L. *quatŭor*, four —a quadroon is supposed to have one-fourth negro blood and three-fourths white.]

**quad-ru'-ma-na** (*-roo'-mă-nă*), *n. pl.* an order of four-handed animals, as monkeys, etc. **quad-ru'-ma-nous** (*-nus*), *adj.* [L. *quatŭor*, four+*mānus*, hand.]

**quad'-ru-ped**, *n.* a four-footed animal. [L. *quatŭor*, four+*pēs, pĕdis*, foot.]

**quad-ru-ped'-ant-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* foolishly excessive fondness, care, and anxiety for pet dogs, cats, etc., often to the disregard of the claims of human beings. [**quadruped**+**pedant.**]

**quad'-ru-ple** (*-pl*), *n.* four times a number or quantity: *v.* (**-pled, -pling**), to make four times as many or great. [L. *quadrŭplus*<*quatŭor*, four.]

**quad'-ru-plex**, *adj.* fourfold. **quadruplex telegraph,** an instrument by means of which four messages may be sent along one wire at the same time, two in each direction. [L. *quatŭor*, four+*plĭco*, I fold.]

***quæs'-ti-o*** (*-tĭ-*) ***vex-a'-ta,*** [L.] a vexed question, *i.e.*, one difficult to settle; a subject under dispute.

**quæs'-tor,** or **ques'-tor** (*kwĕs'-*), *n.* a Roman magistrate who managed the money affairs of the state; a magistrate; a treasurer. [L.]

**quaff** (*kwaf*), (**quaffed, quaff'-ing**), *v.* to drink in large draughts. [Ga. *cuach*, a cup.]

**quag'-ga** (*kwăg'-*), *n.* the striped, wild horse of S. Africa, resembling the zebra. [Native name<its cry.]

**quag'-mire** (*kwăg'-*), *n.* wet, soft, boggy ground. **quag'-gy** (*-gĭ*), *adj.* spongy; boggy. [<root of **quake**+**mire.**]

**quail** (*kwāl*), (**quailed, quail'-ing**), *v.* to tremble or quake with fear; to lose heart or spirit. [A.S. *cwelan*, to die.]

**quail** (*kwāl*), *n.* a small, migratory bird of the partridge kind. [F.<the noise the bird makes, *cf.* **quack.**]

**quaint** (*kwānt*), *adj.* odd; fanciful; neat; curious; (*orig.*) famous, remarkable. [F.<L. *cognĭtus*, known.]

**quake** (**quaked, qua'-king**), *v.* to tremble (with fear, cold, etc.): *n.* a shaking or shudder; a trembling. [A.S. *cwacian*, to quake, tremble.]

**Qua'-ker,** *n.* (*f.* **-ker-ess**), one of the religious sect called the **Quakers,** or the **Society of Friends,** founded by George Fox (1624—1690). **Qua'-ker-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the system or principles of the Quakers. [A nickname conferred on them by Judge Bennet, at Derby (in 1650), because Fox, when brought before him, bade all present to *quake* at the word of the Lord.]

**qual'-i-fy** (*kwŏl'-*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to make fit or suitable for anything; to give the necessary quality to; to restrict; to modify. **qual-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-ĭ-fĭ-kā'-shun*), *n.* fitting quality; suitableness; restriction; modification. **qual'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* kind; character; properties; rank. **qual'-i-ta-tive** (*-ĭ-tā-tĭv*), *adj.* relating to quality (as distinct from quantity). † **the quality,** persons of high rank. [F.<L. *quālis*, of what kind+*făcĭo*, I make.]

**qualm** (*kwâm*, or *kwäm*), *n.* a fit of sickness; a scruple (of conscience). **qualm'-ish,** *adj.* sickly; uneasy (*esp.* in mind). [A.S. *cwealm*, killing, death.]

**quan'-da-ry** (*kwon'-dă-rĭ*, or *kwon-dā'-*), *n.* a difficult or perplexing state or position; a dilemma. [?]

***quantité négligeable*** (*kañ-tē-tā' neg-lĭ-jahbl'*), [F.] negligible quantity; something which need not be taken into account.

**quan'-ti-ty** (*-tĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a large amount; amount; size; extent; a portion or piece. **quan'-ti-ta-tive** (*-tĭ-tā-tĭv*), *adj.* relating to (or estimated by) quantity, not quality. [F.<L. *quantĭtas*<*quantus*, how much.]

***quan'-tum,*** *n.* [L.] an amount or quantity (of anything). ***quan'-tum suff.,*** or ***q.s.*** =*quan'-tum suf-fic'-it* (*-fĭs'-*), as much as is sufficient or necessary.

**quar'-an-tine** (*kwor'-an-teen*, not *-tĭn*, nor *-tīn*), *n.* the time (*usu.* 40 days) during which a ship suspected of being infected with contagious disease is shut off from all intercourse with the shore; the isolation of any person having an infectious disease. [F.<L. *quadrāgintă*, forty.]

**quar'-rel** (*kwor'-*), *n.* a contest of words; an angry dispute; a breach of friendship; a falling-out; a ground, or reason, of objection: *v.* (**-relled, -rel-ling**), to carry on such a contest or dispute (with another); to find fault with. **quar'-rel-some,** *adj.* **quar'-rel-ler,** *n.* [F. <L. *quĕrēla*, a complaint.]

**quar'-ry** (*kwor'-rĭ*), *n.* a place where stones are dug, cut, or blasted out: *v.* (**-ried, -ry-ing**), to dig (stones) out of a quarry. **quar'-ry-man,** or **quar'-ri-er,** *n.* [O.F. <L. *quadro*, I square <*quadrus*, square. A quarry is, etymologically, a place where stones are *squared*, *i.e.*, trimmed into shape.]

**quar'-ry** (*kwor'-rĭ*), *n.* animals and game hunted and slaughtered; a heap of dead game; any object of eager pursuit. [O.F. <L. *cor*, the heart.]

**quart** (*kwärt*), *n.* two pints; the fourth part of a gallon. [L. *quartus*, fourth.]

**quar'-tan** (*kwär'-*), *adj.* (of an intermittent fever or ague) occurring every fourth day: *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth.]

**quar'-ter** (*kwär'-*), *n.* a fourth part; 28 lbs. (¼ of a cwt.); (of corn, etc.) eight bushels; three months (¼ of a year); a U.S.A. silver coin = ¼ dollar, 25 cents, or 1*s.* 0½*d.*; position; district; mercy (shown to an antagonist); in *pl.* a place of lodging (as for soldiers): *v.* (**-tered, -ter-ing**), to divide into four quarters; to provide with **quarters** (or lodgings and food) in hotel or inn; (in heraldry) to put a device into one of the four quarters (compartments) of a shield. **quar'-ter-ly,** *adv.* once a quarter (of year). **quarter–back,** *n.* (formerly, in Rugby football) the players immediately behind the "forwards." **three–quarter–back,** *n.* (in Rugby football) the players between the half-backs and the full back. **quarter bound,** (of a book) having leather (or cloth) on the back only. **quarter–days,** *n.* Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas-day, and Christmas-day, the four days in the year on which rents are due. **quarter–deck,** *n.* (of a ship) the upper deck (abaft the main-mast). **quartered–oak,** *n.* an oak trunk sawn into quarters, and then cut into planks: this shows the grain of the wood. **quarter–master,** *n.* an officer who looks after the quarters of soldiers and supplies: he is assisted by the **quartermaster–sergeant**; (on ship) the officer who attends to the helm, signals, etc. **quartermaster–general,** *n.* (in the Army) an officer of high rank, who attends to all matters connected with marches, embarking, quarters, clothing, food, and stores **quarter–plate,** *n.* (in photography) a plate measuring 3¼-in. by 4¼-in. **quarter–staff,** *n.* a long staff, used as a weapon, and grasped at a quarter of its length from the end and at the middle. **quartern–loaf,** *n.* a four-pound loaf; (originally) one made with a quarter of a stone of flour. [O.F. <L. *quartus*, fourth.]

**quar-tet'** (or **-tette'**), *n.* a piece of music for four voices or instruments. [I. <L. *quartus*, fourth.]

**quar'-to** (*kwär'-tō*) [abbreviated **4to,** no full stop], *adj.* with the sheet (paper) folded into four leaves: *n.* (*pl.* **-tos**), a book formed of such sheets and leaves. [L. *quartus*, fourth.] [*Kwarz.*]

**quartz** (*kwärtz*), *n.* rock-crystal. [G.

**quash** (*kwosh*), (**quashed, quash'-ing**), *v.* to crush; to subdue; to annul. [O.F. <L. *quasso*, I shake violently.]

***qua'-si*** (*kwā'-sī*, or *-sĭ*), [L.] used as a prefix signifying, as if; seeming; apparent; unreal to some degree; as in **quasi–public,** etc.

**quas'-si-a** (*kwash'-ĭ-ă*), *n.* a South-American tropical tree, the bitter leaves and bark of which are used as a tonic, and in fevers. [<*Quassy*, the name of a negro who discovered its virtues, about 1730.]

**qua-ter'-na-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* of, or by, four. **qua-ter'-ni-on** (*-nĭ'-*), *n.* a group of four soldiers. [L. *quatŭor*, four.]

**quat'-rain** (*kwot'-rān*), *n.* a stanza of four lines of verse, rhyming alternately. [F. <L. *quatŭor*, four.]

**qua'-tre-foil** (*kă'-tĕr-*), *n.* (*arch.*) an ornamental carving, etc., resembling four leaves connected with a common centre. [F. <L. *quatŭor*, four + *fŏlium*, a leaf.]

**qua'-ver** (*kwā'-vĕr*), (**-vered; -ver-ing**), *v.* to shake (*esp.* of the voice, either in speaking or singing): *n.* a short note in music. [Imit. *Cf.* **quiver.**]

**quay** (*kē*), *n.* a landing-place; a wharf for loading and unloading ships. **quay'-age,** *n.* payment for the use of a quay. [F. *quai*; of C. origin.]

**Que.,** (the Province of) Quebec (Canada).

**quea'-sy** (*kwē'-zĭ*), *adj.* inclined to sickness or vomiting; having pain or weakness in the stomach. **quea'-si-ness** (*-zĭ-*), *n.* [Scand.]

**queen**, *n.* a female sovereign; the wife of a king; the chief or best of her kind; the bee who is the head of the hive; the chief piece in chess. **queen'-ly**, *adj.* of, or like, a queen; dignified and graceful. **queen–consort**, *n.* the wife of a reigning king. **queen–dowager**, *n.* the widow of a deceased king. **queen–mother**, *n.* the mother of a reigning sovereign. **queen-regent**, *n.* one who rules on behalf of some one else. **queen–regnant**, *n.* a queen who reigns in her own right. **Queen Anne's Bounty**, a fund (commenced in 1703) for increasing the incomes of the poorer clergy of the Church of England. **Queen's Counsel**, *see* **counsel.** **Queen of Heaven**, a title given by the R.C. Church to the Virgin Mary. [A.S. *cwēn*, a wife, woman.]

**Queensld.**, Queensland (Australia).

**queer** (*kwēr*), *adj.* odd; singular; quaint; open to suspicion; feeling approaching sickness. **queer'-ness**, *n.* † **to queer the pitch**, to damage or spoil a person's chances. † **in queer street**, in difficulties, or in straitened circumstances. [Low G. *queer*, oblique, across.]

**quell** (*kwel*), (**quelled, quell'-ing**), *v.* to crush; to suppress (riot, disturbance, etc.); to allay: *n.* [A.S. *cwellan*, to kill.]

**quench** (*kwench*), (**quenched, quench'-ing**), *v.* to put out (fire, thirst, etc.); to allay; to place in water. **quench'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* **quench'-less**, *adj.* unable to be quenched. [A.S. *cwencan*, to extinguish.]

***que-nelle'*** (*kĕ-nel'*), [F.] *n.* (in cookery) a forcemeat ball of veal, chicken, etc., usually served as an entrée.

**quern** (*kwĕrn*), *n.* a handmill (of stone) for grinding corn. [A.S. *cweorn.*]

**quer'-u-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* given to complaining or murmuring; discontented; quarrelsome. **quer'-u-lous-ness**, *n.* [L. *quĕror*, I complain.]

**que'-ry** (*kwē'-rĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), a question; an enquiry: *v.* (**-ried, -ry-ing**), to question; to doubt. **que'-rist**, *n.* one who puts or makes a —. [L. *quæro*, I seek, ask.]

**quest** (*kwest*), *n.* a search; a pursuit; an enquiry; a searching party. **coroner's quest**, a coroner's inquest (on a dead body). [F. < L. *quæro*, I seek, search.]

**ques'-tion** (*kwes'-tyun*), *n.* that which is asked; an enquiry; a subject (of enquiry or discussion): *v.* (**-tioned, -tion-ing**), to put a question to; to enquire of; to express doubt. **ques'-tion-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* doubtful; suspicious. **ques'-tion-er**, *n.* **the previous question**, and **to move the previous question**, *see* **previous.** **a starred question**, (in Parliament) one asked by a member, and marked by a star on the question paper, to show that an oral answer is desired: otherwise the answer is printed. **begging the question**, taking for granted what has to be proved. **out of the —**, not worth considering; not to be thought of. **to call in —**, to express doubt about; to challenge the correctness of (something). [F. < L. *quæstĭo* < *quæro*, I seek.]

**queue** (*kū*), *n.* a line of people waiting to gain admission to a place (as a theatre, etc.); the tail-piece of a violin; a pigtail (hair). [F. *queue* < L. *cauda*, a tail.]

**quib'-ble** (*-bl*), *n.* a shuffling use of words; an evasion; a trifling distinction: *v.* (**-bled, -bling**), to evade giving a proper answer to a question; to argue over trifling points. **quib'-bler**, *n.* [< root of **quip.**]

**quick**, *adj.* living; nimble; active; speedy; lively; prompt: *n.* the living and feeling part of the body. **quick'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to make quick or alive; to revive; to hasten. **quick'-ness**, *n.* **quick'-lime**, *n.* lime recently burnt, and unslaked. **quick'-sand**, *n.* a movable sandbank in sea, lake, or river, and thus dangerous to boats and ships; sand saturated with water, and dangerous; anything treacherous. **quick'-set**, *adj.* (a hedge) closely planted and growing (*esp.* of hawthorn). **quick–sighted**, *adj.* having quick or acute sight (*esp.* of distant objects). **quick'-sil-ver**, *n.* mercury. **quick'-step**, *n.* a march in quick time; the music for such a march. **quick–firing gun**, a general name for any breech-loading rifled cannon that can be fired rapidly. [A.S. *cwic*, living, alive.]

**quid** (*kwid*), *n.* a piece of tobacco chewed and kept in the mouth. [< **cud.**]

† **quid**, *n.* £1. [?]

**quid'-di-ty** (*-dĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), the

essence or quality (of any thing); a quibble. [F.<L. *quid*, what.]

**quid'-nunc,** *n.* one who is continually looking out for, and professing to know, the latest news. [L.=what now?]

***quid pro quo,*** [L.] an equivalent; something given (or done) in return for something else.

**qui-es'-cent** (*kwī-es'-ĕnt*), *adj.* at rest; quiet; calm. **qui-es'-cence** (*-sĕns*), *n.* [L. *quĭescens*<*quĭesco*, I rest.]

**qui'-et,** *adj.* at rest; still; calm; free from noise; peaceable; gentle; inoffensive; free from gaudiness: *n.* stillness; peace: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to make quiet; to bring to rest; to lull. **qui'-et-ly,** *adv.* **qui'-et-ness, qui'-et-ude,** *ns.* state of being quiet. **qui'-et-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* peace of mind; the doctrine that religion consists largely in tranquil meditation on God and holy things. **qui'-et-ist,** *n.* one who professes this doctrine. **qui-e'-tus** (*kwī-ē'-*), *n.* a final setting or being at rest; death. **on the quiet,** privately; secretly. [L. *quĭētus*, quiet.]

**quill** (*kwil*), *n.* a feather (of goose, etc.) used as a pen **(quill-pen);** the prickle of a porcupine. **quill-driver,** *n.* a writer (*esp.* by profession); a clerk. [?]

**quilt** (*kwilt*), *n.* the top cover of a bed; a coverlet: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to make into a quilt, by stitching [often ornamentally] two pieces of cloth together, with a soft substance, often cotton, between. **quilt'-ed,** *adj.* padded. **quilt'-ing,** *n.* the making of, or material for, a quilt. [O.F.<L. *culcĭta*, a mattress, cushion.]

**quince** (*kwins*), *n.* the fruit of a large shrub (of the rose family) of a yellow colour, much used in making preserves, wine, etc. [F.<L.<Gr. *kudōniŏn*, a Cydonian (apple). *Cydonia* is the name of a city in Crete.]

**quin-ine'** (*-ēn'*, or *-īn'*), *n.* a bitter drug (used to lessen fever, and as a tonic) obtained from the bark of the cinchona tree. [F.<Peruvian *kina*, bark.]

**quin-qua-ges'-i-ma** (*kwin-kwă-jĕs'-ĭ-mă*), *adj.* fiftieth; the Sunday before Ash Wednesday, being the fiftieth day before Easter. [L.=fiftieth.]

**quin-quen'-ni-al** (*kwin-kwen'-nĭ-*), *adj.* happening once in five years; lasting five years. [L. *quinque*, five+*annus*, a year.]

**quin'-sy** (*kwin'-zĭ*), *n.* a kind of sore throat, with inflammation and swelling; tonsillitis. [F.<L.<Gr. *kunankē*, a dog's collar (pressing the throat).]

**quin'-tain** (*kwin'-tān*), *n.* a game, in which a figure that turns on the top of a post is tilted at by men on horseback. [F.<L. *quintāna*, the place of recreation in a Roman camp.]

**quin'-tal** (*kwin'-*), *n.* a weight of a hundred pounds. The French quintal = 100 kilograms = 220 lbs. avoirdupois. [F.<L. *centum*, a hundred.]

**quin-tess'-ence** (*kwin-tes'-ĕns*), *n.* the purest or most essential part of anything. [F.<L. *quinta essentĭa*, fifth essence.]

**quin-tet'** (*kwin-*) (less usual **-tette'**), *n.* (in *mus.*) a composition for five voices or instruments. [F.<L. *quinque*, five.]

**quip** (*kwip*), *n.* a smart, sarcastic joke, or jibe, or retort; a sharp or cutting jest: *v.* **(quipped, quip'-ping),** to utter such jokes or jibes; to use sarcasm. [L. *quippe*, forsooth.]

**quire** (*kwīr*), *n.* a form of **choir,** *q.v.*

**quire** (*kwīr*), *n.* 24 sheets (of paper), the 20th part of a ream. [O.F.<L. *quatŭor*, four.]

**Qui-ri'-nal** (*kwĭ-rī'-*, or *kwĭ-rē'-*), *n.* the general name for the government of modern Italy, or for the Court of the King of Italy, or for the influence of the Italian Court; the name of the palace of the King of Italy, built on the Quirinal Hill in Rome. [L. *Quĭrīnus*, a name of Romulus, founder of Rome.]

**quirk** (*kwĕrk*), *n.* a quick, sharp turn; (in language) a quibble; a shuffle; (in building) an acute angle or recess. [L. *cūra*, care.]

***quis sep-a-ra'-bit?*** [L.] who shall separate (us)?

**quit (-ted, -ting),** *v.* to pay; to requite; to release (from debt, obligation, etc.); to leave; to set free; to act. **quit'-tance,** *n.* discharge; release (from debt or obligation); a receipt; a payment; a recompense. **quit-rent,** *n.* a rent by which tenants are discharged from other obligations (*esp.* to the lord of the manor). **quit'-ter,** *n.* **to be quits,** to be even with. **to play double or quits,** (in gambling) to stake a sum equal to one's previous gains (or losses) so that these either become doubled or are reduced to nothing; to risk one's all in getting out of a difficult position. [F.<L. *quĭētus*, quiet.]

**quite** (*kwīt*), *adv.* entirely; completely; altogether. [<root of **quiet.**]

**quiv'-er** (*kwiv'-*), *n.* a case for holding arrows. [O.F. *quivre*, of Old High German origin. *Cf.* A.S. *cocer*, a quiver.]

**quiv'-er** (*kwiv'-*), (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* to shake (with trembling); to shiver: *n.* [A.S., as seen in the *adv.* *cweferlīce*, eagerly, zealously.]

***qui va là?*** (*kē vâ lâ*), [F.] who goes there?

***qui vive?*** (*kē vēv*), [F.] (*lit.*) who lives? =who goes there? a challenge from a sentinel on watch to anyone approaching. **to be on the —**, to be on the watch or the alert (against surprise).

***qui vivra verra*** (*kē vē'-vrâ vĕr'-râ*), [F.] who lives (longest) will see (most).

**quix-ot'-ic** (*kwiks-*), *adj.* like **Don Quixote** (a famous eccentric hero of a Spanish romance by Cervantes [1547—1616]); extravagant (in speech and action); romantic; aiming at the impossible. **quix'-o-try** (*-ŏ-trĭ*), quixotic conduct, or character.

**quiz** (*kwiz*), *n.* a riddle or puzzle; an enigma; one who puzzles: *v.* (**quizzed, quiz'-zing**), to puzzle; to mock or make fun of; to jeer at. **quiz'-zi-cal** (*-zĭ-*), *adj.* given to quizzing. [?]

**quoin** (*koin*), *n.* another spelling of **coign**, *q.v.*

**quoit** (*koit*), *n.* a heavy, flat, metal ring for throwing at a fixed point on the ground; (in *pl.*) the game played with such rings. [?]

**quon'-dam**, *adj.* former; sometime. [L. *quondam*, once.]

**quo'-rum** (*kwō'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-rums**), a sufficient number of the members of a body to transact business. [L. *quōrum*, of whom.]

**quo'-ta** (*kwō'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-tas**), a part; a share; a portion allotted to each. [I. <L. *quŏta* (*pars*), what part or share?]

**quote** (**quo'-ted, quo'-ting**), *v.* to give the words of another; to mention as an authority; to name (a price). **quo-ta'-tion**, *n.* the act of quoting; that which is quoted; a suggested price or terms. [F.<L. *quŏtus*, how many?]

**quoth** (*kwōth*), *v.* say, says, or said (*pres.* or *p.t.*). **quo'-tha**, *int.* says he; indeed! [A.S. *cwethan*, to say.]

***quot hom'-i-nes*** (*-ĭ-nēz*), ***tot sen-ten'-ti-æ*** (*-ten'-shĭ-ē*), [L.] so many men, so many minds; every man has his own opinion.

**quo-tid'-i-an** (*kwo-tĭd'-ĭ-*), *adj.* every day; daily: *n.* an ague or a fever occurring daily. [F.<L. *quŏtīdiānus*, daily.]

**quo'-tient** (*kwō'-shĕnt*), *n.* the number which shows how often one number is contained in another. [F.<L. *quŏtĭes*, how often? how many times?]

***q.v.***, [L.] ***quod vid'-e*** (*vīd'-ē*, two syllables, not *vīd*), which see.

**qy.**, query.

## R

NOTE.—*Many words beginning with* "re-", *meaning* "back" or "again," *are omitted, when such words have no special or distinctive meanings beyond that of the root word as modified by the prefix.*

**R**, the eighteenth letter of the alphabet; (with full stop) L. *rex*, a king.

℞, rupee, *pl.* Rs. [[L.]

℞, or **Rp.**, (in prescriptions) *rĕcĭpe*=take.

**R's**, the three R's, *Reading*, *(W)riting*, *(A)rithmetic.* [cian.

**R.A.**, Royal Academy; Royal Academi-

**rab'-bet**, *n.* a groove cut in the edge of a plank to form a close joint: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**). [F. *raboter*, to plane.]

**rab'-bi** (*-bī*), or **rab'-bin** (*-bĭn*), *n.* (*pl.* **-bis** [*-bīz*]), a Jewish doctor or expounder of law. **rab-bin'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* belonging to the rabbis, or their teaching. [H.=my master.]

**rab'-bit**, *n.* a small gnawing quadruped of the hare kind, used for food. **rab-bit-hutch**, *n.* a house for a rabbit. **rabbit-warren**, *n.* a place where rabbits are bred. **Welsh —**, a preparation of toasted cheese. [M.E. *rabet*<?]

**rab'-ble**, *n.* a noisy and disorderly crowd; a mob; noisy, confused talking. **the rabble**, the disorderly part of the people. [D. *rabbelen*, to chatter.]

**rab'-id**, *adj.* furious; mad; violent in conduct or nature; strongly bigoted. **ra'-bi-es** (*rā'-bĭ-ēz* or *răb'-ĭ-ēz*, incorrectly *rā'-bīz*), *n.* a form of madness to which dogs are subject; hydrophobia. [L. *răbĭdus*<*răbo*, I rave.]

**R.A.C.**, Royal Athletic Club; Royal Automobile Club; Royal Agricultural College.

**rac-coon'**, *n.* incorrect for **ra-coon'**, *q.v.*

**race** (*rās*), *n.* lineage; family; one of the great divisions of mankind; a class of individuals sprung from a common stock; breed. **ra'-cy** (*-sĭ*), *adj.* having

a strong flavour; lively; spirited; piquant. [F.<I. *razza*<?]

**race** (*rās*), *n.* a running; a contest of speed; a rapid current; a canal taking water to a water-wheel: *v.* (**raced, ra'-cing**), to run swiftly; to compete (with) in speed; to make rapid progress. **race'-course, -ground,** or **-track,** *ns.* the ground (marked out) on which a — is run. **ra'-cer** (*-sĕr*), *n.* one who races; a race-horse. [A.S. *rīes*, a running.]

**ra-ceme'** (*-sēm'*), *n.* a cluster (*esp.* of flowers). **ra'-ce-mous** (*-mus*), *adj.* [L. *rācēmus*, a bunch of grapes.]

**ra'-ci-al** (*-shi-*), *adj.* belonging to, or characteristic of, race or family. **racial war,** jealousies, quarrels, or wars between peoples of the same nation but of different races. **ra'-ci-al-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the influence that race and birth have upon the life and character of a people. [*See* **race.**]

**rack,** *n.* an instrument of torture; a frame for holding fodder for cattle, etc., or for holding bottles, etc.; wreck; ruin: *v.* (**racked, rack'-ing**), to stretch forcibly; to torture; to strain; to worry. **rack'-er,** *n.* one who racks. **rack—rail,** *n.* a rail with cogs which fit into similar cogs on a locomotive. **rack—rent,** *n.* rent raised (stretched) to the utmost that the property will bear. **rack—work,** *n.* a wheel and bar, each with cogs, working together. **on the rack,** in a state of torture, anxiety, or suspense. **to rack off,** to draw off (wine) into bottles and place them in order on a rack. [M.E. *rechen*, to rack.]

**rack,** *n.* light, fleecy clouds. [Scand.< Ic. *reka*, to drive.]

**rack'-et** (commonly, but incorrectly, **racqu'-et**), *n.* a bat used in games of rackets, tennis, etc., to drive the ball; a kind of snow-shoe. **racket—court,** or **—ground,** *n.* one in which this game is played. [F. *raquette*<Ar.]

**rack'-et,** *n.* a clattering noise; a tumultuous uproar; noisy, disorderly conduct. **rack'-et-y** (*-ĕ*), *adj.* [Imit.]

***raconteur*** (*ră-kŏn-tuhr'*), *n.* a teller of stories. [F.<*raconter*, I tell.]

**ra-coon'** (*-koon'*), *n.* a small North-American quadruped of the bear family, valued for its fur. [American-Indian.]

**ra'-di-al,** *adj.* shooting out, or branching out, like rays. [<root of **radiant.**]

**ra'-di-ant,** *adj.* emitting rays of light or heat; issuing in rays; beaming (as with rays); happy-looking; brilliant. **ra'-di-ance, or -an-cy,** *n.* **ra'-di-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to send forth rays; to branch out (from a point). **radiant energy,** energy in the form of radiant heat or light. **ra'-di-a-tor,** *n.* a kind of heating apparatus for warming a room, etc. **radiant point,** one from which meteors seem to emanate. [L. *rădĭus*, a ray.]

**rad'-i-cal** (*-i-*), *adj.* of the root; complete; thorough: *n.* primitive root or origin; an extreme reformer in politics; (in chemistry) the base of a compound substance. **rad'-i-cal-ize (-ized, -izing),** *v.* to make radical; to adopt radical principles. **rad'-i-cal-ism,** *n.* the political views or principles of radicals. [L. *rādix, -īcis*, a root.]

**rad'-i-cle** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* (in botany) the first root-shoot from a seed. [*See* **radical.**]

**ra-di-o—ac-tiv'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a property possessed by certain substances of giving certain rays which cause a gas to become a conductor of electricity. Many of these rays are able to pass through opaque substances, and have other curious properties. [**radius** + **active.**]

**ra'-di-o-gram,** or **ra'-di-o-graph** (*rā'-dĭ-ō-grăf'*), *n.* a photographic picture taken by X-rays. [L. *rădĭus*, a ray + Gr. *graphō*, I write.]

**ra'-di-o-tel'-e-gram,** *n.* the official name (*see* Post Office Guide) for a wireless telegram or marconigram, *q.v.*

**ra'-di-um** (*-dĭ-*), *n.* a metal discovered in 1900, having great **radio—activity** (*q.v.*) and other properties, and obtained from pitchblende. [L. *rădĭus*, a ray.]

**ra'-di-us,** *n.* (*pl.* **-di-i** [*-dĭ-ī*]), the distance (or the straight line) from the centre of a circle to the circumference; anything like a radius; the shorter of the two bones of the forearm. [L. *rădĭus*, a ray.]

**raf'-fle** (*-fl*), *n.* sale by chance; a kind of lottery: *v.* (**-fled, -fling**), to draw lots (*esp.* with dice); to sell in a raffle. **raf'-fler,** *n.* [F. *rafler*<?]

**raft,** *n.* a float made of planks fastened together. **raf'-ter,** *n.* a sloping beam helping to shape and support a roof. [Dan. *raft*, a beam.]

**rag,** *n.* a torn or worn fragment of cloth; a remnant or scrap; (in contempt) a

newspaper, flag, paper money, etc.; † a row (*esp.* by university students): *v.* (**ragged, rag'-ging**), to annoy, torment, or bully; to assail roughly or noisily. **rag'-a-muf-fin,** *n.* a ragged, dirty, disreputable person: *adj.* disorderly; untidy. **rag'-ged,** *adj.* **rag–shop,** *n.* a shop for rags and old clothes; a disorderly litter; an untidy place. **ragged school,** (formerly) a free school for children of the poorest class. [Scand.]

**rage** (*rāj*), *n.* violent anger or excitement; furious passion; fury; any object much sought after, or which is the fashion: *v.* (**raged, ra'-ging**), to be in a rage; to storm; to prevail fatally (as a disease). **ra'-ging,** *adj.* furious; violent. **all the rage,** in the fashion, or much sought after; producing great excitement or interest. [F. < L. *răbĭes*, madness, rage.]

**ra-gout'** (*ră-goo'*), *n.* a savoury stew of meat and vegetables, same as Irish stew. [F. *ragoût* < L. *re-*, again + *gustus*, taste.]

**rag'-time,** *n.* syncopated time in music and dancing; full-swing, with increasing speed and activity. [= ragged time.]

**raid** (*rād*), *n.* a hostile inroad or incursion (in war, on a gambling-club, etc.); a foray: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to make a sudden attack. **raid'-er,** *n.* [< road.]

**rail** (*rāl*), *n.* a bar (of iron or wood) forming part of a fence or of an iron road, and usually built along the high-road; a tramway; *v.* (**railed, rail'-ing**), to lay rails. **rail–head,** *n.* (of a railway line) the front end of the line as it is being built and extended forward. **rail'-ing,** *n.* a fence. **rail'-way,** or **rail'-road,** *n.* a road or track made of rails laid down. **aërial railway,** a system of elevated wires from which small carriages or trucks are suspended, and moved usually by an electric motor. **cable railway,** one in which the carriages are moved by an endless rope worked by a stationary engine. **elevated railway,** or **overhead railway,** one built on bridges or viaducts so that the roadway underneath may not be obstructed. **light railway,** one intended for light traffic. **military railway,** one fitted up for military service, having locomotives and carriages armoured, with portholes for rifles, and sometimes small cannon. **railway clearing house,** a committee in London that arranges the proportion of charges to be paid to each of the railway companies over whose lines goods and passengers are conveyed. **railway company,** a joint-stock company owning and controlling a railway under an Act of Parliament. **third rail,** (in electric railways) one between the two outer rails, and carrying an electric current: a shoe from the vehicle bears on this rail and takes up the current to drive the motor. [O.F. < L. *rēgŭla*, a straight stick.]

**rail** (*rāl*), (**railed, rail'-ing**), *v.* to mock, scold, or reproach. **rail'-er,** *n.* **rail'-ler-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* mocking words; banter. [F. < L. *rādo*, I scrape.]

**rai'-ment** (*rā'-*), *n.* clothes; garments. [< root of **array.**]

**rain** (*rān*), *n.* water falling from the clouds in drops; anything falling in the manner of rain: *v.* (**rained, rain'-ing**). **rain'-bow,** *n.* a brilliant-coloured arch or bow of seven colours sometimes seen in the sky when rain is falling opposite the sun. **rainbow–dressing,** *n.* (of a ship) decoration by means of coloured flags hanging in long lines from one mast to another, or to the bulwarks, etc. **rainbow–trout,** *n.* a variety of the salmon family found in California, and introduced into British streams. **rain–chart,** or **–map,** *n.* one showing the distribution of rain in any part of the world. **rain'-fall,** *n.* the number of inches of rain falling in a year (at a given place). **rain–gauge,** *n.* an instrument for measuring the rainfall. **rain'-y** (*-ĕ*), *adj.* **a rainy day,** a time of trouble, sickness, or misfortune. [A.S. *regn.*]

**raise** (*rāz*), (**raised, rais'-ing**), *v.* to cause to *rise*; to erect on end; to lift; to rouse; to stir up; to build; to get (money); to produce (as crops, stock, etc.); to utter (a cry). **rais'-a-ble,** *adj.* **to — a siege,** to cause it to be abandoned. † **to — the wind,** to get money (*esp.* in difficult circumstances). [Ic. *reisa*, to cause to rise.]

**rai'-sin** (*rā'-zn*), *n.* a dried grape. [F. < L. *răcēmus*, a bunch of grapes.]

***raison d'ètre*** (*rā-zoñ' d'ātr*), [F.] reason for a thing's existence.

**ra'-jah** (*rā'-*), more correctly, but less used, **ra'-ja,** *n.* (*f.* **ranee,** *q.v.*), a native prince or chief in India. [Hind.]

**rake,** *n.* a scraping garden-tool with teeth;

any similar tool: *v.* (**raked, ra'-king**), to use the rake; to collect or scrape together; to fire (shot) along a line of troops, or into a ship lengthwise. **to — up**, to revive; to bring from oblivion or obscurity. [A.S. *raca.*]

**rake,** *n.* slope; inclination; the projection of the stern or bow of a ship beyond the extremities of the keel; the slope of a mast or funnel: *v.* (**raked, ra'-king**), to incline from the perpendicular. **ra'-kish,** *adj.* having a slope or inclination; (of a ship) having the appearance of speed and smartness. [?]

**rake,** *n.* a dissolute man; a rascal. **ra'-kish,** *adj.* dissolute; dissipated. [Scand. *rakkel*, a vagabond.]

***ral-len-tan'-do*** (*-tăn'-*), abbreviated **ral.,** [I.] becoming slower in time (*mus.*).

**ral'-ly** (*-lĭ*), (**-lied, -ly-ing**), *v.* to gather together again; to collect; to recover (one's health, strength, etc.); to recover (in price); to return a ball (in tennis, etc.). [F. < L. *re-* + *līgo*, I bind.]

**ral'-ly** (*-lĭ*), (**-lied, -ly-ing**), *v.* to use raillery towards; to banter. [< root of **rail** (to mock, etc.).]

**R.A.M.,** Royal Academy of Music.

**ram,** *n.* a male sheep (*esp.* one with horns); a military engine for battering; (in a man-of-war) a solid point or beak of steel projecting from the bow and used for breaking through the side of a hostile vessel; one of the constellations: *v.* (**rammed, ram'-ming**), to push or batter (as with horns); to force through; to beat down earth to make it firm; to cram or stuff with something. **ram'-rod,** *n.* a rod for pushing the charge into a gun, etc. [A.S. *ram.*]

**Ram-a-dan'** (*ram-ă-dăn'*, or *-dăn'*), *n.* the ninth month of the Mohammedan year. [Ar., the hot month.]

**ram'-ble,** *n.* a walking excursion; a wandering about: *v.* (**-bled, -bling**), to wander from place to place; to write disconnectedly; to talk incoherently (as when delirious). **ram'-bler,** *n.* [?]

**R.A.M.C.,** Royal Army Medical Corps.

**ram'-ie** (*-ĭ*), or **ram'-ee** (*-ē*), *n.* a kind of nettle, the grass-cloth plant (of China), or its fibre: used for making ropes, cordage, and gas-mantles. [Malay.]

**ram'-i-fy** (*-ĭ-fī*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to divide, or spread, into branches or divisions. **ram-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-fĭ-*), *n.* [L. *rāmus*, a branch + *fīo*, I become.]

**ramp** (**ramped, ramp'-ing**), *v.* to creep and climb (like a climbing plant); to leap, or bound: *n.* an inclined road leading from one level to another; (on a railway) a third rail, used for various purposes, *esp.* for conveying electric current, or for electric signalling; part of the handrail of a stair. **ram'-page,** (or *ram-pāj'*), *n.* great excitement, or violent passion: *v.* (**-paged, -pa-ging**), to behave in a wild, excited manner. **ram-pa'-geous** (*-jŭs*), *adj.* boisterous; noisy; unruly. **ram'-pant,** *adj.* (of an animal) raising itself on its hind legs; unrestrained; aggressive; rank and luxuriant (of plants). [F. *ramper*, to creep, climb.]

**ram'-part,** *n.* a projecting wall; a bulwark (in fortification). [F. < L. *re-* + *părо*, I prepare.]

**ranch** (not **ranche**) (*ranch*, or *ransh*), *n.* a large cattle-rearing establishment (*esp.* in Amer.); a grazing farm: *v.* (**ranched, ranch'-ing**), to rear cattle in a ranch. **ranch'-er,** or **ran-che'-ro** (*-chā'-*), *n.* one who owns a —. **ran'-cho** (*-chō*), *n.* (in Spanish-America) a rudely built house or hut, or a collection of such. [Sp. *rancho*, a number of persons who feed together.]

**ran'-cid** (*-sid*), *adj.* having a rank smell or taste; sour; disgusting. **ran-cid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *rancĭdus*, putrid.]

**ran'-cour** (*-kur*), *n.* strong enmity; bitter feeling. **ran'-cor-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* showing intense hatred, spite, or malice. [< root of **rancid.**]

**rand,** *n.* a strip, margin, border (of land, cloth, etc.); a thin inner shoe-sole; (in S. Africa) a large tract of elevated land (*esp.* pasture), on either side of a river valley. **The Rand,** the rich gold-mining district west of Johannesburg (Transvaal). [D. *rand*, a border.]

**ran'-dom** (*-d'm*), *adj.* without calculation or method; left to chance: *n.* chance or hazard. **at —,** by chance; without purpose, or consideration. [O.F. < ?]

**ra'-nee** (*rā'-nē*), *n.* (*fem.* of **rajah**) a Hindu queen. [Hind. *rānē.*]

**range** (*rānj*), (**ranged, rang'-ing**), *v.* to set or place in order; to put in a rank: *n.* distance passed over; space for roaming; extent (of knowledge, capacity of mind, etc.); a place for shooting at a mark, as a **rifle-range**; distance to which a cannon, rifle, etc., is capable

of sending a projectile; a kitchen fire-grate or cooking-stove. **ran'-ger** (*rān'-jĕr*), *n.* a rover; a dog that beats the ground for game; the overseer of a forest or park; in *pl.* a body of mounted troops. **range-finder,** *n.* an instrument for estimating the range (*i.e.*, distance of objects aimed at). [F. *ranger* < root of **rank** = a row or line.]

**rank,** *adj.* strong (of taste, smell, or growth); utter (as **rank nonsense**). **ran'-kle** (*-kl*), (**-kled, -kling**), *v.* to fester; to grow bitter (of feeling). **rank'-ly,** *adv.* offensively; to an extraordinary, or unusual, degree. **rank'-ness,** *n.* great fertility.; strength or coarseness of taste or smell. [A.S. *ranc*, proud, strong.]

**rank,** *n.* a row, or line (*esp.* of men standing side by side); order; degree; high social position: *v.* (**ranked, rank'-ing**), to set in line; to put in regular order or position; to take a certain rank or place. **rank and file,** the whole body of common soldiers; ordinary people, as distinguished from prominent individuals, leaders, or specialists. **the ranks,** ordinary soldiers. **to rise from the ranks,** to rise from the position of common soldier to that of officer. **rank'-er,** *n.* one who is in, or who has risen from, the ranks. [F. *rang*, cognate with **ring.**]

**ran'-sack** (**-sacked, -sack-ing**), *v.* to search every part or place thoroughly; to plunder. [Ic. *rannsaka*, to search a house.]

**ran'-som** (*-sum*), (**-somed, -som-ing**), *v.* to set free from captivity or peril by paying a price; to redeem: *n.* the price paid for liberty, or to redeem. **ran'-somer,** *n.* [F. < root of **redemption,** *q.v.*]

**rant,** *n.* wild or extravagant language (*esp.* in preaching, politics, etc.): *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to use such language. **rant'-er,** *n.* a boisterous talker. [D.]

**ra-nun'-cu-lus** (*rā-nung'-kū-*), *n.* a genus of flowering plants, as the crowfoot, buttercup, etc. (formerly supposed to grow where frogs abound). [L. *dim.* of *rāna*, a frog.] [Buffaloes.

**R.A.O.B.,** Royal Antediluvian Order of

**ra-pa'-cious** (*rā-pā'-shus*), *adj.* seizing by violence; greedy; grasping. **ra-pa'-cious-ness,** *n.* **ra-pac'-i-ty** (*-pas'-i-tī*), *n.* greediness; extortion. [L. *răpax*, grasping < *răpĭo*, I seize.]

**rape,** *n.* the act of taking anything by force or violence. [L. *răpĭo*, I seize.]

**rape,** *n.* a plant of the turnip kind. **rape-oil,** *n.* oil made from its seeds. **rape-cake,** *n.* cake (for cattle) made of the seeds after the oil has been extracted. [L. *rāpa*, a turnip or rape.]

**rap'-id,** *adj.* moving with great speed; very swift; (of photographic lenses, or plates) acting with, or requiring only, a short exposure. **rap'-id-ly,** *adv.* **ra-pid'-i-ty** (*ră-pid'-i-tī*), *n.* swiftness. **rapids,** *n. pl.* a very swift, headlong current. [F. < L. *răpĭo*, I snatch, seize.]

**ra'-pi-er** (*rā'-pĭ-*), *n.* a small, light sword, for thrusting. [F. *rapière* < ?]

**rap'-ine** (*rap'-ĭn*, not *rā'-pīn*), *n.* plunder; pillage; seizing by violence. [F. < L. *răpīna* < *răpĭo*, I snatch, seize.]

**rap-pee',** *n.* a strong kind of snuff, made from coarse tobacco. [F. *râper*, to rasp.]

**rap-pel'** (*ră-pĕl'*), *n.* the beat of the drum as a signal to soldiers to call them to arms. [F. < L. *re-* + *appello*, I call.]

**rap-port'** (in F. *ră-pōr'*, in E. *-port'*), *n.* relation; resemblance; connection; sympathy. ***en rapport*** (*ân̂ ră-pōr'*), in relation (to); in harmony (with). [F. *rapport*, relation < L. *re-* + *porto*, I carry.]

***rapprochement*** (*răp-prōsh-mân̂'*), *n.* a bringing near, *esp* in a friendly manner; a coming together (after a misunderstanding). [F.]

**rap-scal'-lion** (*-skal'-yun*), *n.* a vagabond; a rogue; a scamp. [< **rascal.**]

**rapt,** *adj.* transported (out of oneself); in a state of ecstasy. **rap'-ture,** *n.* state of being *rapt*; extreme joy. [L. *răpĭo*, I seize.]

***ra'-ra a'-vis*** (*pl.* ***ra'-ræ a'-ves*** [*-vēz*]), [L.] *lit.* a rare bird; a strange or remarkable person; a prodigy.

**rare** (**ra'-rer, ra'-rest**), *adj.* uncommon; seldom met with, or seen; extraordinary; thin (as air). **rare'-ly,** *adv.* seldom. **ra'-re-fy** (*rā'-rĭ-fī*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to make rare, thin, or less dense (as air or gas). **ra-re-fac'-tion,** *n.* the act or process of rarefying. **ra'-ri-ty** (*-rĭ-tī*), *n.* the state of being rare; thinness; scarceness; something rare, or valuable for its scarcity. **rare-bit,** *n.* a dainty morsel; Welsh rabbit. **ra'-ree show,** a peep-show. [F. < L. *rārus*, rare, thin.]

**R.A.S.,** Royal Agricultural Society; Royal

Asiatic Society; Royal Astronomical Society.

**ras'-cal,** *n.* a base, dishonest fellow; a scoundrel: *adj.* mean; low. **ras-cal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* base fraud; dishonesty; roguery. **ras'-cal-ly,** *adj.* low; mean; knavish. [F. *racaille*, scrapings, offal <L. *rādo*, I scrape.]

**rash,** *adj.* (**rash'-er, rash'-est**), hasty; heedless; headstrong; reckless. **rash'-ness,** *n.* [Scand. *rask*, quick, rash.]

**rash,** *n.* an eruption on the skin. [L. *rādo*, I scrape.]

**rash'-er,** *n.* a thin slice (of bacon or ham). [? <root of **rash,** *adj.*]

**rasp (rasped, rasp'-ing),** *v.* to rub with a coarse file; to utter in a harsh-toned voice: *n.* a rough file. [O.F. *rasper*, F. *râper*, to grate.]

**rasp'-ber-ry** (*raz'-*), *n.* a common garden shrub and its fruit; the colour of the fruit. [<**rasp,** with reference to its uneven surface, like a file.]

**rat,** *n.* a common wild quadruped; a workman who works for less than the standard rate of wages, or who will not join in a strike, or who takes a striker's place; one who deserts his party (*esp.* political): *v.* (**-ted, -ting**). **rat'-ter,** *n.* one who deserts his party; a dog (*esp.* a terrier) trained to catch rats. **rat'-ting,** *n.* catching rats; setting a dog to catch rats; deserting one's party or principles; working for less than the usual rate of wages. † **to smell a rat,** to be suspicious. [A.S. *rætt.*]

**rat-a-fi'-a** (*-ă-fē'-ă*), *n.* a cordial, liqueur, or flavouring essence made with the kernels of fruits; a kind of sweet biscuit. [F. <Malay.]

**rat-a-plan'** (*-plan'*, or as in F. *-plân'*), *n.* the rattle of the military drum; music in imitation of this; a tattoo. [F. Imit.]

**ratch,** or **ratch'-et,** *n.* a set of angular teeth on a bar, or on the rim of a wheel; a bar (or pawl) that works on a toothed wheel, called a ratchet-wheel. [F. <?.]

**rate,** *n.* standard or measure; price; speed; degree of motion; money raised (a tax) by local authorities for public expenses: *v.* (**ra'-ted, ra'-ting**), to levy rates from; to estimate; to classify. **rate'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), (less correctly, **ra'-ta-ble**), *adj.* subject to be rated. **rate-a-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* **rate-cutting,** *n.* (on railways, steamboats, and in business) a lowering of established rates of payment to get business or traffic from others. **ra'-ting,** *n.* the fixing of rates; classification according to values; the position, class, etc., which a man holds on a ship's books. **rate-payer,** *n.* **birth-rate, death-rate,** *ns.* the number of persons who are born or die (*usu.* in a thousand) at a given place and during a given time. [F. <L. *rătus*, fixed, settled <*rĕor*, I suppose, think.]

**rate (ra'-ted, ra'-ting),** *v.* to scold; to reprove (harshly). [O.F. <?]

**ra'-ther** (*râ'-thĕr*), *adv.* sooner; more willingly; somewhat. [A.S. *hrathor.*]

**rat'-i-fy** (*-ĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to approve and sanction; to confirm. **rat-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-ĭ-fĭ-*), *n.* **rat'-i-fi-er** (*-fī-*), *n.* [F. <L. *rătus*, fixed, settled +*făcĭo*, I make.]

**rat'-in,** *n.* poison for rats. [<**rat.**]

**ra'-ti-o** (*rā'-shĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-os** [*-ōz*]), a relation (*esp.* of one number, or quantity, to another, with respect to the number of times one is contained in the other); proportion. [L. *rătĭo*, reckoning.]

**ra'-tion** (*rā'-shun*), *n.* (*usu.* in *pl.*, **ra'-tions** [in the Army, *răsh'-ŭnz*]), provisions for a day (for soldiers, sailors, etc.). [<root of **ratio.**]

**ra'-tion-al** (*rash'-ŏn-al*), *adj.* of reason; having reason; sensible; intelligent; having sound judgement. **ra'-tion-al-ist,** *n.* one who is guided by reason rather than faith (*esp.* in religious matters). **ra'-tion-al-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the religious system of rationalists. **ra-tion-al-is'-tic(-al),** *adj.* **ra'-tion-al-ly,** *adv.* reasonably. [F. <L. *rătĭo*, reason.]

**ra-tio-na'-le** (*răsh-o-nā'-lē*, less correctly, *-nă'-lē*), *n.* a detailed account of a matter; a statement of reasons or principles (of belief or action); a theoretical explanation. [<root of **rational**]

**rat'-line** (or **-lin**) (*-lĭn*), *n.* one of the short, horizontal ropes fastened to the shrouds of a ship, and forming the steps of a ladder (in the rigging). [? D.]

**rat-tan'** (not **ra-tan'**), *n.* a kind of palm-tree: from its reed-like stems walking-sticks are cut. [Malay.]

**rat'-ten (-tened, -ten-ing),** *v.* to take away, or destroy, the tools of a workman who has offended a trade union. [<root of **rat.**]

**rat'-tle** (*-tl*), **(-tled, -tling),** *v.* to clatter:

*n.* a clatter; a noisy toy. **rattle-pate,** *n.* a chatterer. **rat'-tle-snake,** *n.* a venomous snake which has a number of bony rings at the end of the tail: these make a rattling noise. [Imit.]

**rau'-cous** (*-kus*), *adj.* hoarse; harsh-sounding. **rau'-ci-ty** (*-sĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *raucus*, hoarse.]

**rav'-age** (**-aged, -a-ging**), *v.* to lay waste; to pillage: *n.* ruin; devastation. **rav'-a-ger,** *n.* [F.<L. *răpĭo*, I seize.]

**rave** (**raved, ra'-ving**), *v.* to talk like a mad person; to be mad. **ra'-ving,** *adj.* mad: *n.* furious talk. [L. *răbies*, madness.]

**rav'-el** (**-elled, -el-ling**), *v.* to entangle; to untwist, unwind, or unweave. **rav'-el-lings,** *n. pl.* threads which have been unravelled. [D.]

**ra'-ven,** *n.* a large black bird of prey of the crow family: *adj.* very dark (*esp.* of hair). [A.S. *hræfn.*]

**rav'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to devour greedily; to prey; to snatch with insolence: *n.* prey; plunder. **rav'-en-ing,** *adj.* eager for prey or plunder. **rav'-en-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* feeding or devouring greedily; exceedingly hungry. [O.F.<L. *răpīna*; *cf.* **rapine.**]

**ra-vine'** (*ră-vēn'*), *n.* a long, deep, narrow valley; a narrow mountain-pass. [< root of **rapine.**]

**rav'-ish** (**-ished, -ish-ing**), *v.* to carry off by force; to do violence to; to delight or charm greatly. **rav'-ish-er,** *n.* [F. *ravir*<L. *răpĭo*, I seize.]

**raw,** *adj.* uncooked; not prepared (for food, manufacture, or other use); in a natural state; having the skin rubbed off; (of weather) damp and chilly; (of persons) unskilled, inexperienced, or untrained. **raw'-ness,** *n.* state of being —; a sore place. **raw-boned,** *adj.* gaunt; thin; having little flesh on the bones. **raw material,** that which has not been through any of the processes of manufacture (as cotton, wool, silk, hides, etc.). **to touch one on the raw,** to mention to a person something about which he is sensitive. [A.S. *hrēaw*, uncooked. *Cf.* L. *crūdus*, raw.]

**ray** (*rā*), *n.* one of a number of lines diverging from a point or centre; a radiating structure; a thin line of light or heat, proceeding from a point; a beam, gleam, or light of knowledge or intelligence. [O.F.<L. *rădĭus*, a ray.]

**ray'-ah** (*rī'-ă*), *n.* in Turkey, a non-Mohammedan subject who pays the capitation tax. [Ar. *rāīyah.*]

**raze** (*rāz*) (older form, **rase,** now little used), (**razed** or **rased, ra'-zing** or **ra'-sing**), *v.* to level with the ground; to destroy; to erase. [L. *rādo*, I scrape.]

**ra'-zor,** *n.* a sharp-edged instrument (a kind of knife) for shaving. **razor-back,** *n.* a kind of whale. **razor-bill,** *n.* a kind of auk. [F.<L.L. *rasorium.*]

**R.B.,** Rifle Brigade.

**R.B.A.,** Royal (Society of) British Artists.

**R.C.,** Roman Catholic.

**R.C.M.,** Royal College of Music.

***re,*** *prep.* in the matter of; concerning. [L. *rē*, ablative case of *rēs*, a thing.]

**re-, red-,** *pref.* [L.] back; again.

**R.E.,** Royal Engineers.

**reach** (*rēch*), (**reached, reach'-ing**), *v.* to stretch or extend (to); to come to; to gain; to amount to: *n.* act of reaching; extent; range or space; the part of a stream between two bends, or of a canal between two locks. **reach'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be reached or attained to. [A.S. *rēcan*, to reach.]

**re-act'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to act back or in the contrary direction; to act anew; to act mutually. **re-ac'-tion,** *n.* the return influence which one thing exercises upon another when being acted upon by it; depression of spirits after excitement; depression of strength after great exertion. **re-ac'-tion-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *adj.* tending to, or implying, reaction; opposing progress: *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), one who opposes progress; one who attempts to check, undo, or reverse progress (in political action, religious thought, etc.); the person who reacts. [L *re-* + **act.**]

**read** (*rēd*), (**read** [*rĕd*], **read'-ing**), *v.* to go over, and gather meaning from, a book or writing. **read'-a-ble,** *adj.* able to be read; worth reading; understandable. **read'-er,** *n.* one whose office is to read the Scriptures and prayers in church; one employed to read MSS. or proofs for publishers or printers. **read'-er-ship,** *n.* the office or work of a lecturer (in a university); a professorship. **read'-ing,** *adj.* fond of reading: *n.* perusal; study of books; a public lecture or recital; an interpretation or explanation of a passage; a version; (of a bill in Parliament) the presenta-

tion of a measure for consideration (**first** or **second reading**), and approval (**third reading**). **reading-room**, *n.* a room provided with papers, magazines, etc., for public use. **penny-reading**, *n.* an entertainment of reading, songs, etc., for which a very small charge is made. **to — between the lines**, to see, or discover, a meaning or purpose not obvious or openly expressed. [A.S. *rædan*, to consult; to read.]

**read'-y** (*rĕd'-ĭ*), *adj.* prepared; in hand; willing; expert; dexterous; easy; prompt. **read'-i-ly** (*-ĕ-lĭ*), *adv.* **read'-i-ness**, *n.* state of being prepared. **ready-made**, *adj.* not made to order. **ready-money**, *n.* payment when a thing is bought; cash in hand for use. **ready reckoner**, a book of tables of prices for quantities at so much each. **ready-witted**, *adj.* sharp; clever. [A.S. *ræde*.]

**re-af-for'-est** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to plant with trees, and thus turn into forest land again. **re-af-for-est-a'-tion**, *n.* [L. *re-* + *ad-* + **forest**.]

**re-a'-gent** (*-ā'-jĕnt*), *n.* a chemical substance used as a test for other substances. [L. *re-* + **agent**.]

**re'-al**, *adj.* actual; existing; not sham or counterfeit; genuine. **re-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), actual existence; that which is true, or which really exists. **re'-al-ize** (**-ized**, **-i-zing**), *v.* to make or think real; to get; to sell; to convert into money; to accomplish (a scheme, project, etc.); to feel deeply. **re-al-i-za'-tion**, *n.* the actual attainment of some end. **re'-al-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* actually; truly: *int.* indeed! **re'-al-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* close resemblance to what is real; tendency to regard things as they really are; (in art or literature) representing things without idealization, *q.v.* **re'-al-ist**, *n.* (in art or literature) one who represents things as they are. **re-al-is'-tic**, *adj.* life-like; not idealized; true to fact. **real estate**, landed property, with the buildings, etc., on it. **real presence**, the doctrine that the actual body and blood of Christ are present in the Eucharist. [L. *reālis*, *adj.* of *rēs*, a thing.]

**realm** (*rĕlm*), *n.* a kingdom; a country; a region. [F. < L. *rēgālis*, of a king.]

**ream** (*rēm*), *n.* 20 quires (*q.v.*) of paper. [F. < Sp. < Ar. *rismat*, a bundle.]

**re-an'-i-mate** (**-ma-ted**, **-ma-ting**), *v.* to bring back to life; to put new life, strength, vigour, or courage into. **re-an-i-ma'-tion**, *n.* [L. *re-* + **animate**.]

**reap** (*rēp*), (**reaped**, **reap'-ing**), *v.* to cut down (corn); to get (by labour); to receive (as a reward). **reap'-er**, *n.* **reaping-hook**, *n.* a curved instrument sometimes used in reaping; a sickle. [A.S. *repan*, to reap.]

**rear** (*rēr*), *n.* the hindmost part: *adj.* **Rear-Admiral**, *n.* an admiral of the third degree of rank. **rear'-guard**, *n.* the part of an army which marches after the main body, and so protects the hind part. **rear'-most**, *adj.* last of all. **rear'-ward**, *adv.* towards the rear. [O.F. < L. *rĕtrō*, behind.]

**rear** (*rēr*), (**reared**, **rear'-ing**), *v.* to lift up; to raise (an edifice, etc.); to bring up (animals or plants); to rise (as a horse, etc.) on the hind legs. **rear'-er**, *n.* [A.S. *rǣran*, to raise, build.]

**rea'-son** (*rē'-zon*), *n.* power of thinking; cause; explanation; justice: *v.* (**-soned**, **-son-ing**), to use reason; to argue or debate. **rea'-son-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* according to reason; moderate; just and fair. **rea'-son-a-bly**, *adj.* justly; properly; fairly. **rea'-son-er**, *n.* **rea'-son-ing**, *n.* act of using reason; argument. **by reason of**, on account of; in consequence of. [F. *raison* < L. *rătio*, reason.]

**re-as-sure'** (**-sured'**, **-sur'-ing**), *v.* to give or restore confidence to; to confirm. [L. *re-* + **assure**.]

**Ré'-au-mur** (*rā'-ō-mŭr*), *n.* and *adj.* the name of a thermometer in which freezing-point is marked 0° (0 degrees), and boiling-point 80°. [< René A. F. de *Réaumur* (1683—1757), a French scientist, who invented the scale.]

**re-bate'**, *n.* an abatement (*q.v.*); a sum deducted, withdrawn, or allowed from an account, for some stated cause: *v.* (**-ba'-ted**, **-ba'-ting**), to allow as discount, etc. **re-bate'-ment**, *n.* deduction; allowance; diminution. **rebate rates**, (on railways and canals) charges allowable for services rendered by an individual, when payment for such services is included in the total charges made. [L. *re-* + **abate**.]

**re-bel'** (**-belled'**, **-bel'-ling**), *v.* to rise against authority or government; to refuse obedience to one's leader. **reb'-**

**el,** *n.* one who rebels: *adj.* **re-bel'-lion** (*-lyŭn*), *n.* the act of rebelling. **re-bel'-lious** (*-lyŭs*), *adj.* engaged in rebellion; refractory; defying lawful authority. [F.<L. *re-*+*bellum*, war.]

**re-buff',** *n.* a beating back; a repulse; a check; a blunt refusal; a snub: *v.* (**-buffed', -buf'-fing**). [L. *re-*+root of **buffet** (a blow).]

**re-buke'** (**-buked', -bu'-king**), *v.* to reprove; to chide: *n.* reproof. [O.F.< L. *re-*+*bucca*, the cheek, the mouth.]

**re'-bus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-bus-es**), an enigma or puzzle of words or names represented by figures or pictures; a picture-puzzle. [L. *rēbus*, by things<*rēs*, a thing.]

**re-but'** (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to drive back; to oppose (in argument); to refute; to disprove. [F. *rebuter*<L. *re-*+root of **beat.**]

**rec.,** recipe.

**re-cal'-ci-trant** (*-kăl'-sĭ-*), *adj.* opposing; obstinately disobedient. [*lit.* kicking back<L. *re-*+*calx*, *calcis*, the heel.]

**re-cant'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to withdraw as erroneous (a statement or opinion); to retract; to abjure. **re-can-ta'-tion,** *n.* the withdrawing of a statement, opinion, belief, etc., previously uttered or held. **re-cant'-er,** *n.* [L. *re-*+*canto*, I sing.]

**re-ca-pit'-u-late** (*-kă-*), (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to repeat the chief heads, points, or facts about a subject. **re-ca-pit-u-la'-tion,** *n.* restating; a summary; the main points of a speech, etc. **re-ca-pit'-u-la-to-ry** (not *-lā'-tō-rĭ*), *adj.* [L. *re-*+*caput*, the head.]

**recd.,** received.

**re-cede'** (*-sēd'*), (**-ce'-ded, -ce'-ding**), *v.* to go back; to retire; to withdraw; to slope backwards; to become, or appear, more distant. [L. *re-*+*cēdo*, I go.]

**re-ceive'** (*-sēv'*), (**-ceived', -ceiv'-ing**), *v.* to take or obtain (from another); to accept; to welcome (a person); to hold or contain. **re-ceipt'** (*-sēt'*), *n.* a receiving; that which is received; a written acknowledgement of having received (*esp.* money or goods); a **recipe,** *q.v.* **re-ceiv'-a-ble,** *adj* capable of being received; (of bills) awaiting payment. **re-cei'-ver** (*-sē'-vĕr*), *n.* one who receives; an official, officer or servant appointed to receive money due; a treasurer; (of telegraph or telephone) that part of the instrument which receives a message; (in chemicals and manufactures) a tank or reservoir; a vessel for containing gases; an official receiver (*see* **official**). **Receiver-General,** *n.* an officer to whom the public revenues are paid. **receiving-house,** *n.* a depôt. **receiving-office,** *n.* a branch post-office; any place where articles, goods, parcels, etc. are received for distribution. **receiving order,** (in law) an official document giving a person (or persons) authority to receive money or other effects. [O.F.<L. *rĕcĭpĭo*<*re-*+*căpĭo*, I take.]

**re-cen'-sion** (*-sen'-*), *n.* careful examination, review, or revision (*esp.* of a book, and more *esp.* of an old author). [L. *rĕcensĕo*, I revise<*re-*+*censeo*, I estimate.]

**re'-cent** (*-sĕnt*), *adj.* new; fresh; (of time) not long ago. **re'-cent-ly,** *adv.* not long ago. [F.<L. *rĕcens*, fresh, young, recent.]

**re-cep'-ta-cle** (*-sep'-tă-kl*), *n.* a place, article, or thing for holding or receiving. [<root of **receive.**]

**re-cep'-tion** (*-sep'-shun*), *n.* the act of receiving or getting, or of being received; a formal ceremony of receiving (guests or visitors). **re-cep-ti-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* the quality of being receivable. **re-cep'-tive** (*-sep'-tiv*), *adj.* capable of receiving and retaining knowledge, information, etc. **re-cep'-tive-ness,** or **re-cep-tiv'-i-ty,** *n.* the power, ability, or readiness to understand, or to absorb. **reception order,** an official order authorizing the admission and detention of a person in a lunatic asylum. **reception rooms,** (in a house) rooms in which visitors may be received (as drawing-room, sitting-room). [<root of **receive.**]

**re-cess'** (*-ses'*), *n.* a going back; a withdrawing; a nook or corner; an interval; a holiday or vacation. **re-ces'-sion** (*-sesh'-un*), *n.* the act of going back; withdrawal; retirement. **re-ces'-sion-al,** *adj.* relating to going back: *n.* a hymn sung by the choir of a church when retiring to the vestry at the close of the service. [<root of **recede.**]

***réchauffé*** (*rā-shōf-fā'*), *n.* [F.] food warmed up again; something (*esp.* a literary work) composed from old materials; old ideas used over again.

***recherché*** (*ruh-shār-shā'*), *adj.* [F.] much sought after; choice; of rare quality, elegance, or attractiveness; dainty.

**rec'-i-pe** (*res'-ĭ-pē*), *n.* (*pl.* **-pes** [*-pēz*]), a prescription, or list of the ingredients, with directions for making up a medicine; a similar list for preparing food, etc. [L. *rĕcīpe*, take thou.]

**re-cip'-i-ent** (*-sip'-ĭ-*), *n.* one who, or that which, receives. **re-cip'-i-ence,** *n.* receiving. [L. *rĕcĭpio*, I receive.]

**re-cip'-ro-cal** (*-sip'-*), *adj.* mutual; given and received; alternating; interchanging. **re-cip'-ro-cal-ly,** *adv.* **re-cip'-ro-cate (-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to give and receive (mutually); to move backwards and forwards. **re-cip-ro-ca'-tion,** *n.* giving and receiving (mutually); interchange. **rec-i-proc'-i-ty** (*res-ĭ-pros'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* giving and receiving, to mutual advantage (*esp.* in matters of trade and commerce); mutual concessions between one state and another. [L. *rĕcĭprŏcus*, going backward and forward < *re*, back + *pro*, forward.]

**re-cite'** (*-sīt'*), **(-ci'-ted, -ci'-ting),** *v.* to read aloud; to repeat from memory; to relate; to state clearly (as in an Act of Parliament). **re-ci'-tal,** *n.* that which is recited; a narration; a musical or dramatic performance. **rec-i-ta'-tion** (*res-ĭ-*), *n.* a clear or formal reading or repeating from memory (of a passage of poetry or prose, a proclamation, etc.). **re-ci'-ter,** *n.* **rec-i-ta-tive'** (*res-ĭ-tă-tēv'*), *n.* musical or vocal recitation. **reciting note,** (in chanting) a long, commencing note to which several syllables are sung. [F. < L. *re-* + *cĭto*, I call.]

**reck** (*rek*), **(recked, reck'-ing),** *v.* to care for; to regard. **reck'-less,** *adj.* careless; heedless; rash; without prudence or caution. **reck'-less-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *reccan*, to care, care for.]

**reck'-on** (*rek'-*), **(-oned, -on-ing),** *v.* to count; to make up accounts; to calculate; to esteem; to expect and depend upon. **reck'-on-ing,** *n.* calculation; an account; a settlement of accounts. **reck'-on-er,** *n.* **dead-reckoning,** *n.* calculation of the position of a ship from the log-book (giving the rate of speed) and the compass (giving the course). **day of reckoning,** a time when accounts, or differences, must be settled; the judgement day. [A.S. *recenian*, to explain.]

**re-claim'** (**-claimed', -claim'-ing),** *v.* to call or bring back; to reform; to bring (waste land) into cultivation. **rec-la-ma'-tion,** *n.* [L. *re-* + *clāmo*, I call.]

**re-cline'** (**-clined', -cli'-ning),** *v.* to lean to, or on, one side; to lean back; to repose; to rest [L. *re-* + *clīno*, I bend.]

**re-cluse'** (*-kloos'*), *adj.* solitary: *n.* one who leads a solitary life; a hermit. [F. < L. *reclūsus* < *re-* + *claudo*, I shut up.]

**rec'-og-nize (-nized, -ni-zing),** *v.* to know again; to acknowledge; to see the truth of. **rec-og-ni'-tion** (*-nish'-un*), *n.* **re-cog'-ni-zance** (*-cog'-nĭ-* or *-con'-ĭ-*), *n.* a (legal) bond; surety. [F. < L. *re-* + *cognosco*, I know.]

**re-coil'** (**-coiled', -coil'-ing),** *v.* to start, spring, or fall back; to shrink (from): *n.* a starting-back; a rebound. [F. *reculer* < L. *re-* + *cūlus*, the hinder part.]

**rec-ol-lect'** (**-ed, -ing),** *v.* to call back again to mind; to remember. **rec-ol-lec'-tion,** *n.* remembrance; memory. [L. *re-* + **collect.**]

**rec-om-mend'** (**-ed, -ing),** *v.* to speak in favour of; to advise. **rec-om-men-da'-tion,** *n.* [L. *re-* + **commend.**]

**rec'-om-pense (-pensed, -pen-sing),** *v.* to repay or reward; to compensate: *n.* [L. *re-* + *com-* + *pendo*, I pay.]

**rec'-on-cile** (*-sīl*), **(-ciled, -ci-ling),** *v.* to make friends again; to cause to agree. **rec'-on-cile-ment,** or **rec-on-cil-i-a'-tion,** *n.* the bringing to agreement of persons (or things) at variance. **rec-on-cil'-i-a-to-ry,** *adj.* [F. < L. *re-* + root of **conciliate.**]

**rec'-on-dite** (*rĕk'-ŏn-* or *rē-kon'-*), *adj.* hidden; secret; far-fetched; profound (as to learning, etc.). [L. *re-* + *condo*, I put together, I hide.]

**re-con'-nai-sance** (*re-kon'-nā-săns*), *n.* a survey or examination of a tract of country, for military or engineering operations. **reconnaisance in force,** an advance of a considerable body of troops to find out the position of the enemy. [F. < L. *re-* + *cognosco*, I know.]

**rec-on-noi'-tre** (*-noy'-tĕr*), **(-tred, -tring),** *v.* to survey or examine (a district), *esp.* for military purposes; to scout. [*See* **reconnaisance.**]

**re-cord'** (**-ed, -ing),** *v.* to write down and preserve the remembrance of; to give (a vote); to make a note of. **rec'-ord,** *n.* a note or notes in a book; anything so noted (to be remembered); a disc (for a gramophone) or a cylinder (for a phonograph) on which sounds have

been registered, to be reproduced by the instrument; (in athletics, etc., etc.) the highest example of speed, skill, endurance, action, number, etc. **record-breaker,** *n.* one who surpasses such a record, and so furnishes a new one. **re-cord'-er,** *n.* a public officer who records or registers, *esp.* the rolls of a city; the judge (as judicial officer) who presides over a court of quarter sessions in a borough; (in telegraphy) an apparatus for recording the signals received, often on a strip of tape. **re-cord'-er-ship,** *n.* **record office,** a place where public records are kept. **public records,** any record made by a public officer, or required by law to be kept for public use or future reference. [F.<L. *re-*+*cor, cordis,* the heart.]

**re-count'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to relate; to count again. [F.<L. *re-*+**count.**]

**re-coup'** (*-koop'*), (**-couped', -coup'-ing**), *v.* to make up for, or compensate for, (loss, etc.). [L. *re-*+F. *couper,* to cut.]

**re-course'** (*-kōrs'*), *n.* going (to) for aid or protection. [F.<L. *re-*+**course.**]

**re-cov'-er** (*-kuv'-*), (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* to get (something) back; to get well again (from sickness or depression); to rescue; to bend forward in rowing for the next stroke; to gain as compensation; to be successful in a law-suit. **re-cov'-er-a-ble,** *adj.* **re-cov'-er-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* a winning, or gaining back. [F.<L. *rĕcŭpĕro,* I recover.]

**rec'-re-ant** (*rĕk'-*), *adj.* unbelieving; leaving one's party in a base manner; cowardly: *n.* a mean-spirited coward; a deserter; a renegade. **rec'-re-an-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [O.F.<L. *re-*+*crēdo,* I believe.]

**rec'-re-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to revive, cheer, amuse, or enliven (*esp.* after hard labour). **rec-re-a'-tion,** *n.* amusement; diversion. **rec'-re-a-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* [F.<L. *re-*+**create.**]

**re-crim'-i-nate** (*-ĭ-*), (**-na-ted, -na-ting**), *v.* to charge an accuser with a similar crime. **re-crim-i-na'-tion,** *n.* **re-crim'-i-na-tive**(*-tiv*).*adj* **re-crim'-i-na-tor,** *n.* [L. *re-*+root of **crime.**]

**re-cru-des'-cence** (*-sens*), *n.* breaking-out afresh (*esp.* of something bad). **re-cru-des'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* [L. *re-*+*crūdus,* raw.]

**re-cruit'** (*-kroot'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to furnish with fresh supplies; to recover; to regain strength or vigour; to refresh; to enlist (a soldier in the army): *n.* a newly-enlisted soldier. [F.<L. *re-*+*cresco,* I grow.]

**rect'-an-gle,** *n.* a four-sided right-angled figure. **rect-an'-gu-lar,** *adj.* [F.<L. *rectus,* right+*angŭlus,* an angle.]

**rec'-ti-fy** (*-tĭ-fī*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to set right; to correct; to purify, or refine, by repeated distillation. **rec-ti-fi-ca'-tion** (*-fĭ-*), *n.* the act of rectifying. **rec'-ti-fi-er** (*-fī-*), *n.* one who, or that which, —; an apparatus for changing an alternating current (of *elec.*) into a direct or continuous one. [F.<L. *rectus,* straight, right+*făcĭo,* I make.]

**rec-ti-lin'-e-al** (*-tĭ-*), or **-ar,** *adj.* of, or bounded by, straight lines. **rapid rectilinear,** (in a photographic camera) a lens which makes an image with good definition (*i.e.*, sharp and clear), free from distortion, and allows the photograph to be taken very quickly. [L. *rectus,* straight, right+*līnĕa,* a line.]

**rec'-ti-tude** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* upright conduct; integrity. [F.<L. *rectitūdo*<*rectus,* straight, right.]

**rec'-tor,** *n.* a ruler; a head person; a clergyman of the Church of England who is entitled to the tithes of his benefice; (*orig.* one who received the great tithes, those in corn); the head of certain colleges, schools, or religious institutions. **lay rector,** a layman who receives the great tithes of a parish. **rec'-tor-ship,** *n.* the office of —. **rec'-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* the residence of a —. [L. *rector,* a ruler<*rĕgo,* I rule.]

**re-cum'-bent,** *adj.* lying down; in a reclining position. **re-cum'-bence,** or **-ben-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *re-*+*cumbo,* I lie.]

**re-cu'-per-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to get back (*esp.* health and strength); to recover (from pecuniary loss). **re-cu-per-a'-tion,** *n.* **re-cu'-per-a-tive** (*-ă-tĭv*), *adj.* [L. *rĕcŭpĕro,* I recover.]

**re-cur'** (**-curred', -cur'-ring**), *v.* to come back (to mind); to happen again and again. **re-cur'-rent,** *adj.* returning at intervals. **re-cur'-rence,** or **-ren-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *re-*+*curro,* I run.]

**rec'-u-sant** (*rĕk'-ū-zant,* also *re-kū'-*), *n.* one who refuses to conform or submit: *adj.* obstinate in refusing to submit to authority. **rec'-u-san-cy** (*rĕk'-* or *re-kū'-zan-sĭ*), *n.* refusal to conform. [F.<L. *re-*+*causa,* a cause.]

**red,** *n.* and *adj.* (**red'-der, red'-dest**), a

well-known gay, strong colour. **red-breast,** *n.* the robin. **red-cross,** *n.* the badge (thus, ✚, or ✠) of an ambulance service for the sick and wounded in time of war: *adj.* **red'-den (-dened, -den-ing),** *v.* to make, or grow, red. **red'-dish,** *adj.* rather red. **red-hot,** *adj.* heated to redness; eager; enthusiastic but bigoted. **red-letter day,** one deserving to be marked with red (as very fortunate, or worthy of remembrance), as noted days were in the old calendars. **red-skin,** *n.* a North-American Indian. **red-tape,** *n.* dry, formal, stupid, official routine (official documents being tied up with red tape). **red-tapism,** *n.* a system of following official routine, often to the disregard of common sense. **red republicans, or the reds,** those who hold extreme republican or radical views. **all-red-line,** or **-route,** *n.* a trade or commercial route, or telegraph line, of which no part passes through foreign territory (so called because British Possessions are usually painted red on maps). **caught red-handed,** caught in the very act. [A.S. *rēad*, red.]

**re-dact'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to put in proper literary form; to edit. **re-dac'-tion,** *n.* editing. **re-dac'-tor** (or, as F. ***rédacteur'*** [*rā-dak-tuhr'*]), *n.* editor. [L. *re(d)-+ăgo*, I do.]

**re-dan',** *n.* a simple kind of fortification. [F.<L. *re-+dens*, a tooth.]

**re-deem'** (**-deemed', -deem'-ing**), *v.* to buy back; to pay ransom for; to pay the penalty of; to make amends or atonement for; to buy out (as a tithes' rent-charge); to free (mortgaged property); to perform (a promise). **re-deem'-a-ble,** *adj.* **re-deem'-er,** *n.* one who redeems or ransoms; (with capital R) Christ. **re-demp'-tion,** *n.* the act of redeeming; deliverance from sin and its consequences, by the atonement of Jesus Christ. **past** (or **beyond**) **redemption,** beyond a chance of improvement, recovery, restoration, or deliverance. [L. *re(d)-+ĕmo*, I buy.]

**red-in'-te-grate** (**-gra-ted, -gra-ting**), *v.* to make whole again; to restore; to renew. **red-in-te-gra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *re(d)-+intĕger*, whole, entire.]

**re-dis-trib'-ute** (**-u-ted, -u-ting**), *v.* to distribute again, or in a different manner. **re-dis-tri-bu'-tion,** *n.* [L. *re-+* **distribute.**]

**red'-o-lent,** *adj.* smelling (of); giving out odour. **red'-o-lence,** or **-len-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *re(d)-+ŏlĕo*, I emit a smell.]

**re-doub'-le** (*-dub'-l*), (**-led, -ling**), *v.* to double again; to increase very greatly. [F.<L. *re-+* **double.**]

**re-doubt'** (*-dout'*), or **re-dout',** *n.* an outwork (in fortification). **re-doubt'-a-ble,** *adj.* formidable; commanding respect. [F.<I.<L. *reductus<re-+dūco*, I lead.]

**re-dound'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to roll back; to result; to add to (as **to — to one's credit**). [F.<L. *re(d)-+unda*, a wave.]

**re-dress'** (**-dressed', -dress'-ing**), *v.* to set right (*esp.* an injustice or wrong); to relieve from: *n.* compensation; satisfaction. [F.<L. *re-+* **dress.**]

**re-duce'** (*-dūs'*), (**-duced', -du'-cing**), *v.* to bring down; to bring into order; to make smaller; to subdue; to change (numbers) from one denomination or quantity to another. **re-duc'-tion,** *n.* **re-du'-ci-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be reduced. **re-du-ci-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* [L. *re-+dūco*, I lead.]

***re-duc'-ti-o*** (*-shĭ-o*) ***ad ab-sur'-dum,*** [L.] reduction to an absurdity; proving the untruth of a statement by showing that it is absurd.

**re-dun'-dant,** *adj.* over and above; more than enough; excessive; superfluous. **re-dun'-dance** (or **-dan-cy**), *n.* [L. *re(d)-+unda*, a wave. *Cf.* **redound.**]

**re-du'-pli-cate** (*-plĭ-*), (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to redouble; to multiply greatly; to repeat. **re-du-pli-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *re-+* **duplicate.**]

**re-ech'-o** (*-ek'-*), (**-oed** [*-ōd*], **-o-ing**), *v.* to echo over and over again; to resound. [L. *re-+* **echo.**]

**reed,** *n.* a thick, coarse grass with hollow stem; a musical pipe; a small, thin piece of metal (called a tongue) used to produce sounds by vibration; (in a loom) a kind of comb for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating up the weft. **reed'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* full of reeds. **reed'-ed,** *adj.* covered with reeds; (of a frame) having ridges like reeds. **reed-organ,** *n.* a musical instrument (as the harmonium, etc.) in which musical sounds are produced by metal reeds. [A.S. *hrēod.*]

**reef,** *n.* a line of rocks (*esp.* lying near the surface of the water). [Ic. *rif.*]

**reef,** *n.* a fold of a sail: *v.* (**reefed,**

**reef'-ing**), to fold or roll up part of a sail. **reef'-er**, or **reefing-jacket**, *n.* a double-breasted jacket of thick cloth. **close-reefed**, *n.* (of a ship) having the sails all closely folded up. [D. *reef*.]

**reek**, *n.* smoke; vapour: *v.* (**reeked, reek'-ing**), to send up smoke, vapour, or steam. **reek'-y** (*-i*), *adj.* sending up reek; steaming. [A.S. *rēc*, smoke.]

**reel**, *n.* a roller or winding-frame (on which thread is wound): *v.* (**reeled, reel'-ing**), to wind (thread) on a reel. [A.S. *hrēol*.] [Ga. *righil*.]

**reel**, *n.* a lively Highland Scotch dance.

**reel** (**reeled, reel'-ing**), *v.* to stagger; to whirl round and round: *n.* giddiness. [?]

**reeve** (**reeved, reev'-ing**), *v.* to pass the end of a rope through a hole or ring. [D. *reven*. *Cf.* **reef** (sail).]

**re-fec'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* refreshment; a light meal. **re-fec'-to-ry** (*-ri*), *n.* a hall or room for eating (*esp.* in a monastery, convent, or college); a dining-room. [F. <L. *re-*+*făcio*, I make.]

**re-fer'** (**-ferred', -fer'-ring**), *v.* to submit (a matter) to some authority for consideration, advice, or decision; to give a reference; to carry back; to send (to) for information or decision; to relate (to). **ref'-er-a-ble**, *adj.* **ref-er-ee'**, *n.* a person referred to; an umpire (at football, etc.) or judge. **ref'-er-ence**, *n.* the act of referring; a person or thing referred to. **reference Bible**, one with references to similar, or explanatory, passages, in other parts of the Bible. **reference library**, one containing books to be consulted on the premises only. [F. <L. *re-*+*fĕro*, I bear.]

**ref-er-en'-dum**, *n.* the submitting of a proposed law to a vote of the electors for approval or rejection (as in Switzerland and parts of U.S.A.). *Cf.* **plebiscite.** [L.]

**re-fill'** (**-filled', -fil'-ling**), *v.* to fill again: *n.* a notebook, diary, stick of pencil, etc., made to fill a case. [L. *re-*+**fill.**]

**re-fine'** (**-fined', -fi'-ning**), *v.* to make fine or pure; to purify; to separate from dross or impurities; to clarify; to polish or improve; to free from coarseness, rudeness, or vulgarity. **re-fine'-ment**, *n.* the act of refining; state of being refined; politeness; culture. **re-fi'-ner**, *n.* **re-fi'-ner-y** (*-i*), *n.* a place where substances are refined. [F. <L. *re-*+**fine.**]

**re-flect'** (or **re-flex'**), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to throw or bend back (*esp.* light); to turn aside; to meditate; to consider; to cast reproaches (on); to bring discredit or dishonour (on). **re-flec'-tion**, *n* that which is reflected; thoughtful consideration; implied censure; imputation or suggestion of discredit upon some one. **re-flec'-tive** (*-tiv*) (or **re-flex'-ive**), *adj.* reflecting; thoughtful. **re-flec'-tor**, *n.* a reflecting surface; a mirror. **re'-flex**, *adj.* turned back; reflected. **reflex action**, (*esp.* of the nervous system) action taking place involuntarily or unconsciously. [L. *flecto*, *flexum*, I bend.]

**re-form'** (**-formed', -form'-ing**), *v.* to form again; to amend one's ways; to make better; to amend or improve; to put a stop or end to (an abuse or malpractice): *n.* the act of reforming or amending. **ref-or-ma'-tion**, *n.* **re-form'-er**, *n.* one who reforms, or urges reforms. **re-form'-a-tive**, *adj.* **re-form'-a-to-ry** (*-ă-tŏ-ri*), *n.* an institution for reforming young persons who have been convicted of crime. **The Reformation**, the religious movement in the 16th century, having for its object the reform of certain doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, and resulting in the formation of various Protestant Churches. [F. <L. *re-*+**form.**]

**re-fract'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to break or bend the course of (*esp.* rays of light). **re-frac'-tion**, *n.* the bending from a direct course. **re-frac'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* **re-frac'-to-ry** (*-ri*), *adj.* not easily bent; difficult of fusion (as metals); unruly; obstinate; rebellious; refusing to submit to rule. [L. *re-*+*frango*, *fractum*, I break.]

**re-frain'** (*-frān'*), (**-frained', -frain'-ing**), *v.* to keep oneself (from some action); to curb; to restrain. [F. <L. *re-*+*frēnum*, a bridle.]

**re-frain'** (*-frān'*), *n.* a kind of recurring chorus to a song. [F. <L. *re-*+*frango*, I break.]

**re-fran'-gi-ble** (*-jĭ-*), *adj.* able to be refracted or bent from its course. [<root of **refract.**]

**re-fresh'** (**-freshed', -fresh'-ing**), *v.* to make fresh again; to revive; to cheer or enliven; to provide with refreshment. **re-fresh'-ment**, *n.* the act of refreshing; food (*esp.* after toil). **re-fresh'-er,**

*n.* one who, or that which, refreshes; an additional fee paid to a counsel when a case is prolonged, or adjourned. [F. <L. *re-*+**fresh.**]

**re-frig'-er-a-tor** (*-frij'-*), *n.* an apparatus (or room) for keeping things (provisions, etc.) cool, *esp.* by means of ice. **re-frig'-er-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to make cool; to preserve (food) by cold. **re-frig-er-a'-tion,** *n.* **re-frig'-er-a-to-ry** (*-ă-tŏ-rĭ*), *n.* a vessel or apparatus for cooling. [L. *re-*+*frīgus*, cold.]

**ref'-uge** (*-ūj*). *n.* shelter or protection (from danger); one who, or that which, gives protection, aid, shelter, etc.; a retreat or asylum; an excuse or plea. **ref-u-gee'** (*-jē'*), *n.* one who takes refuge (*esp.* from persecution). **House of Refuge,** an institution for sheltering the homeless or destitute. [F.<L. *re-*+*fŭgĭo*, I flee.]

**re-ful'-gent** (*-jĕnt*), *adj.* shining brightly. **re-ful'-gence** (*-jĕns*), *n.* a bright glow; brilliance. [L. *re-*+*fulgĕo*, I shine.]

**re-fuse'** (*-fūz'*), (**-fused', -fu'-sing**), *v.* to decline to do or grant; to say *no* to a request; to deny; to decline what is offered. **ref'-use** (*-ūs*), *n.* (*prop.* that which is *refused*); rubbish; waste or useless matter. **re-fu'-sal** (*-zal*), *n.* the act of refusing; the choice of taking or refusing. **re-fu'-ser** (*-zĕr*), *n.* [F.< L. *rĕfūto*, I drive back.]

**re-fute'** (**-fu'-ted, -fu'-ting**), *v.* to prove to be wrong; to disprove. **ref-u-ta'-tion,** *n.* **re-fu'-ta-ble** (or *ref'-ū-*), *adj.* [F.<L. *rĕfūto*, I drive back.]

**re'-gal,** *adj.* of a king or queen; kingly; royal. **re-ga'-li-a** (*-lī-ă*), *n. pl.* the crown, sceptre, and other emblems of royalty; the badges of an office or order. [F.<L. *rēgālis*<*rex*, *rēgis*, a king.]

**re-gale'** (**-galed', -ga'-ling**), *n.* to entertain splendidly; to feast. [F.<I.]

**re-gard'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to look at; to gaze on; to observe; to mark; to respect; to keep or observe; to take into account: *n.* **re-gard'-ful,** *adj.* paying regard; attentive. **re-gard'-less,** *adj.* paying no regard; negligent. [F. *regarder*<L. *re-*+root of **guard.**]

**re-gat'-ta** (*-tă*), *n.* a race of yachts or other boats. [*Prop.* a grand fête of the gondoliers of Venice<I. *riga*, a row.]

**regd.,** registered.

**re-gen'-er-ate** (*-jen'-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to give new life, strength, or vigour to; to make new; to change altogether for the better. **re-gen-er-a'-tion,** *n.* **re-gen'-er-a-tive** (*-ă-tiv*), *adj.* giving new life to. **re-gen'-er-a-tor,** *n.* a device in a furnace by which waste heat is utilized. [L. *re-*+**generate.**]

**re'-gent,** *n.* one ruling for the sovereign (when under age, disabled, etc.). **re'-gen-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the state of being ruled by a regent, or the time of such ruling. [F.<L. *rĕgens*, ruling<*rĕgo*, I rule.]

**Reg.-Gen.,** Registrar-General.

**reg'-i-cide** (*rej'-ĭ-sīd*), *n.* murder, or murderer, of a king (or queen). **reg-i-ci'-dal,** *adj.* [F.<L. *rex*, *rēgis*, a king+*cædo*, I slay.]

**re-gime'** (*rā-zheem'*), [or in F. ***régime***], *n.* mode or style of government, of rule, of management, or of laws of health or diet. [L. *rĕgo*, I rule.]

**reg'-i-men** (*rej'-ĭ-*), (*pl.* **-mens,** or **re-gim'-i-na** [*-jĭm'-*]), *n.* prescribed rules; rules of eating; orderly governing. [L. *rĕgĭmen*, rule<*rĕgo*, I rule.]

**reg'-i-ment** (*rej'-ĭ-*), *n.* a large division of troops. **reg-i-men'-tal,** *adj.* **reg-i-men'-tals,** *n. pl.* military uniform; the uniform of a particular regiment. **regiment of the line,** a regiment forming part of the regular army (but not including the guards or the auxiliary forces). [F.<L.<root of **regimen.**]

***re-gi'-na*** (*-jī'-*), *n.* [L.] queen.

**re'-gion** (*-jun*), *n.* a portion of space; country. **re'-gion-al,** *adj.* [F.<L. *rĕgĭo*<*rĕgo*, I rule.]

**reg'-is-ter** (*rĕj'-*), *n.* a book for records or accounts; the records themselves; the compass of a voice; a damper for regulating the draught in a fire-grate: *v.* (**-tered, -ter-ing**), to enter in a register; to record. **reg'-is-tered,** *adj.* enrolled. **registered trade mark,** a trade mark (*q.v.*) registered on the books of the Patent Office, London. **reg'-is-trar,** *n.* a keeper of a register or official records. **Registrar General,** the chief of the registrars of births, deaths, and marriages. **reg'-is-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* the place where registers of births, deaths, and marriages, or other records, are kept; the act of registering. **registry office,** any office where records are kept; an office where lists of servants seeking engagements are kept. **parish —,** *see* **parish.** [F.<L. *re-*+*gĕro*, I carry.]

***re'-gi-us*** (*-jĭ-*), [L.] *adj.* royal; appointed by the Crown. **Regius Professor** (in Oxford or Cambridge University) one whose chair (office) was founded by Henry VIII.; (in Scotland) any professor whose chair was founded by the Crown.

**reg'-nant,** *adj.* reigning as sovereign; prevalent. **reg'-nan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* rule as sovereign; predominance. [L. *regno*, I reign < *rĕgo*, I rule.]

**re-gret'** (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to grieve for the past: *n.* sorrow; remorse; concern. **re-gret'-ta-ble,** *adj.* to be regretted; lamentable. **re-gret'-ful,** *adj.* [F. < L. *re-* + A.S. *grētan*, to weep.]

**regt.,** regiment.

**reg'-u-lar,** *adj.* according to law or rule; systematic; orderly; uniform; methodical; customary: *n.* a soldier of the regular or permanent army. **reg-u-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* conformity to rule; evenness; uniformity. **reg'-u-lar-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to make regular, or according to rule. **reg'-u-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to control, govern, or direct; to adjust; to put in good order. **reg-u-la'-tion,** *n.* rule or order. **reg'-u-la-tor,** *n.* one who, or that which, regulates; (in a locomotive) the lever that moves the valve for admitting steam to the cylinder; (in a watch) the lever that lengthens or shortens the hair-spring, and so makes the watch go slower or faster. [L. *rēgŭlāris* < *rēgŭla*, a rule.]

**re-ha-bil'-i-tate** (*-ĭ-*), (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to restore to former position, rights, or privileges. **re-ha-bil-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* [F. < L. *re-* + *hăbĕo*, I have.]

**re-hearse'** (*-hĕrs'*), (**-hearsed', -hears'-ing**), *v.* to repeat; to repeat or recite beforehand, *esp.* for practice. **re-hears'-al** (*-hĕrs'-*), *n.* the act of rehearsing. [F. < L. *re-* + O.F. *hèrce*, a harrow. Orig. = to harrow again.]

**Reichs'-rath** (*rīchs'-rät*), *n.* the Imperial Austrian Parliament. [G.]

**Reichs'-tag** (*rīchs'-täg*), *n.* the Diet, or House of Representatives of the German Empire, elected by the people for three years. *Cf.* **Bundesrath.** [G.]

**reign** (*rān*), (**reigned, reign'-ing**), *v.* to rule as a sovereign: *n.* rule; dominion; period of rule. **reign of terror,** a condition or period in which persons are frightened into submission by lawlessness, cruelty, or oppression. [F. < L. *regnum* < *rĕgo*, I rule.]

**re-im-burse'** (**-bursed', -burs'-ing**), *v.* to refund; to repay (losses or expenses). **re-im-burse'-ment,** *n.* refunding. [L. *re-* + *im-* + root of **purse.**]

**rein** (*rān*), *n.* the strap of a bridle: *v.* (**reined, rein'-ing**), to pull in with reins; to restrain. **to give the reins to,** to give licence to; to allow full freedom to. **to take the reins,** to take control or management. [O.F. < L. *rĕtĭnĕo*, I hold back.]

**rein'-deer** (*rān'-*), *n.* the deer of the polar regions. [Ic. *hreinn*, reindeer + **deer.**]

**re-in-force'** (**-forced', -for'-cing**), *v.* to add strength to. **re-in-force'-ment,** *n.* the act of reinforcing; a fresh supply of men to strengthen a military or naval force. **reinforced cement** (or **concrete**), concrete (or cement) with steel, in various forms, imbedded in it, to strengthen it: *esp.* used for fireproof buildings. [L. *re-* + *in-* + **force.**]

**re-in-state'** (**-sta'-ted, -sta'-ting**), *v.* to put in place or office again. **re-in-state'-ment,** *n.* [L. *re-* + **in** + **state.**]

**re-it'-er-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to repeat again and again. **re-it-er-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *re-* + **iterate.**]

**re-ject'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to throw away; to throw back; to refuse to accept. **re-ject'-er** (less usual **-or**), *n.* **re-jec'-tion,** *n.* [F. < L. *re-* + *jăcĭo*, I throw.]

**re-joice'** (*-jois'*), (**-joiced', -joic'-ing**), *v.* to feel great joy or pleasure (at). [F. < L. *re-* + root of **joy.**]

**re-join'** (**-joined', -join'-ing**), *v.* to join again; to come up to; to reply to. **re-join'-der,** *n.* an answer to a reply. [F. < L. *re-* + **join.**]

**re-ju'-ven-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to make young or fresh again. **re-ju-ven-es'-cence** (*-sĕns*), *n.* becoming young again. **re-ju-ven-es'-cent** (*-sĕnt*), *adj.* [L. *re-* + *jŭvĕnis*, young.]

***relâche*** (*ruh-lâsh'*), *n.* [F.] respite; rest; (in a theatre) no performance.

**re-lapse'** (**-lapsed', -laps'-ing**), *v.* to fall back (*esp.* into sickness, error, or crime): *n.* the return of a disease or illness (after partial recovery); a returning into error, evil ways, etc. **relapsing fever,** an infectious fever recurring several times at short intervals, and caused by a bacterium in the blood, which is conveyed into the system by

the bite of various ticks. [L. *re-*+*lābor, lapsus*, I slip or slide.]

**re-late'** (**-la'-ted, -la'-ting**), *v.* to tell; to report; to refer; to correct. **re-la'-tion,** *n.* report; narrative; kinship; connection. **re-la'-tion-ship,** *n.* state of being related. **rel'-a-tive** (*-ă-tiv*), *adj.* connected; related: *n.* a kinsman. **rel'-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* in relation to something else; comparatively. **re-la'-tor,** *n.* [F.<L. *re-*+*fĕro* (*latus*), I bring.]

**re-lax'** (**-laxed', -lax'-ing**), *v.* to slacken; to make less strict or severe; to weaken. **re-lax-a'-tion,** *n.* cessation from work; relief from strain or tension; recreation. [L. *re-*+*laxus*, loose, slack.]

**re-lay',** *n.* a fresh supply (as of horses, men, stores, etc.); (in telegraphy) an apparatus used in long distance telegraphing to strengthen a weak current of electricity. [L. *re-*+**lay.**]

**re-lease'** (*-lēs'*), (**-leased', -leas'-ing**), *v.* to set free; to discharge; to give up; to relieve, or take the place of, others: *n.* deliverance; liberation. **re-leas'-a-ble,** *adj.* [F.<L. *re-*+*laxus*, loose.]

**rel'-e-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to send away; to banish; to hand over (to another). **rel-e-ga'-tion,** *n.* [L. *re-*+*lēgo*, I send.]

**re-lent'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to grow mild or yielding; to soften in temper or disposition; to yield or give way. **re-lent'-less,** *adj.* merciless. [F.<L. *re-*+*lentus*, bending, pliant.]

**rel'-e-vant,** *adj.* to the purpose; applicable. **rel'-e-vance** (*-vans*), or **-van-cy** (*-si*), *n.* pertinency. [F. *relever*<L. *re-*+*lĕvo*, I raise.]

**rel'-ic,** *n.* what is left; a memorial (of a person or place); a souvenir; an object held in reverence from its having belonged to some saint, martyr, etc.; in *pl.* a dead body. **rel'-i-qua-ry** (*-i-kwă-ri*), *n.* a casket (or place) where relics are kept; a shrine. [F.<L. *rĕlinquo*, I leave.]

**re-lict',** *n.* a widow. [L. *rĕlictus*, left.]

**re-lieve'** (*-lēv'*), (**-lieved, -liev'-ing**), *v.* to raise; to help (in want, etc.); to alleviate; to free (from pain, grief, toil, etc.). **re-lief'** (*-lēf'*), *n.* a raising; helping; distinctness; the surface of a country with regard to its elevations and depressions; raised work in sculpture, etc. ***re-lie'-vo*** (*-lē'-*, or *rĕl-ē-ă'-*), [I ] relief (in sculpture), such as **bas-relief** (low), **mezzo-relievo** (*mĕd'-zō-*), (moderate), **alto-relievo** (high or deep). **relief works,** public works (of a permanent character) set on foot to find labour for the unemployed in times of distress. [F.<L. *re-*+*lĕvo*, I raise.]

***religieuse*** (*ruh-lē-zhŭ-uhz'*), *n.* [F.] a woman devoted to a religious life; a nun.

**re-lig'-ion** (*-lij'-un*), *n.* belief in, love of, and obedience and service to, God; any system of faith in, and worship of, some divine (or supposed divine) ruling power. **re-lig'-ion-ist,** *n.* one attached to, and a strong upholder of, a certain religious belief. **re-lig'-ious** (*-lij'-ŭs*), *adj.* pious; godly; devout; god-fearing: *n.* (in the R.C. Church) a person bound by religious (*esp.* monastic) vows (as a monk, friar, or nun). **re-lig'-ious-ly,** *adv.* devoutly; faithfully; conscientiously. **religious house,** a convent or monastery. **established religion,** that form of religious belief which, by legal sanction, is recognized as the national religion or church. [F.<L. *re-*+*lĭgo*, I bind.]

**re-lin'-quish** (**-quished, -quish-ing**), *v.* to give up; to renounce; to forsake; to abandon. **re-lin'-quish-ment,** *n.* [F.<L. *re-*+*linquo*, I leave.]

**rel'-i-qua-ry,** *n. see* **relic.**

**rel'-ish** (**-ished, -ish-ing**), *v.* to enjoy (*esp.* the taste of); to be pleased with: *n.* enjoyment of taste; something which gives such enjoyment; an enjoyable quality; a condiment (sauce, etc.). [?]

**re-luc'-tant,** *adj.* unwilling; loth; disinclined. **re-luc'-tance** (or **-tan-cy**) (*-si*), *n.* [L. *re-*+*luctor*, I struggle.]

**re-ly'** (*-lī'*), (**-lied', -ly'-ing**), *v.* to rest (on); to depend (on); to have confidence (in). **re-li-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-i-tī*), *n.* the quality of being reliable. **reliability trials,** (as of motor-cars, bicycles, etc.) public tests (often competitive) of strength, speed, power, durability, etc. **re-li'-a-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* able to be depended on; safe; sure. **re-li'-ance,** *n.* dependence; trust; confidence. [F. <L. *re-*+*lĭgo*, I bind.]

**re-main'** (*-mān'*), (**-mained', -main'-ing**), *v.* to stay behind; to be left; to continue or endure. **re-main'-der,** *n.* that which remains after a part is taken away. **re-mains',** *n. pl.* what is left; a dead body. [F.<L. *re-*+*mănĕo*, I remain.]

**re-mand'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to send back; to keep in custody (a prisoner, for fur-

ther investigation of charges) : *n.* [F. <L. *re-*+*mando*, I commit to.]

**re-mark'** (**-marked'**, **-mark'-ing**), *v.* to notice ; to say something : *n.* **re-mark'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* notable ; extraordinary ; unusual. **re-mark'-a-bly**, *adv.* [F. <L. *re-*+**mark.**]

**rem'-e-dy** (*-dĭ*), *n.* a cure ; redress : *v.* (**-died**, **-dy-ing**), to cure ; to make good. **re-me'-di-a-ble** (*-dĭ-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be remedied. **re-me'-di-al** (*-dĭ-*), *adj.* affording, or intended as, a remedy. [F. <L. *re-*+*mĕdĕor*, I heal.]

**re-mem'-ber** (**-bered**, **-ber-ing**), *v.* to keep in (or call to) mind ; to recollect. **re-mem'-brance**, *n.* the act of remembering ; recollection ; memory ; a keepsake ; a souvenir. **re-mem'-bran-cer** (*-sĕr*), *n.* one who, or that which, calls to remembrance ; an officer of the Court of Exchequer. [F. <L. *re-*+*mĕmor*, mindful, remembering.]

**re-mind'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to put in mind (of) ; to cause to remember. **re-mind'-er**, *n.* one who, or that which, reminds. [L. *re-*+**mind.**]

**rem-i-nis'-cence** (*-sens*), *n.* a recollection. **rem-i-nis'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* causing to recollect ; bringing back to memory. [F. <L. *re-*+*mens*, the mind.]

**re-miss'**, *adj.* negligent ; careless ; thoughtless. **re-miss'-ness**, *n.* [L. *re-*+*mitto*, *missum*, I send.]

**re-mit'** (**-ted**, **-ting**), *v.* to forgive ; to forego ; to send (*esp.* money) ; to put again into custody ; to transfer from one court (of law) to another. **re-mis'-si-ble**, *adj.* capable of being remitted. **re-mis'-sion** (*-mĭsh'-un*), *n.* a sending ; discharge ; forgiveness. **re-mit'-tal**, *n.* a giving up ; a surrender. **re-mit'-tance**, *n.* money sent. **re-mit'-tent**, *adj.* (of disease) increasing and abating. **re-mit'-ter**, *n.* [L. *re-*+*mitto*, I send.]

**rem'-nant**, *n.* that which remains ; a small portion left. [<root of **remain.**]

**re-mon'-strate** (**-stra-ted**, **-stra-ting**), *v.* to speak strongly against a course of conduct ; to protest against. **re-mon'-strance**, *n.* strong complaint ; expostulation ; dissuasion ; a formal statement of some grievance. **re-mon'-strant**, one who — : *adj.* inclined to protest. **re-mon'-stra-tor**, *n.* [L. *re-*+*monstro*, I show, point out.]

**re-morse'**, *adj.* self-reproach ; deep sorrow for sin, error, or mistake committed. **re-morse'-ful**, *adj.* having remorse ; penitent. **re-morse'-less**, *adj.* without remorse ; merciless ; pitiless. [F. <L. *re-*+*mordĕo*, *morsum*, I bite.]

**re-mote'**, *adj.* distant (in time or place). **re-mote'-ness**, *n.* **re-mote'-ly**, *adv.* [L. *re-*+*mŏvĕo*, *mōtum*, I move.]

**re-mount'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to mount again (*esp.* a horse) : *n.* a fresh horse, for use when one is tired or disabled. [F. <L. *re-*+**mount.**]

**re-move'** (*-moov'*), (**-moved'**, **-mov'-ing**), *v.* to move from a place ; to take away ; to dismiss. **re-mov'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be removed. **re-mov'-al**, *n.* the act of removing. [F. <L. *re-*+**move.**]

**re-mu'-ner-ate** (**-a-ted**, **-a-ting**), *v.* to pay for service performed ; to recompense. **re-mu-ner-a'-tion**, *n.* reward ; payment ; recompense. **re-mu'-ner-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* yielding adequate reward (for work) ; profitable. [L. *re-*+*mūnus*, a service, gift.]

**re-nais'-sance** (*rĭ-nā'-sănss* or *ruh-nās-sâńs'*), [F.] a new birth ; a revival (*esp.* the revival of learning and the fine arts in the 15th century). [F. <L. *re-*+*nātus*, born.]

**re-nas'-cence** (*-sĕns*), *n.* same as **renaissance** (*q.v.*). **re-nas'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* springing up afresh. [L. *re-*+*nascor*, I am born.]

**ren'-der** (**-dered**, **-der-ing**), *v.* to deliver up ; to give ; to repay ; to translate ; to melt fat. **ren'-der-er**, *n.* **ren'-der-ing**, *n.* the act of rendering ; a translation ; lard. [F. *rendre* <L. *reddo* <*re-*+*do*, I give.]

**ren'-dez-vous** (*rĕn'-de-voo* or *râń-dā-voo'*), *n.* an appointed meeting-place ; a meeting. [F. *rendez vous*, render yourself (to a certain place).]

**ren'-e-gade** (not *-jād*), *n.* a deserter from his party or faith ; a traitor ; a turncoat. [Sp. *renegado* <L. *re-*+*nĕgo*, I deny.]

**re-new'** (*-nū'*), (**-newed'**, **-new'-ing**), *v.* to make new again ; to restore ; to recover (strength, etc.) ; to resume ; to repeat. **re-new'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* **re-new'-al**, *n.* [L. *re-*+**new.**]

**ren'-net**, *n.* the prepared inner membrane of the fourth stomach of a calf, used to coagulate milk. [<root of **run.**]

**re-nounce'** (*-nouns'*), (**-nounced'**, **-noun'-cing**), *v.* to give up ; to quit ; to abandon ; to cast off ; to decline to recognize. **re-noun'-cer**, *n.* **re-nun-ci-a'-tion**

(*-sĭ-*), *n.* [F.<L. *re-*+*nuntĭo*, I announce<*nuntĭus*, a messenger.]

**ren'-o-vate** (**-va-ted**, **-va-ting**), *v.* to make new again; to restore; to repair. **ren-o-va'-tion**, *n.* **ren'-o-va-tor** (not **-ter**), *n.* [L. *re-*+*nŏvus*, new.]

**re-nown'** (*-noun'*), *n.* fame; glory; high repute. **re-nowned'**, *adj.* famous; celebrated; illustrious. [F. *renom*<L. *re-*+*nōmen*, a name.]

**rent**, *n.* payment made for occupation and use of land, house, etc., as tenant: *v.* (**-ed**, **-ing**), to hold land, property, etc., by payment of rent. **rent'-a-ble**, *adj.* **rent'-al**, *n.* rent; the total rents of an estate, houses, etc. **rent'-roll**, *n.* a list of rents (or the amount of rents) paid to an owner. [F. *rente*<L. *reddo*, I give back. *Cf.* **render.**]

***rente*** (*rânt*), *n.* [F.] interest (*esp.* in *pl.* ***rentes*** [*pro.* as *sing.*]) paid by a government on public loans; annual income.

**re-nun-ci-a'-tion**, *n. see* **renounce.**

**re-or'-gan-ize** (**-ized**, **-i-zing**), *v.* to rearrange; to set on a new or fresh footing or basis. **re-or-gan-i-za'-tion**, *n.* [L. *re-*+**organize.**]

**rep**, (less correctly, **repp**), *n.* a fabric of silk, wool, or cotton, having a corded surface. [?<root of **rib.**]

**re-pair'** (*-pār'*), (**-paired'**, **-pair'-ing**), *v.* to restore to a sound state; to mend; to make good. **re-pair'-er**, *n.* **rep'-ar-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be repaired. **rep-ar-a'-tion**, *n.* a making good; compensation; atonement. [F.<L. *re-*+*părо*, I prepare.]

**re-pair'** (*-pār'*), (**-paired'**, **-pair'-ing**), *v.* to betake oneself, or go, to a place: *n.* [F. *repaire*<L. *re-*+*pătrĭa*, one's country.]

**rep-ar-tee'**, *n.* a ready, smart (often witty) reply. [F.<L. *re-*+*partĭor*, I divide, share.]

**re-past'**, *n.* a meal; the food taken at a meal. [F.<L. *re-*+*pasco*, I feed.]

**re-pa'-tri-ate** (*-trĭ-*), (**-a-ted**, **-a-ting**), *v.* to restore (as an exile) to one's own country. **re-pa-tri-a'-tion**, *n.* [L. *re-*+*pătrĭa*, one's native country.]

**re-pay'** (**-paid'**, **-pay'-ing**), *v.* to pay back; to recompense; to give in return. **re-pay'-a-ble**, *adj.* that is to be repaid; due. **re-pay'-ment**, *n.* [F.<L. *re-*+**pay.**]

**re-peal'** (*-pēl'*), (**-pealed'**, **-peal'-ing**), *v.* to call back; to abolish (a law, etc.): *n.* a revoking or annulling. **re-peal'-a-ble**, *adj.* **re-peal'-er**, *n.* [F.<L. *re-*+*appello*, I call.]

**re-peat'** (*-pēt'*), (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to say or do again; to recite, or quote, from memory. **re-peat'-ed-ly**, *adv.* over and over again. **re-peat'-er**, *n.* one who —; a watch which strikes again the hour that is past, when a spring is touched; (in telegraphing) an instrument for automatically repeating signals from one circuit to another; a kind of relay; a firearm (as a rifle, etc.) that may be discharged several times in succession without reloading. **rep-e-ti'-tion** (*-tish'-un*), *n.* the act of —; saying from memory. [F.<L. *re-*+*pĕto*, I seek.]

**re-pel'** (**-pelled'**, **-pel'-ling**), *v.* to drive, or force, back; to repulse. **re-pel'-lent**, *adj.* causing dislike or aversion; repelling. **re-pel'-ler**, *n.* [L. *re-*+*pello*, I drive.]

**re-pent'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to feel sorry for something said or done, or for something left undone. **re-pent'-ance**, *n.* sorrow, regret, or penitence for wrong-doing; contrition. **re-pent'-ant**, *adj.* showing sorrow. [F.<L. *re-*+*pœnĭtet*, it causes repentance.]

**rep'-er-toire** (*rep'-er-twâr*, or *-twor*, or F. *rā-pār-twär'*), or **rep'-er-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a treasury; a store-house; a list of dramas, songs, etc., able to be performed by a company or person. [F. *répertoire*<L. *re-*+*părĭo*, I bring forth.]

**re-pine'** (**-pined'**, **-pi'-ning**), *v.* to express discontent; to fret, murmur, or complain. [L. *re-*+**pine.**]

**re-place'** (**-placed'**, **-pla'-cing**), *v.* to put back into its place; to make good (a loss). **re-place'-a-ble**, *adj.* **re-place'-ment**, *n.* [F.<L. *re-*+**place.**]

**re-plen'-ish** (**-ished**, **-ish-ing**), *v.* to fill completely. **re-plen'-ish-er**, *n.* **re-plen'-ish-ment**, *n.* [F.<L. *re-*+*plēnus*, full.]

**re-plete'**, *adj.* quite full; abounding. **re-ple'-tion**, *n.* the state of being full (*esp.* after eating); surfeit; fullness of blood. [L. *re-*+*plĕo*, I fill.]

**re-plev'-in**, *n.* the recovery of goods wrongfully seized (for debt), on giving pledge, or security, for trying the case at law. **re-plev'-i-a-ble**, *adj.* **re-plev'-y** (*-ĭ*), (**-ied**, **-y-ing** [*-ĭd*, *-ĭ-ing*]), *v.* to recover goods so seized: *n.* an action at law for replevying. [L. *re-*+root of **pledge.**]

**rep'-li-ca** (*-lĭ-kă*, not *rĕ-plī'-*), *n.* an exact copy of a picture, statue, etc., made by the original artist; a facsimile. [I.<L. *re-*+*plĭco*, I fold.]

**re-ply'** (**-plied'**, **-ply'-ing**), *v.* to answer; to respond: *n.* that which is said or written in answer. **rep-li-ca'-tion** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* the plaintiff's answer (at law) to a plea. [F.<L. *re-*+*plĭco*, I fold ]

**re-port'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to bring back as answer; to give an account of; to tell from one to another; to give information against; to take down spoken words (*gen.* by shorthand); to make known that one is present, or when one will be: *n.* an account; a rumour; loud noise (of gun, etc.). **re-port'-er**, *n.* one who gives a report; one who takes notes of events, etc., for publication. [F.<L. *re-*+*porto*, I carry.]

**re-pose'** (*-pōz'*), (**-posed'**, **-po'-sing**), *v.* to lay at rest; to take rest; to sleep; to place confidence (*in*, *on*, or *upon*): *n.* **re-pos'-i-to-ry** (*-poz'-ĭ-tŏ-rĭ*), *n.* a place where things can be laid up for safe keeping; a store-house. [F.<L. *re-*+*pōno*, *pŏsĭtum*, I place.]

**re-pous-sé'** (*rĕ-poos-sā'*), *n.* raised designs in metal, made by strokes of a hammer from behind [F.<*repousser*, to push or drive back.]

**rep-re-hend'** (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to blame; to reprove. **rep-re-hen'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* **rep-re-hen'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* worthy of blame; blameable. [L. *re-*+*prĕhendo*, I lay hold of.]

**rep-re-sent'** (*-zent'*), (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to show, exhibit, or display to the eye; to describe; to stand for (a constituency in Parliament); to personate; to stand in the place of. **rep-re-sen-ta'-tion**, *n.* an image or likeness; the act of representing (in Parliament, etc.); description; a dramatic performance; a protest. **rep-re-sent'-a-tive** (*-ă-tiv*), *adj.* representing: *n.* one who represents others (*esp.* as Member of Parliament); an agent, deputy, or substitute. **proportional representation**, *see* **proportional.** [L. *re-*+**present.**]

**re-press'** (**-pressed'**, **-press'-ing**), *v.* to press back; to check; to restrain or keep under; to reduce to subjection. **re-pres'-sion** (*-presh'-un*), *n.* **re-pres'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* tending to, or able to, repress or subdue. [L. *re-*+**press.**]

**re-prieve'** (*-prēv'*), (**-prieved'**, **-priev'-ing**), *v.* to suspend or delay the execution of (a criminal): *n.* a respite; a time of rest or relief (from punishment, sorrow, etc.). [<root of **reprove.**]

**rep'-ri-mand** (*-rĭ-*), (**-ed**, **-ing**), *v.* to reprove strongly; to chide: *n.* reproof; censure. [F.<L. *re-*+*prĕmo*, I press.]

**re-pri'-sal** (*-prī'-zal*), *n.* an act of retaliation or retribution; a seizing or striking in return. [L. *re-*+*prĕhendo*, I seize.]

**re-proach'** (**-proached'**, **-proach'-ing**), *v.* to reprove or rebuke; to blame; to upbraid: *n.* censure; blame; a cause of shame, disgrace, or discredit. **re-proach'-ful**, *adj.* full of reproach; abusive; deserving of reproach; shameful. **re-proach'-ful-ly**, *adv.* [F.<L. *re-*+*prŏpē*, near.]

**rep'-ro-bate**, *adj.* condemned; corrupt; vile: *n.* a depraved person; a scoundrel; a hardened sinner: *v.* (**-ba-ted**, **-ba-ting**), to disapprove (of); to abuse; to condemn. **rep-ro-ba'-tion**, *n.* [< root of **reprove.**]

**re-pro-duce'** (*-dūs'*), (**-duced'**, **-du'-cing**), *v.* to produce again; to repeat; to copy. **re-pro-duc'-tion**, *n.* **re-pro-duc'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* producing again (as seed); tending to reproduce. [L. *re-*+**produce.**]

**re-prove'** (*-proov'*), (**-proved'**, **-prov'-ing**), *v.* to rebuke; to reprimand. **re-proof'**, *n.* blame; rebuke; censure. [L. *re-*+**prove.**]

**rep'-tile** (*-tīl*, not *-tĭl*), *n.* a creature creeping or crawling on the belly (as snakes), or on short legs (as lizards, etc.); a grovelling, mean person. [F.<L. *reptĭlis*<*rĕpo*, I creep.]

**re-pub'-lic**, *n.* a state in which the supreme authority is in the hands of the people, who elect the chief ruler (president); a commonwealth. **re-pub'-li-can** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* one who is in favour of a republic: *adj.* of, or belonging to, a republic. **re-pub'-li-can-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the republican system of government; attachment to, or the spirit of, republican principles. **republic of letters**, literature, and persons engaged in literary work. [F.<L. *re-*+**public.**]

**re-pu'-di-ate** (*-dĭ-*), (**-a-ted**, **-a-ting**), *v.* to reject; to disown; to throw off; to disclaim liability (as for debt). **re-pu-di-a'-tion**, *n.* **re-pu'-di-a-tor**, *n.* [L. *re-*+*pŭdor*, shame.]

**re-pug'-nant**, *adj.* very distasteful; op-

posed to; hostile. **re-pug'-nance,** *n.* aversion; strong dislike. [L. *re-*+*pugno*, I fight.]

**re-pulse'** (**-pulsed', -puls'-ing**), *v.* to drive back or from; to repel; to reject: *n.* a driving back; a rebuff. **re-pul'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* the act of repelling; dislike; distaste; (in physics) the action which certain bodies have in repelling each other. **re-pul'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* repelling; very offensive; disgusting. [L. *re-*+*pello, pulsum*, I drive. *Cf.* **repel.**]

**re-pute'** (**-pu'-ted, -pu'-ting**), *v.* to estimate: *n.* estimation; report; hearsay; distinction, honour, or credit. **rep'-u-ta-ble** (*-tă-bl*), *adj.* of good repute or character. **rep'-u-ta-bly,** *adv.* by report or hearsay. **rep-u-ta'-tion,** *n.* estimation; character; fame. **re-pu'-ted,** *adj.* supposed; said to be. [F.<L. *re-*+*pŭto*, I reckon, estimate.]

**re-quest'** (*-kwest'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to ask for; to desire: *n.* what is asked for. **in request,** in great demand. **request note,** a note to a revenue officer, asking for permission to remove dutiable goods. [F.<L. *re-*+*quæro*, I seek.]

**re'-qui-em** (*rē'-kwĭ-* or *rēk'-wĭ-*), *n.* a hymn, a special mass, or service for the dead; the music to such a service. [L. <*re-*+*quĭēs*, rest.]

***re-qui-es'-cat*** (*rē-kwĭ-*) ***in pa'-ce*** (*-sē*) [L.] may he (or she) rest in peace: abbreviated **R.I.P.**

**re-quire'** (**-quired', -qui'-ring**), *v.* to demand; to want; to need. **re-quire'-ment,** *n.* [L. *re-*+*quæro*, I seek.]

**req'-ui-site** (*rek'-wĭ-zit*), *adj.* necessary; needful. **req-ui-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* a strong application; a demand; a request: *v.* (**-tioned, -tion-ing**), to ask for. [<root of **require.**]

**re-quite'** (*-kwīt'*), (**-qui'-ted, -qui'-ting**), *v.* to give back; to repay; to retaliate; to reward. **re-qui'-tal** (*-kwī'-*), *n.* recompense; reward. [F.<L. *re-*+**quit.**]

**rere'-dos** (*rēr'-dŏs*, not *-dōs*), *n.* (*pl.* **-dos-es**), a decorative screen or wall at the back of an altar or communion-table in a church. [F.<L. *ad rĕtro*, behind+*dorsum*, the back.]

**re-scind'** (*-sind'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to revoke; to repeal; to annul (a resolution, etc.); to cancel. **re-scis'-sion** (*-sizh'-un*), *n.* [F.<L. *re-*+*scindo, scissum*, I cut.]

**re'-script,** *n.* an official answer (*esp.* of pope or emperor); an edict; a decree. [F.<L. *re-*+*scrībo, scriptum*, I write.]

**res'-cue** (*-kū*), (**-cued, -cu-ing**), *v.* to save from danger or violence; to deliver; to reclaim: *n.* deliverance. **res'-cu-er,** *n.* [O.F.<L. *re-*+*ex-*+*quătĭo*, I shake.]

**re-search'** (*-sĕrch'*), *n.* careful search, investigation, or examination; critical, or scientific, enquiry or study. **re-search'-er,** *n.* [F.<L. *re-*+**search.**]

**re-se'-da** (*rĕ-sē'-dă*), *n.* mignonette; a greyish-green tint like the flowers of mignonette (in this use, commonly pronounced *rēz'-ĭ-dă*). [L. *rĕsēda.*]

**re-sem'-ble** (*-zem'-bl*), (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to be like or similar to (in appearance, character, etc.). **re-sem'-blance,** *n.* [F. *ressembler*<L. *re-*+*sĭmĭlis*, like.]

**re-sent'** (*-zent'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to take ill; to be angry at; to feel injured, or insulted (at something said or done). **re-sent'-ful,** *adj.* **re-sent'-ment,** *n.* anger caused by a sense of injury; displeasure. [F.<L. *re-*+*sentĭo*, I feel.]

**re-serve'** (*-zĕrv'*), (**-served', -serv'-ing**), *v.* to keep back; to retain: *n.* a keeping back; that which is kept back (*esp.* for future use or for an emergency); caution; (in speaking) want of frankness. **res-er-va'-tion** (*rez-*), *n.* the act of reserving; state of being reserved; that which is kept back; a right or privilege reserved by an individual to himself; a tract of public land reserved for some special purpose. **re-served'** (*-zĕrvd'*), *adj.* held or kept back; shy; cautious; cold in manner; not open, free, or frank. **re-ser'-vist** (*-zĕr'-*), *n.* one belonging to the **reserves** (*i.e.*, the reserved forces [army] of the country). **reserved list,** naval officers, not in active service, but kept on half-pay and in reserve for emergencies. **Royal Naval Reserve,** certain officers and men of the merchant service who may be called upon for service in the navy in case of national emergency. **mental reservation,** *see* **mental. without reserve,** (in a sale by auction) selling to the highest bidder, without previously fixing a minimum price. [F.<L. *re-*+*servo*, I keep.]

**res'-er-voir** (*rez'-ĕr-vwor*), *n.* a place where anything (*esp.* water) is stored. [<root of **reserve.**]

**re-set'-ter,** *n.* a receiver of stolen property. [L. *re-*+**set.**]

**re-side'** (*-zīd'*), **(-si'-ded, -si'-ding)**, *v.* to dwell (permanently). **res'-i-dence** (*rez'-ĭ-*), *n.* a dwelling; a place where one dwells. **res'-i-den-cy** (*rez'-ĭ-dĕn-sĭ*), *n.* the official residence of a superior official (in India). **res'-i-dent** *n.* one who resides in a place; the official who occupies a residency (in India). **res-i-den'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* of a residence; containing residences (*esp.* of the better class). [F.<L. *re-*+*sĕdĕo*, I sit.]

**res'-i-due** (*rez'-ĭ-dū*), *n.* what remains; the remainder. **re-sid'-u-al** (*-zid'-*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, the remainder. **re-sid'-u-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *adj.* pertaining to what is left. **residuary clause,** (in a will) that clause which states how the remainder is to be disposed of, when all other claims have been met. **re-sid'-u-um** (*-ū-ŭm*), *n.* that which is left. [<root of **reside.**]

**re-sign'** (*-zīn'*), **(-signed', -sign'-ing)**, *v.* to give up (office, etc.); to submit calmly and quietly. **res-ig-na'-tion** (*rez-*), *n.* a giving up (office, etc.); submission; acquiescence. [F.<L. *re-*+*signum*, a sign, mark.]

**re-sil'-i-ent** (*-zil'-ĭ-*), *adj.* leaping back; rebounding; elastic; (of persons) cheerful; buoyant (in spirits). **re-sil'-i-ence,** or **-en-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* springiness or elasticity. [L. *re-*+*sălĭo*, I leap.]

**res'-in** (*rez'-*), *n.* an inflammable substance which oozes from certain trees and becomes solid and brittle. **res'-i-nous** (*-ĭ-nus*), or **res'-i-ny** (*-ĭ-nĭ*), *adj.* containing, or having the qualities of, resin. [F.<L. *rēsīna.*]

**re-sist'** (*-zist'*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to strive against; to withstand. **re-sist'-ance,** *n.* the act of resisting; opposition; (in *elec.*) that property of electric conductors which causes them to oppose the passage of an electric current, converting electric energy into heat energy, often resulting in light. **re-sist'-ant,** *adj.* making resistance. **re-sist'-less,** *adj.* unable to be resisted. **re-sist'-er,** *n.* **passive resistance,** resistance (to a law or to force) by refusal to conform, or to pay rates. [F.<L. *re-*+*sisto*, I stand.]

**re-solve'** (*-zolv'*), **(-solved', -solv'-ing)**, *v.* to separate into parts; to determine: *n.* determination. **res'-o-lute** (*rez'-*), *adj.* resolved; determined; bold. **res-o-lu'-tion,** *n.* determination; boldness; steadiness of purpose; a proposition put before a meeting to discuss and decide upon. [L. *re-*+*solvo*, I loosen, dissolve.]

**res'-o-nant** (*rĕz'-*), *adj.* resounding; echoing back. **res'-o-nance,** or **-nan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the power to reflect, or prolong, sound. **res'-o-na-tor,** *n.* (in wireless telegraphy) an apparatus for detecting electric waves. [<**resound.**]

**re-sort'** (*-zört'*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to go (to a place); to apply: *n.* a place much frequented (*esp.* for rest, recreation, health, etc.); anything to which one turns for aid or assistance. **last resort,** the last means of relief; the final tribunal. [F.<L. *re-*+*sors*, a lot.]

**re-sound'** (*-zound'*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to echo; to spread the fame of. **res'-on-ant,** *adj.* resounding; ringing. [F.<L. *re-*+**sound.**]

**re-source'** (*-sōrs'*), *n.* a contrivance; (in *pl.*) means (*esp.* of raising money). **re-source'-ful,** *adj.* ready to meet circumstances, and overcome difficulties, as they arise. **re-source'-less,** *adj.* without resource. [F.<L. *re-*+**source.**]

**re-spect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to hold in honour; to concern: *n.* regard; honour; relation. **re-spect'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* worthy of respect; honest or decent in appearance, character, or conduct; considerable. **res-pect-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* decent appearance, and seemingly good character. **re-spect'-ful,** *adj.* showing or paying respect. **re-spect'-ing,** *adj.* concerning. [F.<L. *re-*+*spĕcio*, I see.]

***res'-pi-ce fi'-nem*** (*-pĭ-sē fī'-*), [L.] look at (pay regard to) the end.

**re-spire'** (*-spīr'*), **(-spired', -spi'-ring)**, *v.* to breathe. **res-pi-ra'-tion** (*-pĭ-*), *n.* the act of breathing. **res'-pi-ra-tor,** *n.* an apparatus (of network) for breathing through (so as to exclude damp, fog, injurious matter, etc. from the lungs). **res-pi'-ra-to-ry** (*-pī'-* or *res'-pĭ-*, not *rĕs-pī-rā'-*), *adj.* relating to breathing. [F.<L. *re-*+*spīro*, I breathe]

**res'-pite** (*-pīt*, not *-pĭt*), *n.* delay; interval; reprieve; an interval of rest; temporary relief: *v.* **(-pit-ed, -pit-ing),** to delay (for a time) the execution or punishment of a criminal. [O.F.<L. *respectus*, respect.]

**re-splen'-dent,** *adj.* shining very brightly. **re-splen'-dence,** *n.* [L. *re-*+*splendĕo*, I shine.]

**re-spond'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to answer: *n.* an answer. **re-spon'-dent,** *adj.* answer-

ing: *n.* a defendant in a law-suit (*esp.* in divorce). **re-sponse'**, *n.* an answer; the answer of the people to the priest in part of the Litany and Communion Service of the Anglican Church. **re-spon'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* having to answer (for); capable of fulfilling an obligation or trust; reliable. **re-spon-si-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a charge, trust, or duty for which one is responsible. **re-spon'-sions** (*-shuns*), *n. pl.* the name of an examination (the first of three) at Oxford University. **re-spon'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* answering or responding readily (to some influence). [F. < L. *respondĕo*, I answer.]

**rest**, *n.* cessation from labour; quiet: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to cease from labour; to lay at rest; to place on a support. **rest'-ful**, *adj.* quiet; peaceful; taking, enjoying, or giving, rest. **rest'-house**, *n.* (in India) one in which travellers stay for a time. **res'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* unruly (as of a horse); impatient. **rest'-less**, *adj.* not taking rest; uneasy. **rest cure**, the treatment of nervous diseases by complete isolation and rest. [A.S. *rest*, rest, sleep.]

**rest**, *n.* that which remains over; remainder; the reserve fund of a bank: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to remain; to depend upon. [F. < L. *resto*, I remain < *re-* + *sto*, I stand.]

**res'-tau-rant** (*-tō-rȧn*, or *-rant*), *n.* a place where refreshments are sold and consumed; an eating-house. ***restaurateur*** (*res-tō-rȧ-tŭr'*), [F.] one who keeps a —. [F.]

**res-ti-tu'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* a giving back; restoring. **res'-ti-tu-tor**, *n.* [F. < L. *re-* + *stătĭo*, I make stand.]

**re-store'** (**-stored', -sto'-ring**), *v.* to put or give back; to repair; to cure. **res-to-ra'-tion**, *n.* the act of restoring; renewal. **res-tor'-a-tive** (*-ă-tiv*), *adj.* restoring strength or vigour: *n.* something that has power to restore health or strength. [F. < L. *restauro*, I restore.]

**re-strain'** (*-strān'*), (**-strained', -strain'-ing**), *v.* to hold back; to check; to hinder. **re-straint'**, *n.* the act of restraining; that which restrains; want of liberty; reserve. [O.F. < L. *re-* + *stringo*, I bind fast.]

**re-strict'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to keep within bounds; to limit. **re-stric'-tion**, the act of restricting; that which —. **re-stric'-tive**, *adj.* [< root of **restrain.**]

**re-sult'** (*-zult'*), *n.* end; consequence; decision; resolution: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to arise or follow (as a consequence). **re-sult'-ant**, *adj.* arising or following: *n.* that which results or follows (from). [< root of **resilient.**]

**re-sume'** (*-zūm'*), *v.* (**-sumed', -su'-ming**), to take up again; to continue (after a pause). **re-su'-ma-ble**, *adj.* **re-sump'-tion** (*-zump'-*), *n.* [F. < L. *re-* + *sūmo*, *sumptum*, I take.]

***résumé*** (*rā-zū-mā'*), [F.] *n.* a recapitulation; a summary. [rise again.

***re-sur'-gam*** ("*g*" hard), [L.] I shall

**res-ur-rec'-tion** (*rez-*), *n.* the act of rising again (*esp.* from the dead). [F. < L. *re-* + *surgo*, I rise.]

**re-sus'-ci-tate** (*-sŭ-*), (**-ta-ted, -ta-ting**), *v.* to come, or bring, to life or vigour again; to reanimate. **re-sus-ci-ta'-tion**, *n.* restoring. **re-sus'-ci-ta-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* bringing to life again. [L. *re-* + *suscĭto*, I stir up, cause to rise.]

**re-tail'** (*-tāl'*), (**-tailed', -tail'-ing**), *v.* to sell in small quantities; to tell (news) again. **re'-tail**, *adj.* (selling) in small quantities. **re'-tail-er**, *n.* [F. < L. *re-* + F. *tailler*, to cut.]

**re-tain'** (**-tained', -tain'-ing**), *v.* to hold or keep back; to continue holding; to engage. **re-tain'-er**, *n.* a dependant; a follower (of a chief); a retaining fee. **re-tain'-ing fee**, money paid to a barrister to engage him in the management of a case. **re-ten'-tion**, *n.* the act of retaining. **re-ten'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* able to retain (*esp.* in the memory). [F. < L. *re-* + *tĕnĕo*, I hold.]

**re-tal'-i-ate** (*-ĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to pay like for like (*esp.* evil). **re-tal-i-a'-tion**, *n.* repayment in kind; rendering evil for evil. **re-tal-i-a'-tion-ist**, *n.* (in politics) one who advocates that import duties should be levied upon goods from those countries which tax imports from us. [L. *re-* + *tālĭo*, like for like.]

**re-tard'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make slow; to hinder; to delay. **re-tar-da'-tion**, *n.* [F. < L. *re-* + *tardus*, slow.]

**ret'-i-cent** (*-ĭ-sent*), *adj.* given to silence; speaking little. **ret'-i-cence** (*-sens*), *n.* reserve; silence; avoidance of speaking freely. [L. *re-* + *tăcĕo*, I am silent.]

**ret'-i-cule** (*-kūl*), *n.* a lady's small handbag (*orig.* of net-work). **re-tic'-u-lar,**

*adj.* in the form of net-work. **re-tic'-u-la-ted,** *adj.* made in the form of net-work. [F.<L. *rēte,* a net.]

**ret'-i-na** (*-ĭ-nă,* not *rē-tī'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-næ**), the interior membrane of the eye, consisting of a network of nerves connected with the optic nerve. [L. *rēte,* a net.]

**ret'-i-nue** (*-ĭ-nū*), *n.* a body of attendants; a suite. [<root of **retain.**]

**re-tire'** (**-tired', -ti'-ring**), *v.* to draw back; to withdraw; to go to bed. **re-tired',** *adj.* having given up active work or business; secluded; private. **re-tire'-ment,** *n.* withdrawal; seclusion; privacy. **re-ti'-ring,** *adj.* reserved; shy; not forward. **retired list,** a list of officers of the army or navy, who have retired from active service, on a pension. [F. *retirer.*]

**re-tort'** (*-tôrt'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to give a ready and smart answer; to retaliate: *n.* a ready and smart answer; a vessel used in chemical operations for distilling. [F.<L. *re-*+*torquĕo,* I twist.]

**re-trace'** (*-trās'*), (**-traced', -tra'-cing**), *v.* to trace back. **re-trace'-a-ble,** *adj.* [L. *re-*+**trace.**]

**re-tract'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to call or draw back (what has been said); to recall. **re-trac'-tion,** or **re-trac-ta'-tion,** *n.* **re-trac'-tile** (*-tīl,* or *-tĭl*), *adj.* able to be drawn back (as animals' claws). **re-trac'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* [F.<L. *re-*+*trăho, tractum,* I draw.]

**re-treat'** (*-trēt'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to draw back; to withdraw: *n.* a withdrawal; a solitary place; a refuge; (in army) the signal to retire. [O.F.<L. *re-*+*trăho,* I draw.]

**re-trench'** (**-trenched', -trench'-ing**), *v* to cut short; to reduce or curtail; to lessen expense. **re-trench'-ment,** *n.* economy; reduction in expenditure. [F.<root of **trench.**]

**ret-ri-bu'-tion** (*-rĭ-bu'-shun*), *n.* just punishment. **re-trib'-u-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* (*esp.* of punishment) just or well-deserved. [F.<L. *re-*+*trĭbŭo,* I give.]

**re-trieve'** (*-trēv'*), (**-trieved', -triev'-ing**), *v.* to gain back; to recover; to rescue or save. **re-triev'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be retrieved. **re-triev'-al,** *n.* the act of retrieving. **re-triev'-er,** *n.* a dog trained to find, and bring in, game that has been shot. [L. *re-*+F. *trouver,* to find.]

**ret'-ro-,** *pref.* [L.] backwards.

**ret-ro-ces'-sion** (*-sesh'-un*), *n.* a moving backwards; a retiring or receding. [F. <L. *rĕtro-*+*cĕdo, cessum,* I go.]

**ret'-ro-grade** (**-gra-ded, -gra-ding**), *v.* to go back or backward: *adj.* moving backward; becoming worse. **ret-ro-gres'-sion** (*-gresh'-un*), *n.* **ret-ro-gres'-sive** (*-sĭv*), *adj.* going backwards to a worse state or condition. [F.<L. *rĕtro-*+*grădĭor, gressus,* I walk, go.]

**ret'-ro-spect,** *n.* a looking back (at the past); a review of the past. **ret-ro-spec'-tion,** *n.* **ret-ro-spec'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* [L. *rĕtro-*+*spĕcĭo,* I see, look.]

***retroussé*** (*ruh-troos-ā'*), [F.] *adj.* turned up (*esp.* of the nose).

**re-turn'** (**-turned', -turn'-ing**), *v.* to come or go back; to give back; to answer back; to elect (a Member to Parliament): *n.* the act of going back; recompense; repayment; periodical appearance; that which is sent back; gain or profit on investment; (in *elec.*) a line or conductor which carries the current back to the starting-point after it has traversed a circuit; (in *pl.*) goods sent back; profits; a kind of tobacco. **re-turn'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* **returning officer,** an official who superintends an election and announces the result. [F.<L. *re-*+**turn.**]

**re-u'-ni-on,** *n.* a meeting of persons again after separation (frequently of a social character). [L. *re-*+**union.**]

**Reu'-ter** (*roy'-tĕr*), *n.* an agency for the collection and distribution of news (*esp.* political and commercial) from, and to, all parts of the world, founded in 1849 by Paul Julius *Reuter* (1821—1899).

**Rev.,** Revelation (a book of the New Testament); Reverend (a title of a clergyman: in *pl.* **Revs.**).

**re-veal'** (*-vēl'*), (**-vealed', -veal'-ing**), *v.* to make known (a secret); to unveil. **re-veal'-a-ble,** *adj.* **rev-e-la'-tion,** *n.* that which is revealed; a disclosure; a great surprise; (with cap. R) the last book of the New Testament. [F.<L. *re-*+*vēlo,* I veil<*vēlum,* a veil.]

**re-veil'-le** (*rĭ-vāl'-yā*), (usually, amongst soldiers, but incorrectly, *rĭ-vel'-lĭ*), more correctly, the French form ***réveillé,*** *n.* the signal, bugle-call, or beat of drum (at daybreak), to awaken soldiers to duty. [F. *réveiller,* to awaken<L. *re-*+*vĭgĭlo,* I watch.]

**rev'-el** (**-elled, -el-ling**), *v.* to feast

noisily; to indulge heartily (in). **rev'-el-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* loud or noisy feasting or merriment. **rev'-el-ler,** *n.* [F.<L. *rĕbello*, I rebel.]

**re-venge'** (*-venj'*), **(-venged', -ven'-ging),** *v.* to return injury for injury: *n.* retaliation. **re-venge'-ful,** *adj.* vindictive; desiring revenge. **re-ven'-ger** (*-jer*), *n.* [F.<L. *re-*+*vindĭco*, I claim.]

***revenons à nos moutons*** (*rĕv-noñ' zâ nō moo-toñ'*), [F.] let us return to our subject (*lit.* to our sheep).

**rev'-e-nue** (*-nū*), *n.* income; profits; the public (annual) income of the State. **revenue cutter,** a small, swift, armed vessel employed in preventing smuggling. **revenue officer,** one who is employed in the collection of the revenue of a State, either customs or excise. [F. *revenu*<L. *re-*+*vĕnĭo*, I come.]

**re-ver'-ber-ate (-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to re-echo; to resound. **re-ver-ber-a'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* echoing; resounding. **re-ver'-ber-a-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* (of furnaces for smelting) having the flame beaten back from the roof on to the metal. [L. *re-*+*verbĕro*, I beat.]

**re-vere'** (**-vered', -ve'-ring**), *v.* to respect very much; to venerate. **rev'-er-ence** (*-ens*), *n.* great respect (for). **rev'-er-end,** *adj.* worthy to be revered; venerated; the title of a clergyman. **rev'-er-ent,** or **rev-er-en'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* showing, or behaving with, reverence; full of awe or veneration. **rev'-er-ent-ly,** *adv.* with deep, or profound, respect. [F.<L. *re-*+*vĕrĕor*, I feel awe or reverence.]

**rev'-er-ie** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a dreamy state (of the mind); meditation; a brown-study or day-dream. [F. *rêver*, to dream.]

***revers*** (*ruh-vār'*, less correctly, but commonly, *rĭ-vĕr'*), *n.* that part of a garment which is turned back, as a lapel (*q.v.*). [F.<L. *re-*+*verto*, I turn.]

**re-verse'** (*-vĕrs'*), *n.* the opposite or contrary of something; a defeat; the back surface (as of a coin, medal, etc.): *adj.* opposite: *v.* **(-versed', -ver'-sing),** to change to the opposite; to turn, or place, in the contrary state, position, or direction. **re-vers'-al,** *n.* the act of reversing. **re-vers'-i-ble** (*-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be turned or reversed. **re-ver'-sion,** *n.* a returning, or going back, to an original type or owner; the return of an estate to the original owner, or his heirs, at the end of the period for which the grant was made. **reversion duty,** (when land changes hands under a lease) duty paid on the amount by which the total value of the land exceeds the capital value of the consideration for the original grant of the lease. **re-ver'-sion-a-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* [F.<L. *re-*+*verto*, *versum*, I turn.]

**re-vert'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to turn back; to refer back (to); to recur (to). **re-vert'-i-ble,** *adj.* [F.<L. *re-*+*verto*, I turn.]

**re-vet'-ment,** *n.* (in fortification, etc.) a lining or facing (of stone, etc.) to a wall, bank, or parapet; a retaining wall. **re-vet'** (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to face a wall, etc., with masonry. [F. *revêtement*<L. *re-*+*vestis*, a garment.]

**re-view'** (*-vū'*), **(-viewed', -view'-ing),** *v.* to look back, on, or over; to examine; to inspect; to criticize: *n.* a survey, examination, or consideration of some subject; a formal inspection of troops or naval forces; a criticism on a book; a periodical treating of political or literary matters. **re-view'-er,** *n.* one who — (*esp.* books). [F.<L. *re-*+**view.**]

**re-vile'** (**-viled', -vi'-ling**), *v.* to abuse with words; to insult. [F.<L. *re-*+**vile.**]

**re-vise'** (*-vīz'*), **(-vised', -vi'-sing),** *v.* to look over, or examine, again; to examine and correct: *n.* **re-vi'-sion** (*-vizh'-un*), *n.* the act of revising; that which is revised. **re-vi'-ser** (*-vī'-zĕr*), *n.* **Revised Version,** a revision (published between 1881—5) of the English translation of the Bible issued in 1611. **Revising Barrister,** a barrister appointed to superintend (annually) the correcting of the list of Parliamentary voters. [F.< L. *re-*+*vĭdĕo*, *vīsum*, I see.]

**re-vive'** (**-vived', -vi'-ving**), *v.* to come or bring to life or notice again; to restore; to cheer. **re-vi'-va-ble,** *adj.* **re-vi'-val,** *n.* a coming to life again; an awakening; a great religious awakening. **re-vi'-val-ist,** *n.* one who takes an active part in a revival. **re-vi'-ver,** *n.* **re-viv'-i-fy** (*-ĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to put new life into; to inspire with new vigour. **re-viv-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-ĭ-fĭ-*), *n.* [F.<L. *re-*+*vīvo*, I live.]

**re-voke'** (**-voked', -vo'-king**), *v.* to call back; to repeal; to cancel; (at cards) to neglect to follow suit. **rev'-o-ca-ble** (*-ō-kă-bl*), *adj.* able to be revoked.

**rev-o-ca'-tion** (*-kā'-shun*), *n.* [F.<L. *re-*+*vŏco*, I call.]

**re-volt'** (*-vōlt'*, or *-vŏlt'*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to turn away; to rebel; to feel disgust; to shock: *n.* a rebellion. **re-volt'-ing**, *adj.* shocking; very offensive. [F.<L. *re-*+*volvo*, *vōlūtum*, I turn.]

**re-volve'** (**-volved'**, **-vol'-ving**), *v.* to turn round a centre (as a wheel, etc.); to consider (in the mind). **re-vol'-ver**, *n.* a fire-arm (*usu.* a pistol) having a cartridge-chamber which revolves, and comes into position for firing after each discharge. **rev-o-lu'-tion**, *n.* a turning round, or on, a centre; a complete change of government in a state (as from monarchy to republicanism, or from one dynasty to another); (in politics) a complete change of policy. **rev-o-lu'-tion-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *adj.* **rev-o-lu'-tion-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to change completely; to reconstruct; to instil revolutionary ideas into. [L. *re-*+*volvo*, *volūtum*, I turn.]

**re-vul'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* a turning away; disgust; a sudden change of feeling. **re-vul'-sive** (*-sĭv*), *adj.* [F.<L. *re-*+*vello*, *vulsum*, I pluck, tear.]

**re-ward'**, *n.* payment or recompense; money offered for the detection of a criminal, or for recovery of something lost: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to give in return; to recompense. **re-ward'-er**, *n.* [< F. *regarder*, to look upon (with favour).]

**Rey'-nard** (*rā'-*), *n.* a proper name (*usu.* in fables) for the fox.

**R.F.**, *République Française* [F.]=French Republic.

**R.F.A.**, Royal Field Artillery.

**R.G.A.**, Royal Garrison Artillery.

**R.G.S.**, Royal Geographical Society.

**R.H.**, Royal Highness.

**R.H.A.**, Royal Horse Artillery.

**rhap'-so-dy** (*rap'-sō-dĭ*), *n.* a wild, rambling, unconnected utterance or composition (*esp.* a poem); a jumble. **rhap-sod'-ic(-al)**, *adj.* **rhap'-so-dist**, *n.* [F.<L.<Gr.<*rhaptō*, I sew+*ōdē*, a song.]

**Rhen'-ish** (*rĕn'-*), *adj.* of the (river) Rhine: *n.* wine produced in the Rhine district. [L. *Rhēnus*, the Rhine.]

**rhe'-o-stat** (*rē'-*), *n.* (in *elec.*) an apparatus for adjusting or regulating the strength of a current; a resistance-coil. [Gr. *rheō*, I flow+*stătos*, standing.]

**rhet'-or-ic** (*rĕt'-*), *n.* the art of public speaking; showy oratory. **rhe-tor'-i-cal** (*rĕ-tor'-ĭ-*), *adj.* **rhet-or-i'-cian** (*-ish'-un*), *n.* a teacher of oratory, or one skilled in its use and practice. [F.<L.<Gr. *rhetō*, I speak.]

**rheum** (*room*), *n.* a thin fluid secreted in the body by the mucous glands, and often caused by cold, etc. **rheum'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* moist, damp and wet; causing rheum. **rheu'-ma-tism** (*roo'-mă-tizm*), *n.* a painful disorder of the muscles and joints. **rheu-mat'-ic(-al)**, *adj.* causing, or suffering from, rheumatism. [F.< L.<Gr. *rheuma*, rheum<*rheō*, I flow.]

**R.H.G.**, Royal Horse Guards.

**rhi-noc'-er-os** (*rī-nŏs'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-os-es**), a large, wild, thick-skinned quadruped having one horn (or sometimes two) on the nose, found in Africa and India. [L.<Gr. *rhis*, *rhīnos*, nose+*kĕrăs*, a horn.]

**rho-do-den'-dron** (not **-drum**) (*rō-dō-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-drons**, or **-dra**), a genus of plants with evergreen leaves and large rose-like flowers. [L.<Gr. *rhŏdŏn*, a rose+*dendron*, a tree.]

**rhomb** (*romb*, or *rŏm*), or **rhom'-bus** (*rŏm'-*), *n.* a quadrilateral figure having sides equal but not at right angles. **rhom'-boid**, *n.* a quadrilateral figure having its opposite sides and angles equal. [L.<Gr. *rhombus*<*rhembō*, I revolve.]

**R.H.S.**, Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Humane Society.

**rhu'-barb** (*roo'-*), *n.* a well-known plant, the leaf-stalks of which are used in cooking: the roots of some kinds, *esp.* from parts of Asia, and known as Turkey rhubarb, are used in medicine. [F.<L. *Rhā*, the R. Volga+*barbărum*, foreign: *orig.* obtained from the Volga district.]

**rhyme** (the older and more correct form is **rime** [*rīm*]), *n.* similarity of sounds at the ends of lines in verse; a piece of poetry having rhyming lines; a short poem: *v.* (**rhyme, rhy'-ming**), to put into rhyme. **rhy'-mer, rhyme'-ster**, *n.* one who makes rhymes; a contemptuous name for a writer in verse. **having neither rhyme nor reason**, having no sense; absurd; thoughtless; inconsiderate. [? A.S. *rīm*, number.]

**rhythm** (*rĭthm*, or *rĭ<u>th</u>m*), *n.* regularity of accents in verse or music; harmony or proportion. **rhyth'-mic** (or **-mic-al**), *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *ruthmos*, measured motion or time<*rheō*, I flow.]

**R.I.**, Rhode Island (U.S.A.).

**R.I.A.,** Road Improvement Association; Royal Irish Academy.

**rib,** *n.* one of the bones (of the body) from the back-bone to the front of the chest; anything similar in form, in nature or art; a piece of flesh containing one (or more) of the rib bones. **ribbed,** *adj.* (of fabrics, etc.) formed like, or with, ribs. [A.S. *ribb.*]

**R.I.B.A.,** Royal Institute of British Architects.

**rib'-ald,** *n.* a low, vulgar person: *adj.* low; base; vile. **rib'-al-dry** (*-drĭ*), *n.* low, base, or mean speech or writing; vulgar and offensive language or conduct. **rib'-ald-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* [O.F. *ribaut*<?]

**rib'-bon** (the older form **rib'-and** is now nearly obsolete), *n.* a narrow, woven band (*usu.* of satin or silk); the badge of an order of knighthood; (in *pl.*) reins for driving. **Blue Ribbon,** the ribbon of the Order of the Garter; anything, the attainment of which is an object of great ambition; high distinction; a prize. [O.F. *ribann*<?]

**R.I.C.,** Royal Irish Constabulary.

**rice** (*rīs*), *n.* one of the most useful of the cultivated grains, the seeds of which are largely used as food. **rice-paper,** *n.* a kind of thin, smooth paper, made by the Chinese from the pith of a plant (formerly supposed to be made from rice). [F.<L.<Gr. *oruza*, rice.]

**rich,** *adj.* having great possessions; having abundance; fertile; costly; splendid; high-flavoured; of superior quality; comical; impudent. **rich'-es** (*-ĕz*), *n.* wealth; abundance. [A.S. *rīce.*]

**rick** (*rik*), *n.* a large pile or stack (of corn, hay, etc.). [A.S. *hrēac.*]

**rick'-ets,** *n. pl.* a disease (*esp.* of children) affecting the bones, and making them soft and yielding. **rick'-et-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* affected with rickets; shaking; tottering. [?<root of **wring.**]

**rick'-shaw,** *n.* a common form, in the East, of **jinricksha** (*q.v.*).

**ric'-o-chet** (*rĭk-ō-shā*, or, less correctly, *-shet*), *n.* a rebound (as of a ball along the ground): *v.* (**-ted, -ting** [*rĭk'-ō-shet-ed, -shet-ing*]), to rebound and skim along the surface. [F.<?]

**rid** (**rid,** or **rid'-ded, -ding**), *v.* to free (from something objectionable); to clear away; to remove. **rid'-dance,** *n.* a clearing away; a deliverance; a removal. [A.S. *hreddan*, to rescue, save.]

**rid'-dle** (*-dl*), *n.* a puzzle in words; anything difficult or puzzling. [A.S. *rædan*, to guess, solve.]

**rid'-dle** (*-dl*), *n.* a large sieve: *v.* (**-dled, -dling**), to sift; to pierce with many holes (as with shot). [A.S. *hridder*, a coarse sieve.]

**ride** (**rode, rid'-den, ri'-ding**), *v.* to be borne or carried; to float (as a ship): *n.* **ride'-a-ble** (incorrectly **rid'-a-ble**), *adj.* fit for riding. **ri'-der,** *n.* one who —; an addition (to a manuscript or document) made afterwards; a supplement to a verdict, amendment, etc. **riding-habit,** *n.* a long skirt worn by ladies when riding. **bush rider,** (in Australia) one who can ride horses over rough ground. **to ride a hobby,** to take part in constantly, or talk about, some favourite occupation, pursuit, or pastime. **to — down,** to pursue (on horseback) and overtake; to ride over and trample upon. **to — hard,** to ride fast and long; (of a ship) to pitch violently. **to ride over,** to treat despotically, and sometimes harshly. **to — roughshod,** to pursue a selfish or violent course, without regard to the consequences to others. [A.S. *rīdan.*]

**ridge** (*rij*), *n.* back, or top edge (as of a mountain, roof, etc.); earth thrown up by the plough: *v.* (**ridged, ridg'-ing**), to make ridges on; to wrinkle. **ridg'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* having ridges. **ridge-pole,** *n.* the timber forming the ridge of a roof. [A.S. *hrycg*, back, ridge.]

**rid'-i-cule** (*-ĭ-kūl*), (**-culed, -cu-ling**), *v.* to laugh at; to deride; to make fun of: *n.* derision; mockery. **ri-dic'-u-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* causing laughter; absurd. [L. *rīdĭcŭlus*<*rīdĕo*, I laugh.]

**Ri'-ding,** *n.* one of the three divisions of Yorkshire. [A.S. *thridda*, third.]

**rife,** *adj.* prevalent; abounding; widespread. [Late A.S. *rīf.*]

**riff-raff,** *n.* refuse; sweepings; the rabble; the mob. [<root of **rifle.**]

**ri'-fle** (*-fl*), (**-fled, -fling**), *v.* to carry off (by force); to rob; to strip. [O.F. *rifler.*]

**ri'-fle** (*-fl*), *n.* a musket or carbine (with spiral grooves cut on the inside of the barrel): *v.* (**-fled, -fling**), to form with spiral grooves. **rifle corps,** any body of soldiers armed with rifles (*esp.* the old Volunteers, and the newer Territorials). **ri'-fle-man,** *n.* a soldier armed with a rifle. **rifle-pit,** *n.* a pit or hollow

dug to shelter riflemen from the enemy. **rifle–range,** *n.* a practice-ground for rifle shooting. [G. *Riefe*, a groove.]

**rift,** *n.* a cleft; an opening: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to burst open; to cleave. [<**rive.**]

**rig** (**rigged, rig'-ging**), *v.* to dress out; to clothe; (of a ship) to put in (or equip with) sails and tackling. **rig'-ging,** *n.* the cordage of a ship (supporting the masts and extending the sails). **rig–out,** *n.* a complete outfit: *v.* to provide with everything necessary. [Scand.]

**rig,** *n.* a frolic; a trick: *v.* (**rigged, rig'-ging**), to romp; to play a sportive trick. **to rig the market,** to control prices by trickery. [? Scand.]

**right** (*rīt*), *adj.* straight; just; lawful; free from error; correct; opposite to left: *n.* that which is right; (in *pl.*) what is one's due: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to set right; to do justice to. **right'-eous** (*rī'-tyus*, or *rīt'-shus*), *adj.* upright; just. **right'-eous-ness,** *n.* uprightness; justness; integrity; purity of heart and conduct. **right'-ful,** *adj.* true; just; according to law or justice. **right of entry,** the legal right to enter (a place). **right of way,** the legal right to pass through another man's property. **women's rights,** the political franchise and other powers claimed by certain women. **to be in the right,** to have justice, reason, or fact on one's side. **the Right,** (in Continental Parliaments) the Conservatives, who usually sit on the President's right hand. [A.S. *riht*, straight, upright.]

**rig'-id** (*rij'-*), *adj.* not easily bent; unbending; stiff; strict. **ri-gid'-i-ty** (*ri-jid'-i-ti*), *n.* stiffness; severity. **rigid dirigible,** a balloon (having the covering forming the gas-chamber [or chambers] extended over a rigid framework) which is able to be steered in any required direction. **non–rigid dirigible,** a kind of ordinary balloon with mechanism for steering. [L. *rīgĭdus*<*rīgĕo*, I am stiff.]

**rig'-ma-role** (*-mă-*), *n.* a repetition of senseless, foolish words; a long, purposeless story. [<*ragman-roll*, a document with many signatures.]

**ri'-gor** (*rī'-*, or *rīg'-*), *n.* sudden chill, followed by shivering. **ri'-gor mor'-tis,** the stiffening of a body after death. [L.]

**rig'-our** (*-ur*), *n.* stiffness; severity; extreme strictness; harshness. **rig'-or-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* [F.<L. *rīgĕo*, I am stiff.]

**rile** (**riled, ri'-ling**), *v.* to make angry; to irritate. [<**roll.**]

**rime,** *n.* hoar-frost; frozen dew. **ri'-my** (*-mĭ*), *adj.* [A.S. *hrīm.*]

**rind** (*rīnd*), *n.* the outside skin (*esp.* of bacon, fruit, etc.); thin bark. [A.S. *rind.*]

**rin'-der-pest,** *n.* a violent contagious disease (pleuro-pneumonia, *q.v.*) affecting cattle. [G. *Rinder*, cattle+*Pest*, plague.]

**ring,** *n.* a circle; a small hoop (worn on the finger, or in the ear, as an ornament); a combination of persons to control (for their own advantage) the production or sale of particular articles, or to control local affairs and politics; a circular course or area: *v.* (**ringed, ring'-ing**), to put a ring round; to fit with a ring; to cut out a piece of the bark of a tree all round the trunk; to surround; to put a ring in the nose of swine or cattle. **ring–bone,** *n.* a bony formation on the pastern bones of a horse, causing pain and great lameness. **ring'-dove,** *n.* the wood-pigeon, or cushat, so called from a white line of feathers round its neck. **ring-fence,** *n.* a fence surrounding a field, estate, etc. **ring'-lead-er,** *n.* the chief or leader of a number of persons united for a common object (used *esp.* in a bad sense). **ring'-let,** *n.* a long curl (of hair). **ring–master,** *n.* one who directs the performances in a circus ring. **ring'-snake,** *n.* the common grass-snake. **ring'-worm,** *n.* a skin disease, in which small, itching pimples, in circular patches, appear on the body (*esp.* on the scalp). **dress–ring,** *n.* one worn by persons in full dress. **signet–ring,** *n.* a finger-ring which can be used for impressing a design on a seal of wax. **the ring,** pugilism; prize-fighting, and those who encourage or take part in it. [A.S. *hring.*]

**ring** (**rang, rung, ring'-ing**), *v.* to sound (or cause to sound), as a bell when struck; to practise the art of ringing bells; to be filled with talk or report of (something); to resound; to echo: *n.* **ring'-er,** *n.* [A.S. *hringan.*]

**rink,** *n.* a large enclosed space (for skating or curling); a building, with a specially prepared floor, set apart for skating with roller skates: *v.* (**rinked, rink'-ing**), to skate in a rink. **rink'-er,** *n.* **skating–rink,** *n.* [<root of **ring.**]

**rinse** (**rinsed, rins'-ing**), *v.* to cleanse (dishes, cloths, etc.) in water. **rins'-er,** *n.* [O.F. *rinser.*]

**ri'-ot,** *n.* a tumult (of people); an uproar: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to join in riot. **ri'-o-ter,** *n.* **ri'-o-tous** (*-tus*), *adj.* indulging in riot or revelry; turbulent; tumultuous. **to read the Riot Act,** to warn a riotous assembly of persons that they must go quietly away, or the military or police will be ordered to fire on them, as they are empowered to do by the Riot Act (passed, 1714, George I.); to reprimand strongly. **to run riot,** to act without restraint or control, and regardless of consequences. [?]

**R.I.P.,** *re-qui-es'-cat in pa'-ce* (*q.v.*). [L.]

**rip** (**ripped, rip'-ping**), *v.* to tear; to divide by tearing: *n.* a tear; a rent; † a mischievious child or person. [< root of **reap.**]

**ri-pa'-ri-an** (*rī-pā'-rĭ*, not *rĭp-ā'-*), *adj.* relating to, or belonging to, the bank of a river. [L. *rīpa*, the bank of a river.]

**ripe,** *adj.* ready for reaping or gathering; come to perfection; suitable (of time); mature (as judgement); sound. **ripe'-ly,** *adv.* **ri'-pen** (**-pened, -pen-ing**), *v.* to grow ripe; to reach perfection. **ripe'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *rīpe*<*rīpan*, to reap.]

**ri-post'** (*rĭ-pŏst'*) or [F.] ***ri-poste'*** (*rĭ-pōst'*), *n.* (in fencing) a quick, short thrust, after parrying; a smart or witty reply. [F.<I.<L. *re-*+*pōno*, I place.]

**rip'-ple** (*-pl*), (**-pled, -pling**), *v.* (of a stream or pool) to have a ruffled or wrinkled surface; to flow with such a surface; to make a murmuring sound (like a rippling stream): *n.* [?]

***ris de veau*** (*rē duh vō'*), [F.] sweetbread, *esp.* that of the calf.

**rise** (*rīz*), (**rose, risen, ri'-sing**), *v.* to mount; to stand; to revolt; to leave a place of rest; to ascend; to increase; to have its source; to swell; to be roused; to adjourn (of a court, etc.): *n.* the act of rising or increasing (in price); the amount increased; revolt; origin; (of stairs) the height of one step above another. **ri'-sing** (*-zing*), *n.* the act of rising; insurrection: *adj.* approaching; nearly. [A.S. *rīsan*, to rise.]

**ris'-i-ble** (*rĭz'-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* causing laughter; laughable. **ris-i-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* tendency to laugh; laughter. [F.<L. *rīdĕo, rīsum*, I laugh.]

**risk,** *n.* chance (of loss or injury); danger; hazard; *v.* (**risked, risk'-ing**), to expose to chance or danger; to hazard. **risk'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* hazardous; dangerous; venturesome. [F. *risquer*, to risk<L. *rĕsĕco*, I cut back, cut short.]

**ris'-sole** (*-sōl*), *n.* meat or fish dressed with bread-crumbs and eggs and fried: *usu.* as an entrée. [F.<L. *russus*, red.]

***rit.,*** or ***rit'-ard.*** [I.] = ***rit-ar-dan'-do,*** (in music) slower.

**rite,** *n.* a ceremony, usage, or practice (*esp.* of a religious character). [L. *rītus*, a custom.]

**rit'-u-al,** *adj.* pertaining to, relating to, or connected with, rites: *n.* the manner of performing divine service in any particular church or communion; the code of ceremonies observed by an organization; a book containing such forms and ceremonies. **rit'-u-al-ist,** *n.* one who likes to have the services in church performed with much ceremony: often (but wrongly) confused with a high-churchman (who is distinguished by *doctrine*). **rit'-u-al-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the principles and practices of ritualists. **rit-u-al-is'-tic,** *adj.* [<root of **rite.**]

**ri'-val,** *n.* a competitor; one who strives to equal or excel another: *adj.* competing; having the same claims: *v.* (**-valled, -val-ling**), to try to equal or excel. **ri'-val-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* the act of rivalling; competition; emulation. [F.<L. *rīvālis*, one who lives on the opposite bank of a river.]

**rive** (**rived, riv'-en, ri'-ving**), *v.* to split; to tear asunder. [Ic. *rīfa*, to tear.]

**riv'-er,** *n.* a large natural flowing stream of water. **river-basin,** *n.* the whole district drained by a river and its tributaries. **river-bed,** *n.* the ground over which a river flows. **river god,** (in mythology) the deity supposed to dwell in, and preside over, a river. **river-head,** *n.* the place where a river rises. **river-horse,** *n.* the hippopotamus. **river-wall,** *n.* a wall built to confine a river within definite bounds. [F. *rivière*<L. *rīpa*, a bank, a shore.]

**riv'-et,** *n.* a small bolt or pin for fastening: *v.* (**-ed, -ing** [only one "t"]), to fasten with rivets; to fix, fasten, or secure firmly; to fix (the eye or the mind) intently. **riv'-et-er,** *n.* [F. *river*<Ic. *rīfa*, to tack together.]

**Ri-vi-e'-ra** (*rē-vē-ā'-rä*, or *rĕv-yā'-rä*, not *rī-vē'-rä*), *n.* the Mediterranean coast

round the Gulf of Genoa, extending from Nice to Spezia. [I. < L. *rīpa*, shore.]

***ri-vière'*** (*rĭ-vyār'*), *n.* a necklace or collar of diamonds or other gems, *esp.* if of more than one row. [F. *rivière*, a river < L. *rīpa*, bank, shore.]

**riv'-u-let,** *n.* a small brook or stream; a *rivière*, *q.v.* [L. *rīvus*, a stream + *dim. term.* *-let.*]

**R.L.O.,** (Post Office) Returned Letter Office (formerly Dead Letter Office).

**R.M.,** Royal Mail; Royal Marines; Resident Magistrate (Ireland).

**R.N.,** Royal Navy.

**R.N.R.,** Royal Naval Reserve. [Officer.

**R.O.,** Receiving Office or Officer; Relieving

**roach** (*rōch*), *n.* a common fresh-water fish of the carp family. [F. *roche.*]

**road** (*rōd*), *n.* a highway for traffic; an inroad, or plundering expedition. **roads,** *n. pl.*, or **road–stead,** *n.* a place near the coast where ships can ride safely at anchor. **road–book,** *n.* a guide-book describing the roads between towns. **road'-hog,** *n.* a cyclist or motorist who rides recklessly and to the public danger. **road'-man,** *n.* a man who makes roads, or keeps them in repair. **road–metal,** *n.* broken stones used in making, or repairing, roads. **road'-ster,** *n.* a horse for riding or driving; a cycle for ordinary use. **road–surveyor,** *n.* one who superintends roads, and sees to their being kept in repair. **on the road,** travelling; tramping about. **royal road,** a smooth, easy, or direct way; a method (of study, etc.) free from difficulties. **rule of the road,** the fixed custom (of a country) that directs which side vehicles and riders are to take when passing or meeting. **to take to the road,** to become a highwayman, or (in modern use) a tramp. [A.S. *rād.*]

**roam** (*rōm*), (**roamed, roam'-ing**), *v.* to wander, rove, or ramble about. **roam'-er,** *n.* a wanderer. [*Prop.* one who makes a pilgrimage to *Rome.*]

**roan** (*rōn*), *n.* a dark reddish-brown colour with grey and white spots; a soft, flexible leather, made of sheep-skin. [F. *rouan* (*usu.* applied to a horse).]

**roar** (*rōr*), *n.* the loud noise made by some beasts (*esp.* the lion); any similar noise; a loud, continued laugh: *v.* (**roared, roar'-ing**). **roar'-er,** *n.* one who roars; a horse that makes a loud noise when breathing. **roaring forties,** a sailor's name for a stormy region of the ocean between 40° and 50° N. lat. **the roaring game,** curling. [A.S. *rārian*, to lament, bellow.]

**roast** (*rōst*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cook (meat) before the fire, or in the oven; to prepare for use by exposing to heat (as coffee, ores, etc.); to twit; to ridicule and criticize (a person) severely: *n.* roasted meat. **to rule the** — (less correctly, **roost**), to have the chief direction of affairs; to have the lead; to domineer. [O.F. *rostir* (F. *rôtir*), to roast.]

**rob** (**robbed, rob'-bing**), *v.* to steal from; to take by force. **rob'-ber,** *n.* **rob'-ber-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* [O.F. *robber.*]

**robe,** *n.* a kind of gown or outer garment (*esp.* one worn as a mark of rank, profession, or official position); a long, flowing (lady's) dress: *v.* (**robed, ro'-bing**). **ro'-bing,** *n.* the putting on of official dress. ***robe col-lante'*** (*-lăńt'*), [F.] a (lady's) tight-fitting dress. [F.]

**rob'-in,** *n.* a well-known bird with a red breast. [F. *robin*, a proper name, derived from *Robert.*]

**ro-bust',** or **ro-bus'-ti-ous** (*-tĭ-ŭs*, or *-tyŭs*), *adj.* very strong; sturdy; healthy. [F. < L. *rōbur*, oak, strength.]

**roc** (*rŏk*), *n.* a large fabulous bird of great strength. [Ar. *rokh.*]

**roch'-et** (not **rotchet**), *n.* a kind of close-fitting, white linen surplice, worn by bishops and abbots. [F. *rochet.*]

**rock,** *n.* a large mass of stone. **rock'-er-y** (*-ĕ*), or **rock'-work,** *n.* rough masonry (*esp.* in a garden) imitating natural rocks. **rock–crystal,** *n.* a transparent variety of quartz. **rock–garden,** *n.* one in which rockery is a principal feature. **rock'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* abounding in, or resembling, rocks. [F. *roc*, *roche.*]

**rock** (**rocked, rock'-ing**), *v.* to move to and fro; to sway backwards and forwards. **rock'-er,** *n.* one who, or that which, rocks; one of the curved supports on which a rocking-chair, or a cradle, rocks. [A.S. *roccian.*]

**rock'-et,** *n.* a firework sent up high in the air, used for amusement, or for making military or naval signals, or for sending a rope to help shipwrecked seamen. **rock'-et-ing,** *n.* (of birds, as partridges, etc.) flying up straight into the air when disturbed. [G. *Rocken*, a distaff.]

**ro-co'-co,** *adj.* (of architecture or furni-

ture) having an excess of false and meaningless ornamentation, characteristic of the 18th century. [F. *roc*, rock; rockwork being one of the chief features]

**ro'-dent,** *adj.* gnawing: *n.* a gnawing animal, like a mouse, rat, hare, etc. **rodent ulcer,** a mild type of cancer, eating away the flesh (*esp.* of the face). [L. *rōdens*, gnawing < *rōdo*, I gnaw.]

**rod-o-mon-tade',** *n.* vain boasting; bragging. [F. < I. *Rodomonte*, a boastful personage in *Orlando Furioso* (a poem by Ariosto, an Italian, 1474—1533).]

**roe** (*rō*), *n.* a species of small deer; the female of the hart, of which the **roe'-buck** is the male. [A.S. *rā*, *rāha*.]

**roe** (*rō*), *n.* the spawn (eggs) of fishes. **roed,** *adj.* containing, or full of, roe. [Ic. *hrogn*.] [Rochester.

**Rof'-fen,** the signature of the Bishop of

**ro-ga'-tion,** *n.* an asking; supplication. **Rogation days,** the three days before Ascension Day, set apart in the Anglican Church for special supplication. [F. < L. *rŏgātĭo* < *rŏgo*, I ask.]

**rogue** (*rōg*), *n.* a dishonest person; a knave; a vagrant; a child (or person) full of fun and mischief; an elephant living apart from others, and of savage temper: *v.* **(rogued, rog'-uing),** to act the rogue; to cheat. **ro'-guer-y** (*-gĕr-ĭ*), *n.* the act of a —; dishonesty. **ro'-guish** (*-gish*), *adj.* frolicsome; mischievous. **rogue's march,** music played when a soldier is drummed out of his regiment in disgrace. [?]

**roi'-ster-er,** *n.* a noisy, swaggering fellow; a reveller. [F. *rustique* < L. *rustĭcus*, a countryman < *rus*, the country.]

**rôle** (*rōl*), *n.* the part played by an actor; any action or duty performed (or character assumed) by a person. [F. *rôle* < L. *rŏtŭlus*, *dim.* of *rŏta*, a wheel.]

**roll** (*rōl*), **(rolled, roll'-ing),** *v.* to turn or move along like a wheel; to bend into a long and circular form; to be tossed about; to wrap, envelop, or fold, in something; (of thunder, etc.) to echo and re-echo; (of land) to extend in gentle falls and rises: *n.* paper, etc., rolled up; a list of names; official records. **roll-call,** *n.* the calling over a list of names. **roll'-er,** *n.* a machine for rolling on grass, to make it smooth; a wave that curls over. **roller-skate,** *n.* a skate mounted on wheels or rollers. **rolling-stock,** *n.* (of a railway) carriages, wagons, engines, etc. **Master of the Rolls,** the head of the Record Office in London. [L. *rŏta*, a wheel.]

**rol'-lick (-licked, -lick-ing),** *v.* to play (frolic) about in a boisterous manner. **rol'-lick-ing,** *adj.* [< root of **roll.**]

**ro'-ly-po'-ly,** *n.* an old game, in which a ball had to be rolled into a certain place; a kind of pudding, consisting of a sheet of paste covered with jam, and then rolled up. [< root of **roll.**]

**Ro-ma'-ic,** *n.* the modern Greek language: *adj.*

**Ro'-man,** *adj.* of Rome: *n.* an inhabitant of Rome or the Roman Empire. **Ro'-man-ism,** *n.* the R.C. religion or doctrines. **Ro'-man-ist,** *n.* a R.C.; one who has leanings toward the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome. **Roman candle,** *see* **candle. Roman Catholic,** one who acknowledges the Pope of Rome as the head of the Christian Church. **ro'-man-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make Roman in character; to make or become Roman Catholic. **Ro'-mish,** *adj.* belonging, pertaining, or adhering, to the R.C. religion.

**ro-mance',** *n.* a highly imaginative or fictitious tale; literature of this class; a novel; a poetic episode in one's life; a fiction; a falsehood: *v.* **(-manced', -man'-cing),** to tell lies; to exaggerate. **Romance languages,** those derived from Latin. **ro-man'-cer,** *n.* **ro-man'-cist,** *n.* **ro-man'-tic,** *adj.* imaginative; wild; marvellous. **ro-man'-ti-cism** (*-sĭzm*), *n.* (in literature, art, or music) romantic or imaginative style. [< L. *Rōmānus*, *adj.* of *Rōma*, Rome.]

**Rom'-a-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* a gypsy; the language of the gypsies. [< gypsy language *rom*, a man.]

**romp (romped, romp'-ing),** *v.* to play or skip about noisily: *n.* a girl who so plays. **romp'-ish,** *adj.* frolicsome. [< root of **ramp.**]

**ron'-deau** (*-dō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-deaux** [*-dōz*]), a short, rhymed poem of thirteen (sometimes ten) lines, *prop.* with a refrain. **ron'-do,** *n.* a piece of music in which the main strain is repeated several times. [< root of **round.**]

**Rönt'-gen rays** (*rĕnt'-gĕn*, less correctly *rönt'-*), a peculiar form of radiation (in many respects resembling light) which is set free when a high-pressure

electric current is discharged through a vacuum tube (a Crooke's tube); the **X-rays.** [<Prof. C. W. *Röntgen* (born 1845) who discovered them in 1895.]

**rood,** *n.* a large cross, often with a figure of Christ upon it; a crucifix. **rood-arch,** *n.* an arch (in a church) between the nave and the chancel: the rood is often erected here. **rood-screen,** *n.* an ornamental partition (in a church) dividing the choir from the nave. **rood'-loft,** *n.* a gallery (in a church) over the rood-screen. **rood-tree,** *n.* a cross. [A.S. *rōd*, a cross, a rod.]

**roof,** *n.* the top covering of a house or other building; a shelter; the upper part of the palate: *v.* (**roofed, roof'-ing**), to cover with a roof. **roof-garden,** *n.* a garden on the flat roof of a building. **roof-plate,** *n.* a plate on the top of a wall upon which the lower ends of the rafters rest. **roof-tree,** *n.* the main beam of a roof; the roof itself. **roof of the world,** the high plateau (the Pamirs), towards the centre of Asia, from which several great mountain ranges radiate. [A.S. *hrōf*.]

**rook,** *n.* a black bird of the crow kind; a cheat; a swindler: *v.* (**rooked, rook'-ing**), to cheat and take all a man's money. **rook'-er,** *n.* a swindler. **rook'-er-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a collection of rooks' nests in a clump of trees; the rooks which live in it; a collection of mean, squalid dwellings. [A.S. *hrōc*, Imit.]

**room,** *n.* space; one separate division, or chamber, of a house; place occupied; stead (of another); opportunity; scope. **room'-ful,** *n.* **room'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* having much room or space; spacious. **room'-i-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *rūm*, space.]

**roost,** *n.* a pole on which birds (*esp.* fowls) rest (perch) and sleep: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to sit or sleep on a roost. **roost'-er,** *n.* the male of the domestic fowl; any bird that roosts. **to rule the roost,** *see* **roast.** [A.S. *hrōst*, a perch.]

**root,** *n.* the part of a plant under ground; anything that resembles a root in position or function; the bottom; the source or origin; the cause; the basis; a word from which others are derived; a number which, when multiplied by itself once, twice, or more times, produces a number of which it is called the second, third, etc. root: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to turn up earth; to search very carefully; to fix firmly in the earth, mind, etc.; to pull up, remove, and destroy utterly. **root-crop,** *n.* a crop of plants with succulent roots, *esp.* such as produce single roots (*e.g.*, turnips, beet, etc.). **root'-let,** *n.* a little root. **root and branch,** completely; entirely. [Ic. *rót*.]

**rope,** *n.* a thick, strong cord; a row of things united (as pearls in a long chain): *v.* (**roped, ro'-ping**), to fasten with a rope. **ro'-per-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a place where ropes are made. **rope'-walk,** *n.* a long, narrow shed in which ropes are twisted. **rope-dancer,** *n.* a dancer on a (high or slack) rope or ropes. **ro'-pi-ness,** *n.* stringiness. **ro'-py,** *n.* stringy; glutinous; adhesive. **to rope in,** to enclose (space of ground) with a rope; to gather in. **to know the ropes,** to be thoroughly acquainted with a thing. [A.S. *rāp*.]

**Roque'-fort** (*rōk'-for*, or *rōk'-*), *n.* a kind of cheese made from goats' and ewes' milk, at *Roquefort*, in the S.W. of France.

**ror'-qual** (*-kwal*), *n.* a large species of whale. [Scand.]

**ro'-sa-ry** (*-zā-rĭ*), *n.* a string of beads by which Roman Catholics remember the order and number of certain prayers; the prayers themselves; a rose-garden. [L. *rōsārĭum*, a rose-bed.]

**rose** (*rōz*), *n.* a common beautiful flower; any shrub of the rose family; a delicate red or light crimson colour; a knot of ribbon formed like a rose (a **ro-sette'**, *q.v.*); the nozzle of a watering-can. **ro-sa'-ceous** (*-zā'-shus*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, the rose family. **ro-sa'-ri-an** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a lover, or cultivator, of roses. **ro'-se-ate** (*-zē-āt*, or *-ăt*), *adj.* rose-coloured; rosy in hue. **rose'-tinted,** *adj.* having a rose-colour. **rose-water,** *n.* water distilled from rose-leaves, or scented with essence (attar, *q.v.*) of roses. **rose-window,** *n.* a circular window (*esp.* in a church), divided into compartments by masonry or wood-work branching out from a centre. **ro'-sy** (*-zĭ*), *adj.* (in colour) like the rose; gay; cheerful; prosperous; charming. **ro'-sied** (*-zĭd*), *adj.* decorated with roses; made rose-coloured. **ro'-si-ly** (*-zĭ-*), *adv.* **ro'-si-ness** (*-zĭ-*), *n.* **rose diamond,** a diamond nearly hemispherical in shape, having the upper surface cut into many (usually

24) triangular facets. **red rose,** the badge of the House of Lancaster. **white rose,** the emblem of purity; the badge of the House of York. [F.<L. *rŏsa*, a rose.]

**rose'-ma-ry** (*rōz'-mă-rĭ*, not *-mā-rĭ*), *n.* an evergreen garden plant, with sweet-smelling leaves. [F.<L. *rōs mărīnus*, sea-dew.]

**ro-se'-o-la** (*-zē'-ŏ-*), *n.* a rash of rosy-coloured itching spots, etc. [L.L. *roseus*, rosy.]

**ro-sette'** (*-zet'*), *n.* an ornament of ribbon somewhat resembling a rose in shape; any similar ornament. [F.<L. *rŏsa*, a rose.]

**rose'-wood,** *n.* the wood of a Brazilian tree, which, when freshly cut, has a fragrant smell somewhat like that of a rose. [**rose**+**wood.**]

**Ros-i-cru'-cian** (*-shun*), *n.* one of a secret sect of philosophers who professed a knowledge of the secrets of nature, and thereby to have extraordinary powers over it. They formed the Brotherhood of the *Rosy Cross.* **Ros-i-cru'-ci-an-ism,** *n.* the doctrines and system of the Rosicrucians. [<L. *rŏsa*, rose+*crux*, cross.]

**ros'-in** (*roz'-*), *n.* (*see* **resin,** which is a different substance, but the two words are often confused) a solid obtained when crude (impure) turpentine is distilled: *v.* (**-ined, -in-ing**), to rub over, or cover, with rosin. **ros'-in-y,** *adj.* of, like, or containing, rosin. [<root of **resin.**]

**ros'-ter,** (not *rōs'-*), *n.* a list of names of persons, or corps, subject to military and other duties in succession; any list of names. [<D. *rooster*, a list.]

**ros'-trum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-trums,** but more correctly **-tra**), a platform for a speaker. In ancient Rome, an erection for this purpose, in the Forum (market-place), ornamented with the *beaks* of ships taken in war. **ros'-tral,** *adj.* like a rostrum. [L. *rostrum*, a beak.]

**rot** (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to become decomposed or corrupt; to fall into decay; to putrify: *n.* putrefaction; a fatal disease which attacks sheep and other animals; a disease of potatoes; † nonsense; rubbish; (in cricket) a rapid breakdown, or fall of wickets, during an innings. **rot'-ten,** *adj.* **rot'-ten-ness,** *n.* **rot'-ten-stone,** a soft limestone made into powder for polishing metals, etc. [A.S. *rotian*, to decay.]

**ro'-ta,** *n.* a roll or list of names (at school, in the army, etc.); an ecclesiastical court of the Roman Church. [L. *rŏta*, a wheel.]

**ro-tate'** (**-ta'-ted, -ta'-ting**), *v.* to turn round a centre or on an axis; to follow round (in succession). **ro'-ta-ry** (*-rĭ*), or, less correctly, **ro'-ta-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* turning round like a wheel. **ro-ta'-tion,** *n.* motion on an axis; regular succession (as of crops, etc.). [L. *rŏtātĭo* <*rŏta*, a wheel.]

**rote,** *n.* mere repetition (without any effort of the mind), as in the phrase **by rote.** [<root of **route.**]

**ro-tif'-er-a,** or **ro'-ti-fers,** or **ro-ta-to'-ri-a,** *n. pl.* a class of minute animalcules which have rotatory organs used in swimming. [L. *rŏta*, a wheel+*fĕro*, I bear.]

**ro'-ti-form** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* formed, or shaped, like a wheel. [**rota**+**form.**]

**ro'-tor,** *n.* the rotating or revolving part of a dynamo, motor, or turbine. [L. *rŏta*, a wheel.]

**ro-tund',** *adj.* round; globular. **ro-tun'-da,** *n.* (*pl.* **-das**), a round building (*esp.* with a dome). **ro-tun'-di-ty** (*-dĭ-tĭ*), *n.* roundness; stoutness and plumpness of the body. [L. *rŏtundus* <*rŏta*, a wheel.]

**rou'-ble** (*roo'-bl*), (not **ru'-ble**), *n.* a Russian silver coin, worth about 2*s.* 1½*d.* [Rus.]

***roué*** (*roo-ā'*), *n.* a fashionable scoundrel; a rake; a dissipated man. [F.= broken on the wheel.]

**rouge** (*roozh*), *n.* a fine, red powder, prepared from safflower, or from cochineal and chalk, and used to give colour to the cheeks and lips; red oxide of iron used as a plate powder: *v.* (**rouged, roug'-ing**), to colour, or to clean, with —. ***rouge et noir*** (*roozh ā nwâr'*, or *nwŏr*), *n.* a game of chance with playing cards. [F. *rouge*, red<L. *rubrum*, red.]

**rough** (*ruf*), *adj.* not smooth; uneven; unpolished; violent; disorderly; not exact or precise. **rough-and-ready,** *adj.* not carefully arranged or finished; good enough for the purpose; not particular. **rough-and-tumble,** *adj.* without regard to rules; rude and disorderly; confused. **rough-cast,** *n.* a kind of mortar mixed with small gravel,

used as a coating for walls. **rough-hewn,** *adj.* roughly shaped out; unfinished. **rough'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to make or become —. **rough'-ness,** *n.* **rough-rider,** *n.* one who rides wild, untamed, or unbroken horses; one who breaks-in horses; an irregular cavalryman. **rough'-shod,** *adj.* having shoes with the nail heads projecting, or with the surface roughened: *adv.* harshly; tyrannically. **a rough draft,** a first, unfinished drawing, sketch, plan, or outline of proceedings; a first copy of a deed, speech, essay, etc. **to rough it,** to put up with hardship and discomfort. † **to cut up rough,** to become offended, angry, or indignant at something [A.S. *rūh*, hairy, shaggy.]

**rou-lade'** (*-lăd'*, or *-lăd'*), *n.* (in *mus.*) a rapid, ornamental succession of notes (sung or played); (in cookery) meat cut in slices, rolled up, and cooked. [F.< root of **roll.**]

***rou-leau'*** (*roo-lō'*), *n.* a little roll; a sum of money *rolled up* in paper; (in dress-making) a large piping, or similar trimming. [F.<root of **roll.**]

**rou-lette'** (*roo-let'*), *n.* a little ball; a game of chance played with a little ball on a revolving, marked table. [F.<**roll.**]

**round,** *adj.* in the form of a circle or globe; curved; complete; (of numbers) approximately in exact units, tens, hundreds, etc.; (of a statement) decided; (of the body) plump, well-developed: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to make, go, or become, round; to complete: *n.* a circle or globe; a series of actions; a turn or walk (as of a sentry, hawker, policeman, etc.); a step (of ladder); a song, in which voices follow each other round; a volley; a single charge of ammunition. **round'-ers,** *n. pl.* a game played with a ball, struck with a small bat or the hand. **round'-ly,** *adv.* in a round manner; openly; plainly; boldly. **round'-ness,** *n.* state of being —; fullness; plumpness. **round-arm,** *adj.* (in bowling at cricket) with an outward and nearly horizontal swing of the arm. **round-dance,** *n.*, *see* **dance. round-hand,** *adj.* (of writing) having the letters made round, bold, and full. **round-robin,** *n.* a written petition, remonstrance, etc., in which the signatures are arranged like the radii of a circle, or in a circle, so that it cannot be known who signed first. **round-shouldered,** *adj.* having the shoulders somewhat arched and drawn forward. **all-round,** *adv.* in every respect or particular. **round-table conference,** a friendly discussion (as round a table) to settle differences. **to round off,** to finish completely; to embellish. **to — to,** to turn (the head of a ship) towards the wind. **to — up,** (cattle, etc.) to collect and bring into an enclosure. **to bring —,** to restore to health or consciousness; to induce (a person) to change his opinions. **to get — (a person),** to overcome objections, by argument, flattery, wheedling, etc. [F.<L. *rōtundus*, round]

**round'-a-bout,** *n.* a horizontal, revolving wheel, with seats, on which children ride in sport; a merry-go-round: *adj.* not direct or straightforward.

**round'-e-lay,** *n.* a song in which certain parts are repeated; a dance in a ring. [**round**+**lay** (song).]

**Round'-head,** *n.* a name given to the soldiers and adherents of Parliament in the time of the Civil War (1642—1651) from their having the hair cut close to the head.

**round'-house,** *n.* a small cabin, built on the after part of a ship; a watch-house (for sentry). [**round**+**house.**]

**roup** (*roop*), *n.* a disease of poultry; hoarseness. [A.S. *hrōpan*, to cry out, to shout.]

**roup** (*rowp*), *n.* a cry; a shout; (in Scotland) a sale by auction: *v.* **(rouped, roup'-ing),** to sell by auction. [*See* word above.]

**rouse** (*rowz*), **(roused, rous'-ing),** *v.* to stir up; to awaken; to start or startle (an animal). **rous'-ing,** *adj.* exciting; stirring. [?<root of **rise.**]

**rout** (*rowt*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to put (an enemy) to flight; to defeat utterly: *n.* a putting to flight; a rabble; a social evening party. [F.<L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, I break.]

**route** (*root*, not *rowt*), *n.* a course; a way; a line of march or travel. **all-red route,** *see* **red. route-step,** *n.* an order of march in which soldiers need not keep step nor remain silent. ***en route*** (*ân root*), [F.] on the way; during the journey. **rou-tine'** (*roo-tēn'*), *n.* a regular course of duties, actions, or occupations. [F.<L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, I break.]

***roux*** (*roo*), *n.* (in cookery) a material made of melted butter and browned flour for thickening soups and gravies. [F.]

**rove (roved, ro'-ving)**, *v.* to wander about at pleasure; to plough into ridges. **ro'-ver**, *n.* one who roves; a pirate. [D. *roven*, to plunder.]

**rove (roved, ro'-ving)**, *v.* to draw (as wool or cotton, etc.) through a ring or aperture; to draw (wool, etc.) into thread; to ravel out. **ro'-ving**, *n.* a roll, or sliver (of wool or cotton) drawn out and slightly twisted; the first process of giving a twist to yarn. [?]

**row** (*rō*), *n.* a line; a rank; a number of persons or things in a line. [A.S. *ræw*, a row.] [[Scand.]

**row** (*rou*), *n.* a noisy disturbance; a riot.

**row** (*rō*), **(rowed, row'-ing)**, *v.* to propel (a boat on the water) by oars. **row'-er**, *n.* one who —. **row'-lock** (*rō'-lŏk*, or *rŏl'-ŭk*) (not **roll–** nor **rull–**), *n.* a contrivance in the gunwale of a boat for resting and holding the oar when rowing. [A.S. *rōwan*.] [tree. [Dan.]

**row'-an** (*rou'-*), *n.* the mountain-ash

**row'-dy** (*rou'-dĭ*), *adj.* noisy; turbulent: *n.* a rough, disreputable person. **row'-dy-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* state of being rowdy; turbulence or disorder (of persons). **the rowdy element**, that part of a community which is given to creating disturbances and defying the law and its officers. [<**row** (noisy disturbance).]

**row'-el** (*rou'-*), *n.* the notched and pointed wheel in a spur. [O.F. *rouelle* <L. *rŏta*, a wheel.]

**rox'-burghe** (*roks'-burg*, or *roks'-bŏr-ō*), *n.* a style of bookbinding in which the back is plain leather, the sides of paper or cloth, the top gilt-edged, and the front and bottom left uncut. [<the Third Duke of *Roxburghe* (1740—1804), who had his books thus bound.]

**roy'-al**, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a king or queen; kingly; regal; noble; generous. **roy'-al-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* the state or condition of being —; members of a royal family; a tax paid to the Crown, or to a representative of the Crown; a duty paid to the owner of a patent, or of a copyright, for the right to use it; a proportional payment made on sales. **roy'-al-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the system of government by a king or queen. **roy'-al-ist**, *n.* one who favours this system; (with cap. **R**) one who supported the King (Charles I.) in the Civil War (1642—1651). **roy'-al-ly**, *adv.* as becomes a king; in a happy, enthusiastic manner. **royal blue**, a bright, deep-coloured blue. **royal burgh**, one holding a charter directly from the king. **royal commission**, a small committee of experts (often including women) nominated by the Crown to enquire into, and report upon, some important social or political matter: their report often forms the basis afterwards of legislation by parliament. **royal household**, the officials connected with a king's or queen's palace. **royal mast**, the fourth division of a mast from the deck. [F. *royal*<*roi*, a king<L. *rex*, king.]

**roy'-ster-er**, *n.* more correctly, **roisterer.**

**R.P.A.**, Rationalistic Press Association.

**Rs.**, rupees, *pl.* of R., *q.v.*

**R.S.O.**, (of Post Office) Railway Sub-Office; Rural Sub-Office.

**R.S.P.C.A.**, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

**R.S.V.P., [F.] *répondez s'il vous plaît*** (*rā-poñ-dā' sēl voo plā*), answer if you please; please reply.

**Rt.**, right. **Rt. Hon.**, Right Honourable. **Rt. Rev.**, Right Reverend.

**R.T.S.**, Religious Tract Society.

**R.U.**, Rugby Union (Football).

**rub (rubbed, rub'-bing)**, *v.* to move one thing over another with pressure or friction; (with *over*) to clean, polish, or smooth by rubbing: *n.* the act of rubbing; that which rubs, irritates, or annoys; an impediment. **rub'-ber**, *n.* a set or series of games (at cards, etc.). **to — down**, to comb, or curry (a horse); to clean by rubbing. **to — in**, to force into the pores (of the skin, etc.) by friction; to emphasize by repeating. **to — the wrong way**, to irritate (*esp.* by trifling matters, or by opposition). **to — up**, to polish; to rouse to action; to freshen (as the memory). [M.E. *rubben*.]

**rub–a–dub**, *n.* the sound of a drum when beaten. [Imit.]

**rub'-ber**, *n.* caoutchouc, or india-rubber (*q.v.*); *pl.* overshoes (*esp.* of india-rubber); a pair of light shoes with rubber soles: *adj.* made of india-rubber. **rubber–cloth**, *n.* a fabric coated with rubber; a kind of mackintosh. **rubber–stamp**, *n.* an instrument made of flexible, vulcanized rubber, for stamp-

ing by hand, with ink, letters, figures, names, etc. [<**rub.**]

**rub'-bish,** *n.* waste matter; refuse; trash. **rub'-bish-y** (*-i*), *adj.* worthless. [< root of **rub.**]

**rub'-ble** (*-bl*), *n.* decomposed rock; loose, water-worn stone. [<root of **rub.**]

**Ru'-bi-con** (*-bĭ-*), *n.* a small river of N. Italy, the crossing of which by Julius Cæsar (49 B.C.) was an act from the results of which he could not withdraw; the dividing or boundary line. **to cross the Rubicon,** to risk all in an enterprise from which it is impossible to turn back without utter ruin; to take a decisive step.

**ru'-bric** (*-brĭk*), *n.* one of the directions for public service in the Prayer-Book, formerly printed in red letters; any written (or printed) direction or instructions. [F.<L. *rūber*, red.]

**ru'-by** (*-bĭ*), *n.* a precious stone of a red colour: *adj.* of a very red colour. **ru'-bi-cund** (*-bĭ-*), *adj.* red; reddish; glaring. [F.<L. *rūber*, red.]

**ruche** (*roosh*), or **ruch'-ing,** *n.* (in dress-making and millinery) a pleated frilling. [F. *ruche*, a frilling or quilting.]

**ruck,** *n.* a wrinkle, fold, or crease: *v.* (**rucked, ruck'-ing**), to draw into folds or creases. **ruck'-ing,** *n.* (in needle-work) the act of gathering into irregular pleats; such pleats when formed. [Ic. *hrukka*, a wrinkle.]

† **ruc'-tion,** *n.* a disturbance; a row. [?<**eruption.**]

**rud'-der,** *n.* the guiding or steering apparatus of a vessel; the helm; that which guides. [A.S. *rōther*, an oar.]

**rud'-dy** (*-dĭ*), (**-di-er, -di-est**), *adj.* red; glowing; bright. [<root of **red.**]

**rude** (*rood*), (**ru'-der, ru'-dest**), *adj.* rough; coarse; ignorant; in bad taste; ill-mannered; uncivil. **rude'-ly,** *adv.* **rude'-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *rūdis*, rough.]

**ru'-di-ment** (*roo'-dĭ-*), *n.* (*usu.* in *pl.* **-ments**), the beginning, foundation, or first principles (of knowledge, science, etc.). **ru-di-men'-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), *adj.* imperfect; undeveloped. [<root of **rude.**]

**rue** (*roo*), *n.* a plant with a bitter taste, used in medicine. [F.<L. *rūta*, rue.]

**rue** (*roo*), (**rued, ru'-ing**), *v.* to repent; to be sorry for, or regret. **rue'-ful,** *adj.* to be repented of; mournful; melancholy. [A.S. *hrēowan*, to repent.]

**ruff,** *n.* a frilled or plaited ornament for the neck and wrists; a bird of the snipe family, *fem.* **reeve.** [<root of **ruffle.**]

**ruf'-fi-an** (*-fĭ-*), *n.* a rough, brutal fellow: *adj.* brutal; savage; cruel. **ruf'-fi-an-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the conduct of a —. **ruf'-fi-an-ly,** *adv.* [O.F.<**rough.**]

**ruf'-fle** (*-fl*), (**-fled, fling**), *v.* to disorder (dress, etc.); to disturb; to make like a ruff; to form with ruffs: *n.* a plaited ornament for the neck and wrists. **to — one's feathers,** to make one angry or annoyed. [M.E. *ruffelen*, to ruffle.]

**rug,** *n.* a thick, soft, woollen cloth, used as a covering, or as a wrap when travelling; a woolly mat. [<root of **rough.**]

**rug'-by** (*-bĭ*), or **rug'-ger,** *n.* football as played under the Rules of the *Rugby* Football Union (founded 1871), or as originally at Rugby School.

**rug'-ged,** *adj.* rough; very uneven; unpolished; wrinkled; furrowed. [< root of **rough.**]

**ru'-gose** (*-gōs*), or **ru'-gous** (*-gus*), *adj.* wrinkled. **ru-gos'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *rūgōsus*<*rūga*, a wrinkle.]

**R.U.I.,** Royal University of Ireland.

**ru'-in** (*roo'-*), *n.* destruction; overthrow; downfall; (*pl.*) the remains of anything demolished or decayed: *v.* (**-ined, -in-ing**), to destroy; to bring to poverty; to fall into ruin or decay. **ru-in-a'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* ruin; destruction; decay. **ru'-in-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* destructive; in a state of ruin; likely to cause ruin. **red ruin,** utter ruin. [F.<L. *rŭĭna*, a falling down.]

**rule** (*rool*), *n.* direction; law; government; command or authority; regulation; principle; a standard; a ruler: *v.* (**ruled, ru'-ling**), to direct; to govern; to draw (a line). **ru'-la-ble,** *adj.* **ru'-ler,** *n.* one who rules; an instrument for drawing lines by. **ru'-ling,** *adj.* directing; governing; guiding; prevailing: *n.* a decision by a judge, a chairman of a meeting, etc. **rule nisi,** a legal decision which is to take effect only on certain conditions (*see* **nisi**). **rule of thumb,** one of a practical, not strictly scientific, kind. **as a —,** on the whole; generally. [F.<L. *rēgŭla*, a rule<*rĕgo*, I govern.]

**rum,** *n.* a spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses. **rum-shrub,** *n.* a sweet liqueur made of rum, sugar, and lemon (or lime) juice. [?]

**rum**, *adj.* odd; queer; comical. [?]

**rum'-ble (-bled, -bling)**, *v.* to make a continuous rolling noise: *n.* the noise itself; a seat behind a carriage (for servants). **rum'-bling**, *adj.* a low, heavy, continued sound. [Probably imit.; *cf.* L. *rūmor*, noise, murmur.]

**ru'-mi-nate** (*roo'-*), **(-na-ted, -na-ting)**, *v.* to chew the cud; to meditate; to think deeply over. **ru'-mi-nant**, *adj.* chewing the cud; thoughtful; quiet: *n.* an animal that chews the cud; (*pl.*) **ru-mi-nan'-ti-a.** **ru-mi-na'-tion** (*-mĭ-*), *n.* the act of ruminating or meditating. **ru'-mi-na-tor**, *n.* [L. *rūmĭno*, I chew the cud < *rūmen*, the throat.]

**rum'-mage** (*-maj*), **(-maged, -ma-ging)**, *v.* to turn (things) over and about (*usu.* in search for something): *n.* a careful search. **rum'-ma-ger** (*-jĕr*), *n.* one who rummages or searches, *esp.* one who narrowly inspects a ship's cargo; one who stows away the cargo on a ship. **rummage–sale**, *n.* a sale of unclaimed goods (by railway co., pawnbroker, police, etc.); a sale of odds and ends. [? < **room**, in A.S. *rūm*, space, room.]

**rum'-mer**, *n.* a large drinking-glass. [D. *roemer*.]

**ru'-mour** (*roo'-mŭr*), *n.* a report; hearsay; vague gossip: *v.* **(-moured, -mour-ing)**, to noise abroad; to spread news; to report. [F. < L. *rūmor*, a noise, murmur, report.]

**rump**, *n.* the tail end of an animal; the hinder part; the fag-end of anything. **rump–steak**, *n.* a beef steak cut from the thigh, near the rump. [Scand.]

**rum'-ple** (*-pl*), **(-pled, -pling)**, *v.* to make wrinkles in; to put out of shape: *n.* a fold, or wrinkle. **rum'-ply** (*-plĭ*), *adj.* in a rumpled state. [D. *rompelen*.]

**rum'-pus**, *n.* a great stir, noise, or bother about anything. [? of Imit. origin.]

**run (ran, run, run'-ning)**, *v.* to move or go swiftly (*esp.* with quick motion of the legs); to contend in a race; to spread or flow: *n.* **run'-a-way**, *n.* one who flies from danger, control, or service; a horse of which the driver has lost control; a deserter: *adj.* brought about by running away (*esp.* secretly). **run'-ner**, *n.* one who runs. **runner–up**, *n.* (in sports) one who (or that team which), in a series of competitive tests, comes next to the final winners. **running–fire**, *n.* the constant firing of musketry or artillery; constant succession. **running footman**, one who used to run beside a carriage. **running powers**, the privilege, or right (granted by law), of a railway company to run trains on the lines of another company. **a run on a bank**, a rush of depositors to withdraw their money, so as greatly to strain the bank's powers of paying. **a cattle run**, a large space of grazing land on which cattle are allowed to roam and feed. **gun–running**, *n.*, *see* **gun.** **in the long run**, at length; finally. **to run across**, to meet accidentally. **to run amok**, *see* **amok.** **to run away with**, to carry off; to get well ahead (of). **to run down**, to run against and sink (ship, boat, etc.); to cease to work, as a clock, etc., because the power is exhausted; to speak ill of. **to be run down**, to become weak or ill. **to run to earth**, to chase (fox, etc.) to its hole, or burrow; to follow persistently and capture; to discover after great search. **to run for office**, to try to get (oneself or some one else) into office or power. **to run out**, to come to an end. **to run over**, to pay a hurried visit; to look over, examine, or read without care; to overflow. **to run riot**, *see* **riot.** **to be in** (or **out of**) **the running**, to have a fair chance (or no chance) of success, among a number of competitors. [A.S. *rinnan*, to run, flow.]

**run'-a-gate** (*-ă-*), *n.* a vagabond; a renegade. [< **renegade**, *q.v.*]

***Rund'-rei-se*** (*roont'-rī-sa*), [G.] a circular tour. **Rundreise ticket**, a tourist ticket for a journey to several places, with liberty to break the journey *en route*.

**rune** (*roon*), *n.* one of the old characters of the alphabet of the Northern nations of Europe (Teutonic). **ru'-nic**, *adj.* of, or relating to, runes. [A.S. *rūn*, mystery, secret discussion.]

**rung**, *n.* a round or step (of a ladder). [A.S. *hrung*, a pole, stake.]

**run'-let** (or **rund'-let**), *n.* a small barrel. [< root of **round.**]

**ru-pee'** (*roo-*), *n.* the standard silver coin of India, now valued at about 1*s.* 2*d.* (formerly 2*s.*). [Hind. *rūpiyah*, silver.]

**rup'-ture**, *n.* a bursting; a breach; a separation; a disagreement: *v.* **(-tured, -tur-ing)**, to break or burst; to part by violence. [F. < L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, I burst, break.]

**ru'-ral,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the country; pertaining to agriculture; rustic: *v.* **(-ize, -i-zing),** to render, or become, rural; to go into (or dwell in) the country (*esp.* in a quiet manner). **rural dean,** a clergyman acting under the bishop and archdeacon, and having the care and supervision of the clergy and laity of a district. **ru-ri-de-ca'-nal** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* of a rural dean. [F.< L. *rūrālis*<*rūs, rūris,* the country.]

**ruse** (*rooz*), *n.* a trick; an artifice; a fraud. [F.<L. *rĕcūso,* I refuse.]

**rush (rushed, rush'-ing),** *v.* to move (along) in a violent manner; to act too quickly, and without proper thought; to hurry: *n.* a violent motion (along). **rush'-er,** *n.* a go-ahead person. [A.S. *hrīscan,* to make a noise, rush.]

**rush,** *n.* a plant with long, reedy stems. **rush'-en,** *adj.* made of rushes. **rush'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* abounding in rushes. **rush—bearing,** *n.* a summer feast, when (in old days) the parish church floor was strewn with rushes; the day of the festival. **rush—bottomed,** *adj.* (of chairs) having the seat made with rushes. **rush—candle,** or **—light,** *n.* a candle made with the pith of a rush; a feeble light. [A.S. *risce,* a rush.]

***rus in ur'-be,*** [L.] the country in the town; a town or city having a rural character (with trees, gardens, etc.).

**rusk,** *n.* a kind of light cake or sweetened biscuit; bread or cake dried and browned in the oven. [?]

**rus'-set,** *adj.* of a reddish-brown colour: *n.* the colour itself; a kind of apple. [F.<L. *russus,* red, with *dim. term.* **-et.**]

**Rus'-sian** (*rush'-yăn,* less correctly, *rush'-ăn*), *adj.* of, relating to, or pertaining to, *Russia.* **Rus'-so-phile** (*-fīl*), *n.* a friend or lover of Russia and the Russians. **Rus'-so-phobe** (*-fōb*), *n.* one who has strong feelings against Russia and the Russians.

**rust,** *n.* the reddish-brown coating on iron exposed to the air; a similar coating on other metals; a disease of some plants and flowers, *usu.* arising from damp: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to become rusty; to become dull (as of knowledge, etc.) from want of use. **rus'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* covered with rust; dull from inactivity or want of using. [A.S. *rūst.*]

**rus'-tic,** *adj.* of the country; rural; countrified; rude; awkward; simple: *n.* a countryman. **rus-tic'-i-ty** (*-tis'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity. **rus'-ti-cate** (*-tĭ-*), **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting),** *v.* to send into the country; to live in the country; to suspend from studies (at university or college) and send away for a time. [F.<L. *rūs,* the country. *Cf.* **rural.**]

**rus'-tle** (*-'l*), **(-tled, -tling),** *v.* to make a soft sound, as of the rubbing of silk, or dry leaves: *n.* [?<root of **rush.**]

**rut,** *n.* the track left by the rolling of a wheel on the earth; a fixed, regular course of action or conduct: *v.* **(-ted, -ting). rut'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* marked with, or full of, ruts. [<root of **route.**]

**ruth,** *n.* pity. **ruth'-less,** *adj.* pitiless; merciless; cruel. [A.S. *hrēow,* pity.]

**R.V.,** Revised Version (of the Bible).

**R.W.,** Right Worshipful.

**rye** (*rī*), *n.* a kind of grass closely allied to wheat; the seed it bears, used as food. **rye—grass,** *n.* a grass-like plant cultivated for pasture and fodder. [A.S. *ryge.*]

**ry'-ot** (*rī'-ot*), *n.* a Hindu cultivator of the ground; a peasant. [Ar. *raiyat,* a peasant.]

**R.Y.S.,** Royal Yacht Squadron.

## S

**S,** the nineteenth letter of the alphabet (a sibilant or hissing sound, as in *send,* or like *z,* as in *wise*); (in *chem.*) sulphur.

**S.,** South; Series; Saint; States.

**s.,** shillings; second (or seconds).

**S.A.,** South Africa; South America; South Australia; Salvation Army.

**Sa-ba'-oth** (*să-bā'-* or *sab'-ā-*), *n. pl.* armies; multitudes. [H. *tsebāōth,* armies.]

**Sab'-bath,** *n.* the divinely-appointed day of rest (*orig.* the 7th day of the week, or our Saturday); (with Christians, in memory of Christ's Resurrection) the 1st day of the week, or Sunday. **Sab-ba-ta'-ri-an** (*-bă-tā'-rĭ-*), *n.* one who is very strict in observing the Sabbath: *adj.* **Sab-ba-ta'-ri-an-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* **Sabbath—breaker,** *n.* one who does not observe the —. **Sab-bat'-ic(-al),** *adj.* relating to the —. [L.<Gr.<H. *shabbath,* rest.]

**sa'-ble** (*sā'-bl*), *n.* the Siberian marten (allied to the weasel); its fur; garments of mourning; (heraldry) the colour black: *adj.* black: *v.* **(sa'-bled, sa'-bling),** to darken (in colour). [O.F.]

**sabot** (*să-bō'*), [F.] *n.* (in France, etc.) a wooden shoe worn by working-people.

**sa'-bre** (*sā'-bĕr*), *n.* a sword, slightly curved towards the point, used by a cavalry-soldier: *v.* **(-bred** [*-bĕrd*], **-bring),** to smite, or slay, with a —. [F.]

**sa'-bre-tache** (*sā'-bĕr-tash*, or *săb'-*), (not **-tash,** nor **-tasche),** *n.* a leathern case (worn by hussars, or cavalry officers) hanging from the sword-belt beside the sabre. [F.<G. *Säbel*, a sabre+*Tasche*, a pocket.]

**sac** (*sak*), *n.* a bag; (of an animal or plant) a pouch; a loose-fitting coat. **sac'-cate,** *adj.* (of plants) having, or like, a pouch. **sac'-cule** (*-kūl*), *n.* a small pouch; a cyst (*q.v.*). [L. *saccus*, a bag.]

**sac-char'-ic** (*sak-kar'-ik*), *adj.* relating to, or produced from, sugar. **sac-char'-i-fy** (*-ĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make into sugar. **sac'-char-in,** *n.* an intensely sweet substance obtained from coal-tar. **sac'-char-ine** (*-ĭn*, or *-ēn*), *adj.* sugary; denoting the fermentation which changes starch into sugar. **sac-char-im'-e-ter,** and **sac-char-om'-e-ter,** *ns.* instruments for testing the amount of sugary matter in a solution (the latter *esp.* in brewing). **sac-char-im'-e-try** (*-trĭ*), (or **-om'-**), *n.* the use of these instruments. [L. *sacchăron*<Gr. *sakcharon*, sugar.]

**sac-er-do'-tal** (*sas-*), *adj.* relating to priests; priestly. **sac-er-do'-tal-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* priestliness; priestcraft; undue assumption of authority by priests; tendency to attribute to a priest a lofty and specially sacred character; the beliefs and practices of those who, in the service of the Eucharist, regard the minister as a priest and an actual offerer of sacrifice. [L. *săcerdos*, a priest.]

**sa-chet'** (*să-shā'*, or *săt'-shĕt*), *n.* a little bag or case (*esp.* of perfume). [F.]

**sack** (*sak*), *n.* a large bag: *v.* **(sacked, sack'-ing),** to put into a —; † to dismiss from an appointment. **sack'-cloth,** *n.* coarse cloth for making sacks; a garment indicative of mourning, repentance, etc. **sack'-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls).** **sack'-ing,** *n.* a coarse, strong material for making sacks, etc. [A.S. *sacc*<L. <Gr. *sakkos*.]

**sack** (*sak*), *n.* a dry wine (*i.e.*, one in which fermentation is completed), *esp.* sherry. [F. *sec*, dry<L. *siccus*, dry.]

**sack** (*sak*), *n.* (in warfare) the plundering of a town; booty: *v.* **(sacked, sack'-ing),** to capture and plunder (a town). **sack'-age,** *n.* [< root of **sack** (the plunder being carried away in sacks).]

**sacque** (*sak*), *n.* a loosely-fitting cloak or robe. [<root of **sack.**]

**sac'-ra-ment** (*sak'-rā-*), *n.* a solemn religious service or ordinance: in the R.C. Church, baptism, confirmation, holy communion, holy orders, marriage, penance, and extreme unction: in the Anglican Church, baptism and holy communion only: in many Protestant Churches, the Lord's Supper; the Eucharist; a solemn promise. **sac-ra-men'-tal,** *adj.* relating to a —: *n.* that which relates to a —; (*pl.*) the bread and wine of holy communion. **sac-ra-men-ta'-ri-an** (*-tā'-rĭ-*), *n.* one who believes that a sacrament confers some special grace. **sac-ra-men'-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to sacraments (*esp.* the Lord's Supper): *n.* a book of prayers and ceremonies for use at the celebration of the sacraments. [L. *săcrāmentum*, an oath<*săcer*, holy.]

**sa-cra'-ri-um** (*-krā'-rĭ-*), *n.* a private chapel; the chancel of a church. [L. <*săcer*, holy.]

**sa'-cred** (*sā'-kred*), *adj.* holy; hallowed; consecrated; (of writings) inspired by God; dedicated, or set apart, for special use, or to the memory of the dead; (of history) Biblical; of a religious character (opposed to "secular," *q.v.*). **sacred college,** (in the R.C. Church) the cardinals. **sa'-cred-ly,** *adv.* religiously; (of the keeping of a promise, etc.) strictly. **sa'-cred-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *săcer*, holy.]

**sac'-ri-fice** (*sak'-rĭ-fīs*), *n.* a victim slain and offered to a deity; an offering to God; the giving up of something for the sake of others; a victim; a loss; a sale at a loss: *v.* **(-ficed** [*-fīst*], **-fi-cing** [*-fī-sing*]), to offer (to God); to resign; to give up; to sell at a loss. **sac'-ri-fi-cer** (*-fī-sĕr*), *n.* **sac-ri-fi'-cial** (*-fish'-al*), *adj.* relating to —. [F.<L. *săcrĭfĭcium*<*săcer*, holy+*făcio*, I make.]

**sac'-ri-lege** (*sak'-rĭ-lej*), *n.* the profaning of sacred things or places; the breaking into, and the theft from, a place of worship. **sac-ri-le'-gious** (*-lē'-jus*), *adj.* **sac-ri-le'-gist** (*-lē'-jist*), *n.* one who commits —. [F.<L. *săcrĭlĕgium*, robbery of a temple.]

**sa'-cring** (*sā'-kring*), *n.* the act of consecration. **sacring-bell,** *n.* (in the R C., and in some Anglican churches) a bell rung during Mass, or the Eucharistic service, to announce the consecration of the elements. [F. *sacrer*, to anoint.]

**sa'-crist** (*sā'-krist*), *n.* one who has charge of the sacred vessels used in the Eucharist, and the vestments and ornaments of the church, or the music-books of the choir; a mace-bearer.

**sac'-ris-tan** (*sak'-*), *n.* a church-officer in charge of the **sac'-ris-ty** (*-tĭ*), or room where the sacred vessels and the vestments, etc., are kept; the vestry. [F. < L. *săcer*, holy.]

**sac'-ro-sanct** (*sak'-rō-sankt*), *adj.* sacred in the highest degree. [L. *săcrōsanctus*, consecrated.]

**sad,** *adj.* **(sad'-der, sad'-dest),** sorrowful; expressing, or causing, sorrow; serious; not bright or gay; heavy. **sad'-den (-dened, -den-ing),** *v.* [A.S. *sæd*, sated, sick.]

**sad'-dle** (*-dl*), *n.* a seat for a rider; (of mutton, etc.) the meat of a part of the backbone with ribs: *v.* **(-dled, -dling),** to put a saddle on; to burden (with). **saddle-bag,** *n.* a bag (strapped, one on each side of the —) carried on horseback. **saddle-bow,** *n.* the curved front of a —. **sad'-dler,** *n.* a maker of saddles and harness. **sad'-dler-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* saddles and harness, or the place where these are made or sold. **saddle-tree,** *n.* the frame of a —. [A.S. *sadol.*]

**Sad'-du-cee** (*-dū-sē*), *n.* one of an ancient Jewish sect, which denied the resurrection, the future state, and the existence of angels. **Sad-du-ce'-an** (*-sē'-*), *adj.* relating to the Sadducees; unbelieving. [L. < Gr. < H. *tsādōq*, righteous.]

***saf'-a-ri*** (*-ă-rĭ*), *n.* (in Central Africa) an expedition (for hunting or warfare): *v.* [A native African word.]

**safe** (*sāf*), *adj.* not exposed to danger; free from harm or damage; not able, or not inclined, to do harm; reliable; certain: *n.* a strong box for preserving valuable articles; a kind of cupboard (with wire-gauze front) for keeping provisions. **safe-conduct,** *n.* a permit to travel through a foreign (or an enemy's) country; a company of soldiers escorting a traveller. **safe'-guard,** *n.* a precaution; protection; a traveller's escort: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to guard; to keep safe. **safe-keeping,** *n.* **safe'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —. **safety-fuse,** *n.* (in blasting) a fuse which burns at a fixed rate; *(elec.)* a device to prevent the overheating of any part of a circuit by excess of current. **safety-lamp,** *n.* a lamp used by miners, in which wire-gauze surrounds the flame and keeps it from contact with explosive gases. **safety-light,** *n.* an *elec.* light used to serve as a warning under various circumstances. **safety-match,** *n.* match which will light only when rubbed on a specially prepared surface. **safety-plug,** *n.* (in a steam-boiler) a plug of easily fusible metal which melts when the water gets too low, and allows an escape of steam to put out the fire. **safety-valve,** *n.* (in a steam-boiler) a valve which allows steam to escape when the pressure is too great. [F. *sauf* < L. *salvus*, safe.]

**saf'-flow-er,** *n.* kind of safflower; saffron; a colouring substance (yellow, or red) made from the dried flowers. **saf'-fron,** *n.* a plant of the crocus kind; a deep-yellow colouring substance obtained from its dried stigmas: *adj.* deep-yellow. [F. *safran* < P. *zafarān.*]

**sag (sagged, sag'-ging),** *v.* to hang away from an upright position; to sink in (at the middle); (of garments) to be ill-fitting and hanging loosely: *n.* the state of sagging. [D. *zakken*, to sink.]

**sa'-ga** (*sā'-gă*, or *sä'-*), *n.* an ancient Scandinavian tradition or tale of the adventures of Viking heroes. [Ic.]

**sa-ga'-cious** (*să-gā'-shus*), *adj.* discerning; sensible; keen-witted; (of animals) intelligent. **sa-gac'-i-ty** (*-gas'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *săgĭo*, I perceive keenly.]

**sage** (*sāj*), *n.* a garden herb largely used in cookery for seasoning. **sage-green,** *n.* a greenish-grey. **sa'-gy** (*sā'-jĭ*), *adj.* seasoned with —. [F. < L. *salvus*, safe: from its supposed healing properties.]

**sage** (*sāj*), *adj.* wise; discreet; serious: *n.* a wise man (*esp.* one of advanced age). **sage'-ness,** *n.* wisdom. [F. *sage* < L. *săpĭo*, I am wise.]

**Sag-it-ta'-ri-us** (*saj-it-tā'-rĭ-*), *n.* the Archer; a sign of the Zodiac which the sun enters on, or about, November 22. [L. *săgittārius* < *săgitta*, an arrow.]

**sa'-go,** *n.* a starchy food obtained from the pith of certain East Indian palms. [Malay.]

**ah'-ib** (*sâ'-* or *sā'-*), *n.* (*f.* **-ib-ah,** or **mem–sahib**), a title of courtesy applied by Hindus to Europeans; master; sir. [Hind. <Ar. *sāḥib*, master.]

**sail,** *n.* a canvas stretched on the mast of a ship to catch the wind; a sailing-vessel; a ship; a journey on water; a vane of a windmill: *v.* **(sailed, sail'-ing),** to move, or be moved, on the water; to voyage over; to journey in a vessel; to start on a voyage; to navigate (a vessel); to glide; to float in the air. **sail'-cloth,** *n.* a coarse, strong canvas used for making sails. **sail'-er,** *n.* a sailing ship. **sailing–master,** *n.* the officer in charge of a ship's navigation. **sailing–orders,** *n. pl.* instructions to the captain of a ship to voyage to a certain place. **sail'-or,** *n.* a seaman. **sail–yard,** *n.* a spar on which a sail is stretched to the wind. **in full sail,** with every sail extended; going at a good pace. **to — close to the wind,** to navigate a vessel against the wind; to act so that one runs great risk of getting into trouble. **to strike —,** to bring sails down suddenly. **to take the wind out of one's sails,** to put one at a disadvantage; to hinder one's progress. [A.S. *segel.*]

**sain'-foin** (*sān'-*), less correctly **saint'-foin** (*sānt'-*), *n.* a plant used as fodder. [F. <*sain*, wholesome + *foin*, hay.]

**saint** (*sānt*), *n.* (before a person's name, *usu.* shortened to **St.,** or **S.**) a person distinguished for holiness; one who has been formally canonized by the R.C. Church; one who has passed to Heaven; (ironically) a pretender to much piety and virtue. **saint'-ed,** *adj.* looked upon as a —; pious; passed to Heaven; dead. **saint'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* **saint'-li-ness** (*-lĭ*), *n.* **St. Andrew's cross,** a cross shaped thus, ✕. **St. George's ensign,** the flag of a ship of the Royal Navy (a red cross on a white ground, with the Union Jack marked in the left-hand upper quarter). **St. Stephen's,** the Houses of Parliament. **St. Vitus's dance,** same as **chorea,** *q.v.* [F. <L. *sanctus*, holy.]

**sa'-ke** (*sā'-kē*, or *sak'-ē*), *n.* a Japanese liquor (fermented from rice); (in Japan) spirituous liquors in general [Japanese.]

**sal,** [L.] *n.* salt. **sal–ammoniac** (*am-mō'-nĭ-ăk*), *n.* chloride of ammonium. **sal volatile** (*vō-lat'-ĭ-lē*, not *vol'-ā-tīl*), carbonate of ammonia or volatile salt.

**sa-laam'** (not **-lam'**) (*să-lâm'*, not *sā'-lăm*, nor *-l'm*), *n.* (in the East) a salutation, or bow: *v.* **(-laamed', -laam'-ing),** to salute; to bow. [Ar.]

**sal'-ad,** *n.* raw herbs seasoned with various condiments, and eaten with cold meat, etc. **salad days,** youth; the age of inexperience. **salad dressing,** a kind of sauce eaten with salads. **salad oil,** olive-oil. [F. <L. *sāl*, salt.]

**sal-a-man'-der,** *n.* a lizard-like animal (once supposed to be able to live in the midst of fire); a thick iron plate made red-hot and used for browning and glazing cooked foods, etc. [F. <L. <Gr. *salamandra.*]

**sal'-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *n.* a fixed sum of money paid periodically to a person for his services: *v.* **(-ried, -ry-ing),** to pay a regular — to. **sal'-a-ried** (*-ă-rid*), *adj.* receiving payment without deduction for holidays, sickness, etc. [F. <L. *sălārĭum, orig.* "salt-money" given to Roman soldiers to buy salt, <*sāl*, salt.]

**sale** (*sāl*), *n.* the act of selling; an auction; demand (for an article); the offering of goods at greatly reduced prices. **sale'-a-ble** (*-ă-*), *adj.* able to be sold; readily sold. **sale'-a-ble-ness,** or **sale-a-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* **sale'-a-bly** (*-blĭ*), *adv.* **sale–price,** *n.* the reduced price at which an article is offered at a special sale. **sales'-man,** *n.* **sale of work,** a sale of articles made by members of a congregation, society, etc. [A.S. *sala.*]

**Sal'-ic,** also **Sal'-ique** (*-ik*), *adj.* denoting a law which excluded women from succeeding to the throne (of France). [F. <the *Salian* Franks, with whom the law originated.]

**sal'-i-cin** (not **-cine**), (*-ĭ-sin*), *n.* a tonic prepared from the bark and leaves of the willow and poplar. **sal-i-cyl'-ic** (*-ĭ-sil'-ik*) **acid,** a white crystalline substance produced from salicin and used as an antiseptic and for rheumatism. [L. *sălix, salĭcis*, a willow.]

**sa'-li-ent** (*sā'-lĭ-*), *adj.* very noticeable; prominent; projecting outwards; (of an animal, on coats-of-arms) leaping. **sa'-li-ence** (*-ens*), *n.* [L. *sălĭo*, I spring.]

**sa-li'-na** (*-lī'-nă*), *n.* a salt marsh, or pond; works where salt is obtained from sea-water or brine by evaporation. **sa'-line** (*sā'-līn*, or *să-līn'*), *adj.* salty: *n.* a spring of salt water. **sa-lin'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* saltiness. [L. *sāl, sălis*, salt.]

**sa-li'-va** (*-lī'-vă*), *n.* a fluid secreted in the mouth; spittle. **sal'-i-va-ry** (*-ĭ-vă-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to —. **sal'-i-vate** (*-ĭ-vāt*), **(-va-ted, -va-ting)**, *v.* (by medicines) to cause **sal-i-va'-tion,** or an abundant flow of saliva. [L. *sălīva.*]

***salle*** (*sal*), [F.] *n.* a hall. ***salle à manger*** (*à mäṅ-zhā'*), a dining-room. ***salle d'armes*** (*dârm*), a school of fencing. [kind. [A.S. *sealh.*]

**sal'-low,** *n.* a tree or shrub of the willow

**sal'-low,** *adj.* of pale complexion; unhealthy looking; yellowish. **sal'-low-ish,** *adj.* **sal'-low-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *sala.*]

**sal'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *n.* a rushing forth; an attack of besieged troops upon the besiegers; a brilliant remark; a witticism: *v.* **(-lied, -ly-ing),** to make a —. **sally-port,** *n.* a gate, or underground passage, by which troops can make a —. [F. <L. *sălĭo,* I leap.]

**sal-ma-gun'-di** (*-dĭ*), *n.* a kind of salad, consisting of meat minced and mixed with anchovies, eggs, chopped onions, etc.; a miscellaneous mixture. [F. *salmigondis* <?]

***sal'-mis*** (*-mē*), (less correctly, ***-mi*** [*-mē*]), [F.] *n.* a stew of game previously partly roasted.

**sal'-mon** (*sam'-un*), *n.* a well-known food-fish. **salmon-colour,** *n.* pinkish-orange. **salmon-fry,** *n.* young salmon (under two years old). **salmon-leap,** or **-ladder,** *n.* a series of steps in a river, made at a waterfall, to enable a salmon to pass up stream to spawn. **salmon-trout,** or **sea-trout,** *n.* a small fish resembling the —. [F. <L. *salmo* < *sălĭo,* I leap.]

***salon*** (*să-lon'*), [F.] *n.* (*pl.* ***salons,*** *pro.* as *sing.*), a drawing-room; an exhibition of works of art; a gathering of fashionable or distinguished persons.

**sa-loon'** (*să-*), *n.* a large and well fitted-up room (for reception of company, exhibition of works of art, etc.); (on a passenger-ship) the chief cabin; a refreshment bar of superior character. **saloon-car,** *n.* (of a railway train) a comfortable railway carriage, open from end to end. **saloon-deck,** *n.* (on a passenger-ship) an upper deck for the use of saloon passengers. [F. *salon.*]

**Sal'-op,** Shropshire (no full stop).

**sal'-si-fy** (*-sĭ-fĭ*, or *-fĭ*), *n.* a plant (also called **goat's-beard**) grown in gardens for its nutritious root. [F. *salsifis.*]

**salt** (*sălt*), *n.* a substance (chloride of sodium) used for seasoning and preserving food; (*chem.*) an acid combined with a metallic oxide; a sailor; wit; that which preserves from corruption or worthlessness; (*usu. pl.*) an aperient medicine (*esp.* **Epsom-salt,** *q.v.*): *adj.* containing, or tasting of, —: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to sprinkle, season, or preserve, with —. **salt-cake,** *n.* sulphate of soda, used in glass and soap making. **salt-cellar,** *n.* a small vessel for holding —. **sal'-tern** (*săl'-*), *n.* salt-works. **sal'-tish,** *adj.* **salt-junk,** *n.* beef salted and preserved for use on board ship. **salt-lick,** *n.* (*esp.* on American prairies) a salt-spring to which cattle go. **salt-marsh,** *n.* pasture-land which the sea sometimes overflows. **salt-pan,** *n.* a vessel (or pond) from which — is obtained by evaporation of salt-water. **salt'-wort** (*-wĕrt*), *n.* a plant from which kelp (*q.v.*) is produced. **sal'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* somewhat —. **Attic salt** (or **wit),** witty thoughts. **salt of lemons,** oxalic acid: also called **salt of sorrel. salt of soda,** carbonate of soda. **salt of tartar,** carbonate of potash. **salt of the earth,** persons of noble deeds, high rank, position, or influence. **to be worth one's —,** to be efficient, and therefore worth one's wages. **to — a mine,** to make a mine (*esp.* a gold mine) appear richer than it is, by introducing rich ore (or gold dust) into it. **to sit above the —,** to occupy a place near the head of a table. **with a grain** (or **pinch) of —,** making allowance for exaggerations. [A.S. *sealt.*]

**sal'-tant** (*săl'-*), *adj.* leaping; dancing. **sal-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of leaping. **sal-ta-to'-ri-al,** *adj.* **sal'-ta-to-ry,** *adj.* leaping; dancing; used in leaping movements. [L. *salto,* I dance.]

**sal'-tire** (*săl'-tīr*, or *-tēr*) or **-tier,** *n.* (in heraldry) a St. Andrew's cross, thus, ✕. [O.F. <L. *salto,* I leap.]

**salt-pe'-tre** (*sălt-pē'-tĕr*), *n.* nitrate of potassium. [F. <L. *săl,* salt + *pĕtra,* a stone.]

**sa-lu'-bri-ous** (*să-lū'-brĭ-us*, not *-loo'-*), *adj.* healthy, wholesome. **sa-lu'-bri-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* wholesomeness; healthiness. [L. *sălūbris* < *sălūs,* health.]

**sal'-u-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), *adj.* wholesome; beneficial. **sal'-u-ta-ri-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* wholesomely; advantageously. **sal'-**

**u-ta-ri-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *sălūtāris*< *sălūs*, health.]

**sa-lute'** (*să-lūt'*), *n.* an act of greeting; a bow; a kiss; a token of respect to some person of rank, or commemoration of an anniversary (by the firing of guns, lowering of colours, presenting of arms, playing of music, cheering, etc.); (by gun-fire) an exchange of compliments between the commanders of ships: *v.* **(-lu'-ted, -lu'-ting),** to greet; to welcome; to pay ceremonial respect to. **sal-u-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of saluting; that which is done or said in saluting. **sa-lu'-ta-to-ry** (*-tă-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* greeting; honouring with a —. **sa-lu'-ter,** *n.* **royal —,** the firing of twenty-one guns. [L. *sălūto*, I greet<*sălūs*, health.]

**sal'-vage** (*săl'-vāj*, not *să'-vāj*), *n.* the saving of property from fire, etc., or of a ship's cargo after shipwreck; the cost of salvage; the property saved. **salvage corps,** firemen *esp.* engaged in salvage work. [L. *salvo*, I save.]

**sal-va'-tion,** *n.* the act of saving; the state of being saved (*esp.* from eternal death); that which saves. **Salvation Army,** an organization, on a military model, founded (1878) by the Rev. William Booth (its "General") for religious and social work, *esp.* among the lower classes. **Sal-va'-tion-ist,** *n.* a member of the Salvation Army. [O.F. <L. *salvo*, I save.]

**salve** (*salv*, not *sâv*), **(salved, sal'-ving),** *v.* to rescue (a ship, cargo, or other property). **sal'-va-ble,** *adj.* **sal-va-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **sal'-ver,** or **-vor,** *n.* one who salves. [L. *salvo*, I save.]

**salve** (*sâv*, less correctly *salv*), *n.* a plaster (for wounds or sores); a healing ointment; a cure; that which helps, heals, or soothes. **sal'-ver** (*să'-* or *sal'-*), *n.* one who cures. [A.S. *sealf.*]

**sal'-ver** (*sal'-*), *n.* a small tray or ornamental stand. [Sp. *salva*, *orig.* a servant's tasting of the master's food, to guard against poison <L. *salvo*, I save.]

**sal'-vo,** *n.* (*pl.* **-vos**), a firing of guns, as a salute; a shout of applause or welcome. [F.<L. *salve*, hail!]

**Sa-mar'-i-tan** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* relating to *Samaria*, a city of Israel: *n.* a native of Samaria. **a good Samaritan** (*see St. Luke's Gospel*, x. 25—37), one who helps those in trouble, peril, etc.

**same,** *adj.* exactly alike; recently mentioned. **same'-ness,** *n.* the quality of being the —; close resemblance; want of change; monotony. [A.S.] [T.]

**sa'-mi-el** (*să'-mĭ-*), *n.* the **simoom,** *q.v.*

**sam'-i-sen** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a Japanese three-stringed guitar. [Japanese.]

**sam'-ite** (*-īt*, or *să'-mīt*), *n.* a silk fabric, richly embroidered. [O.F.<Gr. *hexamiton*, a stuff woven with six (*hex*) kinds of thread.]

**sam'-o-var,** *n.* (in Russia) a copper urn in which water for tea is kept boiling; a similar vessel for keeping soup hot. [Rus. *samovaru*, a self-boiler.]

**sam'-pan,** *n.* a small boat used on the rivers of China and Japan. [Malay.]

**sam'-phire** (*-fĭr*), *n.* a herb growing on the sea-shore, and used for making salads. [F. = *St. Peter's* (herb).]

**sam'-ple,** *n.* a specimen; a part showing the quality of the whole from which it is taken: *v.* **(-pled, -pling),** to test; to take a part, for trial of the quality of the whole; to send samples. **sam'-pler,** *n.* one who samples; a pattern; a piece of embroidered canvas. [O F. *essample*<L. *exemplum*, example.]

**samson-post,** *n.* (on a ship) a strong piece of timber for supporting a deck. [<*Samson*, the strong man of Israel, *Judges* xiii.—xvi.]

**san'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be cured. **san-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being curable. **san'-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* curing; healing. **san-a-to'-ri-um** (*-tō'-rĭ-*), (less correctly, **san-a-ta'-,** or the American forms **san-i-to'-** and **san-i-ta'-**), *n.* (*pl.* **-a,** less correctly, **-ums**), an institution to which people go for medical treatment (*esp.* when convalescent, or if suffering from consumption); (in tropical countries) a hill-station to which Europeans resort. **san'-a-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* serving to heal. [L. *sānābĭlis*<*sāno*, I heal.]

**sanc'-ti-fy** (*sank'-tĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to devote to a sacred purpose; to make holy; to free from sin. **sanc-ti-fi-ca'-tion** (*-fĭ-kā'-shun*), *n.* the act of making holy; the operation of divine grace which purifies from sin; a state of heart and mind in accordance with God's will; the act of setting something apart for sacred uses. **sanc'-ti-fied** (*-fīd*), *adj.* hallowed; saintly; (ironically) affecting a saintly character. **sanc'-ti-fi-er** (*-fī-*), *n.* one who sancti-

fies; the Holy Ghost. [F.<L. *sanctus*, holy+*făcĭo*, I make.]

**sanc'-ti-mo-ny** (*sank'-*), *n.* devoutness; (*usu.* in ironical sense) a pretence of devoutness, or goodness. **sanc-ti-mo'-ni-ous** (*-mō'-nĭ-us*), *adj.* saintly; making a show of, or pretensions to, saintliness. [F.<L. *sanctĭmōnĭa*, holiness.]

**sanc'-tion** (*sank'-shun*), *n.* permission; approval; encouragement: *v.* (**-tioned, -tion-ing**), *v.* to permit; to authorize. **sanc'-tion-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* that may be authorized or approved. [L. *sanctĭo*, I render sacred.] [**sanctity**, *q.v.*]

**sanc'-ti-tude** (*sank'-tĭ-tūd*), *n.* same as

**sanc'-ti-ty** (*sank'-tĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), holiness; (of an oath, promise, vow, etc.) solemn and binding character; that which is holy. [L. *sanctĭtās*, holiness.]

**sanc'-tu-a-ry** (*sank'-tū-ă-rĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), a sacred place; a place devoted to divine service; a church (*esp.* that part of it where the altar is); (anciently) a church or its precincts, in which one could be safe from arrest; a refuge; a place of peace and safety. **sanc'-tum**, *n.* (*pl.* **-tums**), a sacred place; a room reserved for one's private use. ***sanc'-tum*** (*pl.* ***sanc'-ta***) ***sanc-to'-rum*** [L.] the holy of holies; the most sacred part of the Temple at Jerusalem; a room exclusively reserved for a person's private use. **sanc'-tus**, *n.* an anthem beginning with the word *sanc'-tus* [L., holy]. **sanctus-bell**, *n.* same as **sacring-bell**, *q.v.* [F.<L. *sanctŭārĭum*<*sanctus*, holy.]

**sand**, *n.* mineral matter in particles; (*pl.*) a sandy beach; a desert region: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to mix or sprinkle with —. **sand-bag**, *n.* a sack of —, used to repair broken parts of a rampart, to fill up holes, etc. **sand-bank**, *n.* a bank of — formed in the sea, or in a river-estuary. **sand-bath**, *n.* a receptacle of hot —, used in heating retorts; a bath of hot —; the wallowing of animals in —. **sand-blast**, *n.* particles of — impelled by a blast of air in certain processes of cutting and engraving. **sand-blind**, *adj.* semi-blind; purblind. **sand-boy**, *n.* one who works in a sand-pit; a very jolly person. **sand-crack**, *n.* a crack in a horse's hoof, or in a brick. **sand-flood**, *n.* moving or drifting sand covering the land. **san'-di-ness** (*-dĭ-*), *n.* **sand-jet**, *n.* same as **sand-blast**, *q.v.* **sand-martin**, *n.* a small kind of swallow, which burrows in —. **sand-paper**, *n.* paper with a surface of —, used in polishing. **sand'-pi-per** (*-pī-*), *n.* a wading bird that pipes. **sand-spout**, *n.* (in a desert) a moving column of —. **sand'-stone**, *n.* rock consisting of grains of — closely cohering. **sand-storm**, *n.* a storm in which large quantities of — are driven by the wind. **san'-dy** (*-dĭ*), *adj.* covered with, or composed of, or like — (*esp.* in colour). **San'-dy**, *n.* (humorously) a Scotchman. [A.S. *sand*.]

**san'-dal**, *n.* a kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot. **san'-dalled** (*-dăld*), *adj.* wearing sandals. [F.<L.<Gr. *sandalion*.]

**san'-dal-wood**, *n.* the wood of an East Indian tree, used in cabinet-making. [Ar. *sandal*.]

**san'-da-rac**, or **-rach** (*-dă-rak*), *n.* a resin, obtained from a tree of Morocco, used for making varnish. [L.<Gr. *sandarachē*.]

**sand'-wich**, *n.* two slices of bread with meat, etc., between them: *v.* (**-wiched, -wich-ing**), to arrange in the manner of a —; to place something between two others. **sandwich-man**, *n.* a man who walks the streets carrying an advertisement-board in front and another behind. [<Lord *Sandwich* (1718—1792).]

**sane**, *adj.* sound in mind; (in politics, literature, etc.) characterized by common sense. **san'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —. [L. *sānus*, healthy, sound.]

**san'-gar**, *n.* (in N.W. India) a low wall of loose stones, used as a cover for soldiers; an intrenchment. [Hind.]

**sang-froid** (*sâñ-frwaw'*), *n.* composure of mind; coolness; calmness; self-possession; unexcitableness; indifference. [F. *sang*, blood+*froid*, cold.]

**san'-gui-na-ry** (*sang'-gwĭ-nă-rĭ*), pertaining to blood; resulting in bloodshed; bloodthirsty; fierce. **san'-gui-na-ri-ly** (*-rĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* **san'-gui-na-ri-ness**, *n.* [F.<L. *sanguis*, blood.]

**san'-guine** (*sang'-gwin*), *adj.* coloured like blood; abounding in blood; having a good blood-circulation; cheerful and active in temperament; hopeful: *n.* the colour of blood: *v.* (**-guined, -gui-ning**), to colour red. **san-guin'-e-ous**, *adj.* full of, relating to, or coloured like, blood. [F.<L. *sanguis*, blood.]

**San'-he-drim** (more correct, but less usual, **-drin**), *n.* (anciently) the chief Court and Council of the Jews, composed of priests, scribes, and elders (24 of each). [H. < Gr. *sun*, with + *hedra*, seat.]

**san'-i-ta-ry** (*-ĭ-tă-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to health and its preservation. **san-i-ta'-ri-an** (*-tā'-*), *n.* an expert in — matters. **san'-i-ta-ri-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* **san-i-ta'-ri-um,** or **-to'-ri-um,** *n.* American forms for the English **sanatorium,** *q.v.* **san-i-ta'-tion,** *n.* that which is done to secure healthy conditions of living; the science of health. **sanitary engineer,** one who plans or carries out works which conduce to the better health of the general public (as waterworks, sewage disposal, etc.). **sanitary science,** the parts of various sciences, which, when applied to daily life, tend to the preservation of health and the prevention of disease. [F. < L. *sānĭtas*, health.]

**san'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* healthiness; soundness of mind. [L. *sānĭtās*, health.]

**san'-jak,** or **-jak-ate,** *n.* a division of a province of the Turkish Empire. [T.]

***sans cérémonie*** (*sȧn sā-rā-mo-nē'*), [F.] without ceremony; in an abrupt, uncivil manner.

***sans-cu-lotte'*** (*sȧnz-kū-lot'*, in F. *sȧn-kü-lot'*), *n.* a person of extreme republican or revolutionary opinions. [F., *lit.* without breeches: *orig.* applied contemptuously to the revolutionaries in France (1789).]

***sans doute*** (*sȧn doot*), [F.] without doubt; certainly.

**San'-skrit,** or **-scrit,** *n.* a dead language anciently spoken in India: *adj.* [Sa. *samskrita*, perfect.]

***sans pareil*** (*sȧn pă-rĕ-ĭ'*), [F.] without equal; matchless.

***sans peur et sans reproche*** (*sȧn puhr ĕ sȧn rĕ-prōsh'*), [F.] fearless and blameless.

***sans phrase*** (*sȧn frȧz*), [F.] without a word (*esp.* of objection).

***sans souci*** (*sȧn soō-sĭ'*), [F.] free from care or anxiety.

**San'-ta Claus** (*klȧz*), (in nursery legend) a fat, rosy, old man who brings good children presents on Christmas Eve; "Father Christmas." [D. *Sant Niklaas*, St. Nicholas.]

**san'-ton,** or **-toon,** *n.* a Mohammedan priest or monk. [Sp.]

**san'-to-nin** (not **-nine**) (*-nĭn*), *n.* a bitter substance obtained from a kind of wormwood, and used as medicine to free the intestines from worms. [F. < Gr. *santŏniŏn*, wormwood.]

**sap,** *n.* the fluid essential to vegetable life; the juice of a plant. **sap—green,** *n.* a light-green colour. **sap'-ling,** *n.* a young tree; a young person. **sap'-py** (*-pĭ*), *adj.* having much —; juicy; young. **sap'-pi-ness** (*-pĭ-*), *n.* **sap—rot,** *n.* a destructive disease of timber. **sap—wood,** *n.* the soft timber next to the bark of a tree. [A.S. *sæp.*]

**sap (sapped, sap'-ping),** *v.* to undermine; to destroy; to ruin (*esp.* by stealth and craft): *n.* a trench giving cover to besiegers. **sap'-per,** *n.* one who saps; (in the British Army) one of the Royal Engineers; a soldier employed in the construction of forts and mines. [F. *saper.*]

**sap'-id,** *adj.* having flavour; tasty. **sa-pid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the possession of flavour; relish. [L. *săpĭdus.*]

**sa'-pi-ent** (*sā'-pĭ-*), *adj.* wise; discerning; sagacious; pretending to wisdom. **sa'-pi-ence** (*-pĭ-ens*), *n.* wisdom; pretended wisdom. [L. *săpĭens*, wise.]

**sap-o-na'-ceous** (*-nā'-shus*), *adj.* soapy. **sa-pon'-i-fy** (*-ĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make into, or like, soap. **sa-pon-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-ĭ-fĭ-kā'-*), *n.* the making into soap. [L. *săpo*, soap.]

**Sap'-phic** (*saf'-ik*), *adj.* relating to *Sappho* (*saf'-ō*), a poetess of ancient Greece (died about 592 B.C.).

**sap'-phire** (*saf'-fīr*), *n.* a transparent, precious stone, *prop.* deep-blue, but sometimes other colours; a deep-blue colour: *adj.* [F. < L. < Gr. *sappheiros.*]

**sar'-a-band,** or **-bande** (*-ă-band*), *n.* a Spanish dance; the music for it. [F. < Sp. *sarabanda.*]

**Sar'-a-cen** (*-ă-sen*), *n.* (in the time of the Crusades) an Arab; a Mohammedan. **Sar-a-cen'-ic(-al),** *adj.* (*esp.* of architecture) relating to, or originating with, the Saracens. [L. < Gr. < Ar. *sharqīn*, eastern.]

**sar'-casm** (*-kazm*), *n.* a bitter speech, meaning the opposite of what is said; a contemptuous jest. **sar-cas'-tic (-al)** (*-kas'-tik*), *adj.* ironical; taunting; scornfully severe. [F. < L. < Gr. *sarkasmos.*]

**sarce'-net** (*sȧrs'-net*), *n.* fine, thin silk,

used for lining dress-materials, or for ribbons. [O.F. ?<L.L. *saracēnicum*, Saracen cloth.]

**sar-co'-ma** (*-kō'-mă*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ma-ta**), a dangerous and painful fleshy tumour, of which there are many kinds; (of plants) a soft, round growth. [Gr. *sarkōma* <*sarks*, flesh.]

**sar-coph'-a-gus** (*-kof'-ă-gŭs* ["*g*" hard]), *n.* (*pl.* **-gus-es**, or **-gi** [*-jī*]), (*esp.* among the ancients) a stone coffin; a vase over a grave; a vessel similarly shaped. [Gr. *sarks*, flesh + *phagō*, I eat: the limestone, of which the coffin was made, was supposed to destroy the interred body.]

**sar-dine'** (*-dēn'*), *n.* a small fish (of the herring family) caught in the Mediterranean, *esp.* off *Sardinia*. ***sardines à l'huile*** (*sâr-dēn zá lwēl*), [F.] sardines tinned and preserved in olive-oil.

**sar-don'-ic**, *adj.* (of a laugh, jest, etc.) bitter; ironical; mocking. [F.<L. *Sardonica* (*herba*), a Sardinian plant, causing the eater to make a wry face.]

**sar'-do-nyx** (*sâr'-dō-niks*, or *-don'-iks*), *n.* a precious stone (orange, or reddish-yellow, in colour). [Gr.]

**sar-gas'-so**, *n.* sea-weed (called the gulf-weed) floating in enormous quantity on the surface of the waters, *esp.* in the **Sargasso Sea**, a part of the north Atlantic. [Sp.]

**sa'-rong** (*sâ'-*, or *să'-rong'*), *n.* (in the E. Indies) a cloth (a kind of skirt) covering the lower part of the body. [Malay.]

**sar-sa-pa-ril'-la** (*-să-pă-*), *n.* a twining shrub, somewhat like the bramble, found in Mexico: the dried root is used in medicine. [Sp.] [**net**, *q.v.*

**sarse'-net** (*sars'-*), *n.* same as **sarce-**

**sar-to'-ri-al** (*-tō'-rī-*), *adj.* relating to a tailor. [L. *sartor*, a tailor.]

**Sa'-rum.** (*sā'-*), Salisbury; signature of the Bishop of Salisbury. [L. *Sarisberia*.]

**sash**, *n.* an ornamental band: *v.* (**sashed, sash'-ing**). [Ar. *shash*.]

**sash**, *n* the frame of a window, saw, etc.: *v.* (**sashed, sash'-ing**), to provide with a —. **sash-door**, *n.* a door with glass panes. [F. *châsse*, frame<L. *capsa*, a case]

**Sask.**, Saskatchewan (Canada).

**sas'-sa-fras**, *n.* a sort of laurel of North America, of medicinal value. [F.<L. *saxĭfrăga*.]

**Sas'-sen-ach** (*-ach*), *n.* one of Saxon race; an Englishman, or his language (often used ironically by the Highlanders of Scotland). [Ga.]

**Sa'-tan** (*sā'-*), *n.* the devil; the evil spirit. **Sa-tan'-ic(-al)** (*să-*), *adj.* relating to —; very wicked; fiendish; diabolical. **Sa'-tan-ism** (*sā'-tan-izm*), *n.* extreme wickedness; profanity. [L. <Gr.<H. *sātān*, an adversary.]

**sat'-chel**, *n.* a small bag for carrying small articles, books, etc. [F.<L. *saccus*, a bag.]

**sat'-chet**, *n.* a little bag, or purse; a scented bag. [F. *sachet*.]

**sate** (*sāt*), (**sa'-ted, sa'-ting**), *v.* to satisfy; to over-satisfy; to glut; to sicken with excess. [L. *sătio*, I satisfy.]

**sa-teen'** (*să-tēn'*), *n.* a woollen or cotton fabric with a glossy surface like satin. [<root of **satin.**]

**sat'-el-lite** (*-līt*), *n.* a planet (like the moon) which revolves round a larger one; a person who is constantly in attendance on another; a dependant. [F.<L. *sătelles*, a guard, an attendant.]

**sa'-ti-ate** (*sā'-shī-āt*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to satisfy; to over-satisfy; to sicken with excess (of food, pleasure, entertainment, etc.): *adj.* glutted; surfeited. **sa'-ti-a-ble** (*-shī-ă-bl*), *adj.* **sa-ti-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ī-tĭ*), *n.* the quality of being satiable. **sa-ti-a'-tion** (*-ā'-shun*), *n.* the state of being satiated. **sa-ti'-e-ty** (*să-tī'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* surfeit; excess of pleasure; the disgust or weariness arising from excess. [L. *sătio*, I satisfy.]

**sat'-in**, *n.* a closely woven kind of silk fabric with a glossy surface: *adj.* made of —: *v.* (**-ined, -in-ing**), to give (cloth) a satin-like gloss. **satin-de-laine** (*-dĕ-lān*), [F.] *n. lit.* satin of wool; a kind of twilled woollen cloth, a sort of kerseymere. **sat'-i-net** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a thin satin; a twilled cloth with a satin-like gloss. **satin lisse** (*lēs*), a French dress-material of cotton, but having a satiny lustre. **satin-paper**, *n.* a fine, glossy kind of writing-paper. **satin stitch**, a stitch in embroidery and wool-work in parallel lines, giving a satiny appearance. **satin-wood**, *n.* an East and West Indian wood used in cabinet-making. **sat'-i-ny** (*-ĭ-nĭ*), *adj.* like, or made of, —. ***satin mignon*** (*miñ-yoñ'*), [F.] *lit.* delicate —; a very soft kind of —. [F.<I. *setino*.]

**sat'-ire** (*-īr*), *n.* a writing (prose or poetry)

which exposes, ridicules, and censures the follies or vices of the time; sarcastic speech; ridicule. **sa-tir'-ic** (*să-tĭr'-ik*), or **sa-tir'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* in —; sarcastic; ironical. **sat'-i-rist** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* one who writes, or speaks, in —. **sat'-i-rize** (*-ĭ-*), **(-rized, -ri-zing)**, *v.* to attack with —; to ridicule. [F.<L. *sătĭra.*]

**sat-is-fac'-tion** (*-fak'-shun*), *n.* the act of contenting; the state of contentment; the settlement of claims, debts, dues, etc. **sat-is-fac'-to-ri-ly** (*-tō-rĭ-lĭ*), *adv.* agreeably; in such a manner as to give contentment, or to enforce belief. **sat-is-fac'-to-ri-ness** (*-tō-rĭ-*), *n.* **sat-is-fac'-to-ry** (*-tō-rĭ*), *adj.* giving —; making amends or payment; convincing. [L. *sătisfactĭo.*]

**sat'-is-fy** (*-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing)**, *v.* to content; to please fully; to pay something owing; to supply with what is desired; to fulfil (conditions or requirements); to free (from doubt, anxiety, etc.); to convince. **sat-is-fi'-a-ble**, *adj.* able to be satisfied. **sat'-is-fi-er**, *n.* one who, or that which, satisfies. [F.<L. *sătĭs*, enough+*făcĭo*, I make.]

**sat'-rap** (or *sā'-trap*), *n.* (*orig.*) the ruler of a province of the ancient empire of Persia; a petty governor, despotic in character. [Gr. *satrapēs*<P.]

**Sat-su'-ma** (*sât-soo'-mâ*), *adj.* denoting Japanese pottery **(Satsuma ware)**, pale-yellow or brownish-yellow, richly painted and gilded, made *orig.* in the province of *Satsuma* (island of Kiusiu, Japan), or an imitation of it manufactured at Stoke-upon-Trent.

**sat'-u-rate (-ra-ted, -ra-ting)**, *v.* to soak completely; to fill to the utmost capacity; to absorb, dissolve, or combine with, to the fullest extent; to cause to absorb (the details of a subject): *adj.* **sat-u-ra'-tion** (*-rā'-shun*), *n.* the process of saturating; the condition of being saturated; a state of being filled with (or combined with) till no more can be received. [L. *sătŭro*, I fill full.]

**Sat'-ur-day**, *n.* the seventh, or last, day of the week. [A.S. *sæter-dæg*, day of Saturn<L. *Sāturnī dĭēs*, Saturn's day.]

**Sat'-urn**, *n.* (in classical mythology) a god, the father of Jupiter; a planet. **Sat-ur-na'-li-a** (*-nā'-lĭ-ă*), *n. pl.* (in ancient Rome) the riotous festival of —; boisterous revelry. **Sat-ur-na'-li-an**, *adj.* **Sat-ur'-ni-an** (*-nĭ-*), *adj.* relating to —; denoting a primitive period of peace and happiness. **sat'-ur-nine** (*-nīn*), *adj.* (according to astrologers) under the influence of the planet —; gloomy; melancholy. [L. *Sāturnus.*]

**sat'-yr** (*-ĕr*, or *sā'-tĕr*), *n.* (in classical mythology) a half-man, half-goat, inhabiting the woods; a person of degraded habits. [F.<L.<Gr. *satŭros.*]

**sauce**, *n.* a preparation, *usu.* liquid, to give a relish to food; impertinence; rude speech or manners: *v.* **(sauced, sau'-cing)**, to season with —; to behave impudently to. **sauce-boat**, *n.* a vessel with a spout for holding —. **sauce-box**, *n.* a young person of rude speech or manners. **sauce'-pan**, *n.* a long-handled metal vessel, for boiling, stewing, etc. (*orig.* for the preparation of —). **sauce-tureen**, *n.* a vessel for holding — at table. **poor man's** —, hunger. ***sauce hollandaise*** (*sōs hol-lâñ-dāz'*), [F.] *lit.* Dutch sauce, *i.e.*, melted butter, with the yolk of an egg, and flavoured with lemon juice. ***sauce piquante*** (*pē-kânt'*), [F.] sharp sauce; a gravy sauce flavoured with vinegar and spices, etc. [F.<L. *salsus*, salted.]

**sau'-cer**, *n.* (*orig.*) a vessel for sauce; a small, round plate for holding a cup or pot. **saucer-eyed**, *adj.* having full, round eyes. **saucer-track**, *n.* a banked-up track for bicycle races, etc. [F. *saucière*, a sauce-dish.]

***saucisse*** (*sō-sēs'*, or *sâ'-sis*), also ***sau-cisson*** (*-soñ'*), *n.* a bag of gunpowder for firing mines; a bundle of wooden sticks used by military engineers for strengthening a rampart, etc.; a thick kind of sausage. [F. *saucisse*, a sausage.]

**sau'-cy** (*-sĭ*), *adj.* rude (*esp.* towards a superior); wanting in modesty. **sau'-ci-ly**, *adv.* **sau'-ci-ness**, *n.* [<sauce.]

**sauer-kraut** (*sour'-krout*), *n.* cabbage chopped up small, and fermented in salt: largely used in Germany. [G. *sauer*, sour+*Kraut*, a potherb, cabbage.]

**saun'-ter** (*sän'-* or *sân'-*), **(-tered, -ter-ing)**, *v.* to stroll; to wander idly and aimlessly; to waste one's time: *n.* a stroll; a dawdling or loitering. [F.<L. *ex-*, out+root of **adventure.**]

**sau'-ri-a** (*să'-rĭ-ă*), *n. pl.* the order of lizards. **sau'-ri-an**, *n.* a lizard, or similar reptile: *adj.* **sau'-roid**, *adj.* like a lizard: *n.* a fossil fish with teeth like those of saurians. [Gr. *saũros*, a lizard.]

**sau'-sage** (*sâ'-sâj*, not *sŏs'-sĭj*), *n.* minced and seasoned meat stuffed in a skin (*usu.* the intestine of an animal). **sausage-machine,** *n.* a machine for mincing meat for sausages, etc. **sausage-roll,** *n.* sausage-meat cooked in a roll of pastry. [F. *saucisse* < **sauce.**]

***sau-té'*** (*sō-tā'*), *n.* [F.] a stew: *adj.* stewed; fried without much fat.

**Sau-terne'** (*sō-tern'*), *n.* a white French wine. [< *Sauterne* (department of the Gironde), where made.]

***sauve qui peut*** (*sōv kĭ pĕ*), [F.] let him save himself who can; run for your lives!

**sav'-age,** *adj.* wild; uncivilized; cruel; violently angry: *n.* one who is uncivilized or barbarous; a brutal person; one who is exceedingly coarse in manners. **sav'-age-ry,** *n.* the condition of a —; want of civilization or cultivation; brutal conduct. [O.F. *salvage* < L. *silvātĭcus*, wild < *silva*, a wood.]

**sa-van'-na,** or **-nah** (*sâ-vân'-nâ*), *n.* (*esp.* in tropical America) a grassy, treeless plain; a tract of meadowland. [Sp. *sabana*, a bed-sheet, a plain.]

**sa-vant'** (*sâ-vân'*), *n.* a man of learning in literature or science. [F.]

***savarin*** (*sâ-vâ-ran'*), [F.] *n.* a kind of open tart or pie.

**save** (**saved, sa'-ving**), *v.* to rescue from danger, evil, death, etc.; to deliver from sin and perdition; to reserve; to put by; to economize; to spare; to except: *prep.* except. **save'-a-ble,** or **sa'-va-,** *adj.* **save-all,** *n.* any device to prevent waste (as of candles, cinders, etc.); a person of excessive economy. **sa'-ving,** *adj.* preserving; rescuing; thrifty; (of a clause) making a reservation: *n.* the act of preserving or rescuing; a reservation; (in *pl.*) money put by: *prep.* excepting. **savings-bank,** *n.* any bank (*esp.* a branch of the Post Office) in which small savings are deposited at interest, or by means of which they are invested. [F. *sauver* < L. *salvo*, I save.]

**sav'-e-loy** (*-ĕ-*), *n.* a kind of sausage of salted and seasoned pork. [F. *cervelas.*]

**sav'-iour** (*sāv'-yĕr*), *n.* one who saves from evil; a deliverer. **the Saviour,** Jesus Christ. [F. < L. *salvo*, I save.]

***savoir-faire*** (*sav-wor-fār'*), *n.* [F.] the knowing what to do, and how to do it; tact; readiness.

***savoir-vivre*** (*sav-wor-vēvr'*), *n.* [F.] the knowing how to live; good manners; good breeding.

**sa'-vour** (*sā'-vĕr*), *n.* taste; distinguishing quality or character: *v.* (**-voured, -vour-ing**), to have a distinguishing taste; to resemble; to indicate; to relish. **sa'-vour-i-ness,** *n.* the possession of a pleasant flavour. **sa'-vour-less,** *adj.* tasteless. **sa'-vour-ous** (*-us*), or **sa'-vor-,** *adj.* pleasant to the taste. **sa'-vour-y,** *adj.* of pleasant taste; agreeable: *n.* a tasty dish (*esp.* one made with meat, or seasoned with such condiments as are used with meat). **sa'-vo-ry,** *n.* an aromatic herb resembling thyme. [O.F. < L. *săpor*, taste.]

**sa-voy'** (*sâ-voi'*, or *sav'-oi*), *n.* a kind of winter cabbage with curled leaves. [< *Savoy* (in France), where *orig.* grown.]

**saw,** *n.* a cutting tool with toothed edge: *v.* (**sawed, sawn** or **sawed, saw'-ing**), to cut, or form, with a — ; to use a —. **saw-dust,** *n.* small particles of the material sawn. **saw-fish,** *n.* a shark-like fish, with a long, toothed snout. **saw-fly,** *n.* the common name for several insects injurious to plants. **saw-horse,** *n.* a support for timber while it is being sawn. **saw'-yer,** *n.* one who —; a tree which has fallen into a stream, and the branches of which make a sawing motion on the surface. **back saw,** same as **tenon saw,** *q.v.* **band —,** a band of steel which runs over revolving pulleys (*esp.* used in cutting curved work). **circular —,** a revolving steel disc with toothed circumference (*esp.* used in cutting up logs). **cross-cut —,** one with a handle at each end, and worked by two men (*esp.* used in cutting across large logs). **endless —,** same as **band saw. grooving —,** a circular —, for cutting grooves. **hack —,** one used for sawing metal. **jig —,** one consisting of a narrow blade (often two or more) fixed in a frame, and moved by machinery. **rip —,** one with large teeth for cutting along the grain of timber. **tenon —,** one with thin blade and brass or steel back (used for cutting across the grain in small woodwork). [A.S. *saga.*]

**saw,** *n.* a saying; a proverb. [A.S. *sagu.*]

**sax-horn,** *n.* a brass musical instrument, invented by Adolphe *Sax* (1814—1894), a Belgian settled in Paris.

**sax'-i-frage** (*-ĭ-frāj*), *n.* a plant that

grows on rocks. [F.<L. *saxĭfrăga*, rock-breaking.]

**Sax'-on,** *n.* (5th and 6th centuries) one of the people who invaded Britain from North Germany; the language of the Saxons; a person of English race; a native of Saxony: *adj.* relating to the Saxons, or to modern Saxony. **sax'-o-ny,** *n.* a fine woollen fabric, *orig.* made of Saxony wool; a fine kind of flannel; a kind of Berlin wool (also called **saxony yarn**). [A.S. *Seaxa*< *seax*, a knife, or short sword.]

**say (said, say'-ing),** *v.* to state; to give as one's opinion; to repeat (a lesson, etc.); to recite: *n.* that which is said. **say'-ing,** *n.* that which is said; a proverb. [A.S. *secgan.*]

**say-ette'** (*-et'*), *n.* woollen stuff used for lining garments. [F.]

**S.C.,** South Carolina (U.S.A.).

**sc.,** [L. *scī'-lĭ-cet*, it is plain] namely; [L. *sculp'-sit*] (he, or she) engraved (it).

**scab,** *n.* the rough crust which forms over a healing sore; a disease of horses or sheep; a mean, shabby fellow; a workman who refuses to join a strike or a trade or labour union; one who takes the place of a striker: *v.* (**scabbed, scab'-bing**), to form a — over. **scab'-bed-ness,** or **scab'-bi-ness,** *n.* the state of being scabbed. **scab'-by,** *adj.* covered with scabs. **black scab,** a disease of potatoes. [A.S. *scæb*<L. *scăbĭes.*]

**scab'-bard,** *n.* the sheath of a weapon (*esp.* a sword): *v.* (**-ed, -ing**). [A.S. *sceatha*, harm+*beorgan*, to protect.]

**sca'-bi-es** (*skā'-bĭ-ēz*), *n.* the itch. **sca'-bi-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* itchy: *n.* a plant *orig.* used for skin diseases. [L. *scăbĭes.*]

**sca'-brous** (*skā'-brus*, or *skab'-*), *adj.* having a rough surface. [F.<L. *scăber*, rough.]

**scaf'-fold,** *n.* a temporary stage or gallery (for workmen, for the execution of a criminal, for spectators, etc.); the place of execution: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to provide with a —. [O.F. *escafaut.*]

**scagl'-ia** (*skal'-yă*), *n.* a reddish chalk, found in Italy. **scagl-io'-la** (*-yō'-lă*), *n.* a mixture of gypsum and stone splinters made into blocks in imitation of marble. [I.]

**scald** (*skăld*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to burn with a hot liquid; to heat to the point of boiling; to cleanse by using very hot water: *n.* an injury caused by a hot liquid or steam. [O.F. *eschalder*<L. *ex-*, of intensive force+*călĭdus*, hot.]

**scald** (*skăld*), *n.* scurf; scab. **scald-head,** *n.* a disease of the scalp. [Dan. *skal*, peel.]

**scald,** or **skald** (*skăld*), *n.* (among the ancient Norsemen) a poet. [Ic.]

**scale,** *n.* the dish or plate of a balance; (in *pl.*) a weighing-machine. [A.S. *scalu.*]

**scale,** *n.* one of the protective plates covering the bodies of fishes and reptiles; something similarly shaped; a thin flake or layer; the coating or crust that forms inside boilers, kettles, etc.: *v.* (**scaled, sca'-ling**), to peel off scales; to come off in scales. **sca'-li-ness,** *n.* **sca'-ly,** *adj.* covered with, or formed like, scales. [A.S. *scalu*, a shell.]

**scale,** *n.* a series of steps or degrees; a graduated scheme; a graduated instrument for measuring; the proportional dimensions of a map or drawing; a succession of musical notes, in order of pitch, from key-tone to octave; the scope (of a work): *v.* (**scaled, sca'-ling**), to climb up. **sca'-la-ble,** *adj.* **scaling-ladder,** *n.* a ladder used in climbing to the top of an enemy's walls. [L. *scāla*, a ladder.]

**sca-lene'** (*skă-lēn'*), *adj.* (of a triangle) having unequal sides and angles: *n.* [L.<Gr. *skalēnos*, uneven.]

**scal'-lop,** or **scol'-lop,** *n.* a shell-fish with two fan shaped and fluted shells; a shell once worn by pilgrims (because abundant on the Palestine coast); a shallow dish in which oysters are cooked; a curving cut on the edge (of dress-material, etc.): *v.* (**-loped, -lop-ing**), to cut a border into scallops; to cook (shell-fish) in the shell. **scalloped oysters,** oysters cooked with crumbs, etc. [O.F. *escalope*<D. *schelp*, shell.]

**scalp** (*skălp*), *n.* the skull; the hairy skin of the top of the head (once, among Red Indians, a trophy of victory): *v.* (**scalped, scalp'-ing**), to cut off the —. **scalp-lock,** *n.* a long lock of hair formerly worn by Red Indians. [Ic. *skalpr*, a sheath.]

**scal'-pel** (*skăl'-*), *n.* a small, surgical knife (for dissecting, operating, etc.). **scal'-per** or **scalping-iron,** *n.* a surgical instrument for scraping diseased bone. [L. *scalpellum.*]

**scamp,** *n.* a worthless fellow; a rogue: *v.* (**scamped, scam'-ping**), to do one's

work carelessly or dishonestly. **scam'-per,** *n.* **scam'-pish,** *adj.* roguish; full of fun. [<root of **scamper.**]

**scam'-per,** *n.* a run (*esp.* in flight from something); a hasty excursion: *v.* (**-pered, -per-ing**), to run away hastily. [O.F. < L. *ex*, out + *campus*, field.]

**scan (scanned, scan'-ning),** *v.* to examine closely; to divide lines of poetry into "feet," and mark the places of the accented syllables. **scan'-sion,** *n.* the process of scanning poetry. [F. *scander* < L. *scando*, I ascend.]

**scan'-dal,** *n.* an offence caused by the faults or misdeeds of another; something considered disgraceful by the public; something which is false and injurious to a person's character; calumny; reproach; shame: *v.* (**-daled,** or **-dalled, -dal-ing,** or **-dal-ling**), to talk injuriously of. **scan'-dal-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to give offence to; to speak evil of; to shock (the moral feelings of). **scan'-dal-mon-ger** (*-mun-*), *n.* one who talks —. **scan'-dal-ous,** *adj.* causing offence; shameful; injurious to one's character. [F. *scandale* < L. < Gr. *skandălon*, a snare.]

**Scan-di-na'-vi-an,** *adj.* relating to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland: *n.* a native of one of these countries.

**scant,** *adj.* scarce; not enough; (with *of*) insufficiently supplied: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to give stintingly; to become less: *adv.* scarcely: *n.* scarcity. **scant'-ti-ly,** *adv.* insufficiently; in a niggardly manner. **scant'-ness,** or **scan'-ti-ness,** *n.* insufficiency; scarcity. **scan'-ty,** *adj.* small; insufficient. [Ic. *skamt*, short.]

**scant'-ling,** *n.* a sample; a little bit; a small quantity; a small, or thin, piece of timber; a trestle (for a cask). [F. *échantillon*, a sample.]

**S.C.A.P.A.,** Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising (by hideous sky-signs, etc.): founded in 1903.

**scape,** *v.* short for **escape. scape'-goat,** *n.* (in ancient Jewish ritual) a goat allowed (once a year) to escape into the wilderness, symbolically bearing the sins of the people; a person who suffers for the faults of others. **scape'-grace,** *n.* a wild, reckless, or worthless person. **scape-wheel,** *n.* the wheel in a clock (or watch) which moves the pendulum (or the balance). [<root of **escape.**]

**scap'-u-la** (*skap'-ū-lă*), *n.* the shoulder-blade. **scap'-u-lar,** *adj.* **scap'-u-lar,** or **-la-ry** (*-lă-rĭ*), *n.* two woollen bands worn by a monk over his gown (one in front, and the other across the back); a surgical bandage for the shoulder-blade. [L. *scăpŭla.*]

**scar,** *n.* the mark of a wound, after healing; the mark of the separation of a leaf or seed from the plant-stem: *v.* (**scarred, scar'-ring**), to mark with a —; to form a —. **scar'-ry,** *adj.* marked with a —. [F. *escarre* < L. < Gr. *eschăra*, a mark of a burn.]

**scar,** *n.* a steep bank; a cliff; a bare rock; a bare and rugged part of a mountain-side. [Ic. *sker.*]

**scar'-ab,** or **scar'-a-bee** (*-ă-bē*), *n.* a beetle; the figure of the sacred beetle of the ancient Egyptians, carved on monuments, gems, etc.; a gem thus carved, and anciently worn as a charm. **scar-a-bæ'-us** (*-ă-bē'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-bæ'-i** [*-bē'-ī*]), same as **scarab.** [F. < L. *scărăbæus.*]

**scarce** (*skārs*), *adj.* rare; in small quantity; not having much (of): *adv.* hardly. **scarce'-ly,** *adv.* hardly; with difficulty. **scarce'-ness,** or **scar'-ci-ty,** *n.* the state of being —. **to make oneself —,** to go off (*esp.* hurriedly). [O.F. *escars* < L. *excerptus*, picked out, separated.]

**scare,** *n.* a sudden alarm (*esp.* if without real cause): *v.* (**scared, sca'-ring**), to frighten; to startle suddenly. **scare'-crow,** *n.* an object placed in a cornfield, orchard, etc., to frighten birds away; a person in rags and tatters; that which causes needless alarm. [Ic. *skjarr*, timid.]

**scarf,** *n.* (*pl.* **scarves**), an article of dress for wearing round the shoulders or neck. **scarf-skin,** *n.* the outermost skin; the cuticle. [F. < G. *Schärpe.*]

**scarf,** *n.* (in carpentry) a joint for uniting two pieces of timber; the part cut off, to form a **scarf-joint**: *v.* (**scarfed, scar'-fing**), to join two pieces of timber, by cutting equal parts from opposite sides; to cut off the skin and blubber of a whale. [Swedish *skarf*, a joint.]

**scar'-i-fy** (*skăr'-ĭ-fī*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to scratch, or cut lightly; to stir up (soil); to divide a tooth from the gum; to shock; to frighten. **scar-i-fi-ca'-tion,** *n.* the process of scarifying. **scar'-i-fi-ca-tor,** or **scar'-i-fi-er,** *n.* one who scarifies; a tool used

in scarifying; a kind of large rake. [F. <L. <Gr. *skariφhos*, a sharp tool.]

**scar-la-ti'-na** (*skâr-lă-tē'-nă*, not *-tī'-*), *n.* a dangerous and infectious fever causing a scarlet rash: a mild form of scarlet fever. **scar-la-ti'-nous,** *adj.* [I.]

**scar'-let,** *n.* a bright-red colour; a cloth, or garment, so coloured: *adj.*: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to redden. **scarlet-bean,** or **scarlet-runner,** *n.* a climbing garden-plant. **scarlet fever,** a contagious disease with scarlet eruption. **scarlet hat,** a Cardinal's hat. [F. *écarlate* <P.]

**scarp,** *n.* the slope of a ditch next the rampart of a fort; a very steep slope: *v.* (**scarped, scar'-ping**), to cut very steeply. **scarped** (*skârpt*), *adj.* having a very steep slope. [F. *escarpe.*]

**scathe** (*skāth*, or *skāth*), *n.* harm; injury: *v.* (**scathed, sca'-thing** [*skā'-thing*, or *-thing*]), to injure. **sca'-thing,** *adj.* injurious; (of reproach) very bitter. **scath'-less,** or **scathe'-** (*skāth'-*, or *skāth'-*), *adj.* unharmed. [A.S. *sceathan*, to injure.]

**scat'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to sprinkle about; to throw hither and thither; to put to rout; to disappoint completely (one's hopes); to spend (one's money) prodigally; to be separated from one another. **scatter-brain,** *n.* a giddy person; one incapable of serious thought or work. [<root of **shatter.**]

**scaur** (*skär*), *n.* same as **scar.**

**scav'-enge (-enged, -eng-ing),** *v.* to get rid of, or clear away, waste matter. **scav'-en-ger** (*-jër*), *n.* a street-cleaner; an animal that feeds on carrion. **scav'-age-ry** (*-ăj-rĭ*), or **scav'-a-ging,** or **scav'-en-ger-ing,** or **scav'-en-ging,** *n.* street-cleaning. [O.F. *escauwer*, to examine.]

**sce-na'-ri-o** (*shĕ-nâ'-rĭ-ō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ri-i** [*-rĭ-ĭ*]), a synopsis (or a plot) of a play. [I.]

**scene** (*sēn*), *n.* the place, or time, of an occurrence; a view; a landscape; a display of excited feeling; (in a theatre) a place of dramatic action; a painted background of a stage; a part of an act of a play. **sce'-na** (*shā'-nă*, or *sē'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ne** [I.], or **-næ** [L.]), (in an opera) a scene; a solo. **scene-man,** or **-shifter,** *n.* (at a theatre) a person employed to move scenery. **sce'-ner-y** (*sē'-*), *n.* a landscape; the environment of an action; the paintings and hangings on a stage, representing the scene of a play. **sce'-nic (-al)** (*sē'-nĭk*, or *sĕn'-ĭk*), *adj.* relating to scenery or to the stage; theatrical; showy. **scenic railway,** a miniature railway on which passengers are conveyed amidst panoramic representations of picturesque scenery. **behind the scenes,** unseen by an audience; knowing more than is known to others. **to make a —,** to cause a disturbance; to display excessive emotion. [F. <L. <Gr. *skēnē*, a tent.]

**scent** (*sent*), *n.* smell (*esp.* a sweet smell); perfume; the sense of smell; the track of an animal (on which its smell is left): *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to smell; to give a fragrant smell to. [F. <L. *sentĭo*, I perceive.]

**scep'-tic** (*skep'-*), *n.* a doubter; an unbeliever (*esp.* in the doctrines of religion); one who doubts whether truth can be known: *adj.* **scep'-tic-al,** *adj.* doubting; unbelieving. **scep'-ti-cism** (*-tĭ-sizm*), *n.* the doctrine that no fact can be certainly known; doubt; unbelief. [F. *sceptique* <L. <Gr. *skepsis*, speculation.]

**scep'-tre** (*sĕp'-t'r*), *n.* a rod or staff borne by a ruler as a sign of his authority; royal authority. **scep'-tred** (*-t'rd*), *adj.* carrying a —; royal. [F. *sceptre* <L. <Gr. *skēptron*, a staff.]

**sched'-ule** (*shed'-ūl*, but in Amer. *sked'-*), *n.* a list (*esp.* of official character); a tabulated statement; an appendix to a document: *v.* (**-uled, -u-ling**), to insert in a —. **scheduled time,** (of a train, etc.,) the time (of arrival or departure) shown on the time-table. [O.F. <L. <Gr. *schĕdē*, a sheet of paper.]

**sche'-ma** (*skē'-mă*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ma-ta**) (*-mă-tă*), a diagram. **sche-mat'-ic(-al),** *adj.* [Gr. *schēma.*]

**scheme** (*skēm*), *n.* a plan; a project; a contrivance; a method of attaining some defined purpose; a system of things; a diagram: *v.* (**schemed, sche'-ming**), to plan; to purpose; to contrive. **wild-cat scheme,** a proposition (*esp.* in politics or in business) altogether impossible, or unlikely, to be successful. [F. <L. <Gr. *schēma*, appearance.]

**schie-dam'** (*skē-dam'*), *n.* gin imported from Holland. [<*Schiedam* (Holland), where manufactured.]

**schip'-per-ke** (*ship'-ĕr-kĕ*, also *skip-er'-*

*kĕ*), *n.* a Belgian breed of dog (allied to the Pomeranian), almost tailless, black, with quite erect ears, and a short thick-set body. [Flemish, = little skipper.]

**schism** (*sĭzm*), *n.* (*esp.* in a religious denomination) a separation caused by difference of opinion. **schis-mat'-ic(-al)**, (*sĭz-*), *adj.* relating to, or causing, —. **schis-mat'-ic**, *n.* one who separates from the orthodox church. **schis'-ma-tize** (*-mă-*), **(-tized, -ti-zing)**, *v.* to commit —. [L. *schisma* < Gr. *schizō*, I divide.]

**schist** (*shist*), *n.* a rock formed in layers (*esp.* if of different character). **schis'-tic** (*shis'-*), **schis'-tose** (*-tōs*, or *-tōz*), **schis'-tous**, *adjs.* [Gr. *schistos*, divided.]

**schnapps** (*shnaps*), *n.* Hollands gin. [G., = a dram.]

**schol'-ar**, *n.* a pupil at a school; a learner; a learnèd person; a person devoted to books; (*esp.* at a university) a student who has shown special merit in examination, and is financially assisted in his college course. **schol'-ar-ly**, *adj.* **schol'-ar-ship**, *n.* learning; an endowment for the maintenance of a student; a money allowance made to a student. **scho-las'-tic** (*skō-*), *adj.* relating to a — or school; pedantic; relating to the theologians and philosophers of the Middle Ages: *n.* **scho-las'-ti-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* the philosophy current in the Middle Ages (based on Aristotle). **King's —**, a pupil awarded a scholarship of royal foundation. [O.F. *escolier* < L. *schŏla* < Gr. *schŏlē*, school.]

**school**, *n.* a place, or time, of instruction; the persons instructed; the disciples of a teacher, philosopher, master, etc.; persons holding the same doctrines in philosophy, theology, etc.; those who practise a similar style (in art or literature): *adj.*: *v.* **(schooled, school'-ing)**, to teach; to train; to rebuke. **school board**, (formerly in England, 1870 to 1903, in Scotland from 1872 to ——) a body of persons (men and women) elected by the ratepayers of a district to administer the Elementary Education Acts, 1870-72. **school-house**, *n.* a house used as a school, or attached to a school for the occupation of the master or mistress, or of the caretaker. **school'-ing**, *n.* instruction; reproof. **school'-man**, *n.* one who holds the philosophic and theological doctrines which were current in the Middle Ages. **school'-mas-ter**, *n.* (*f.* **-mis-tress**), the principal of a —; a teacher in a —. **the schoolmaster is abroad**, (often in ironical sense) education has become general. **artisan —**, one which provides instruction in trades and crafts. **board —**, one under the management of a **school board**, *q.v.* **commercial —**, one which prepares pupils for a business-career. **communal —**, one attached to a commune, *q.v.* **continuation —**, one which provides further instruction (*usu.* at night) for persons who have left the day-school. **council —**, one provided by the local public education authority. **elementary —**, one in which the course of instruction is of a simple, elementary character. **higher grade —**, a school of the elementary class, but providing instruction of a more advanced character and for older scholars. **infant —**, one providing instruction for children up to the age of seven years. **intermediate —**, one which ranks between an elementary school and a university college. **junior —**, a school-department for the younger or less advanced pupils. **middle class —**, one intended for pupils of better social position than those *usu.* attending an elementary school. **night —**, one *esp.* intended for pupils at work during the day, and in which the instruction is given after 6 p.m. **preparatory —**, one in which pupils are prepared for a school of more advanced character (*esp.* for a public school). **primary —**, same as **elementary —**. **proprietary —**, one which is privately owned, and is maintained for the profit of the proprietor. **secondary —**, one which is intermediate between an elementary school and a university. **technical —**, one providing instruction in trades, handicrafts, etc., and their allied arts and sciences. **trade —**, one for the teaching of trades and handicrafts. [A.S. *scōl* < L. *schŏla* < Gr. *scholē*.]

**school**, *n.* (of fish) same as **shoal**.

**schoon'-er** (*skoon'-*), *n.* a small, two-masted vessel. [? < Sc. *scoon*, to glide.]

**schot'-tische** (*shot'-tēsh*, or *-tĕsh'*), (not **schottish**), *n.* a dance (a kind of polka): the music for it. [G., = Scottish.]

**sci-at'-ic(-al)** (*sī-*), *adj.* relating to the

hip. **sci-at'-i-ca** (*-ĭ-kă*), *n.* a disease of the sciatic nerve; rheumatism in, or about, the hip-joint. [F.<L.<Gr. *ischion*, the hip-joint.]

**sci'-ence** (*sī'-*), *n.* knowledge; a systematized department of knowledge; theoretical knowledge; skill. **sci-en-tif'-ic**, *adj.* relating to —; instructed in —; in accordance with the principles of —. **sci-en-tif'-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* in agreement with the principles of —. **sci'-en-tist**, *n.* one learned in a science, or in the sciences. **applied** —, those branches of science which deal with, and explain, things as they are, as distinguished from theories or principles underlying their operation. **Christian** —, a mode of religious thought which lays much stress on the power of mind over matter, and according to which bodily diseases should be treated solely by mental and spiritual means. **home** —, domestic economy. **mental** —, the science that treats of the mind and its operations. **moral** —, the science of conduct. **natural** —, the science of the phenomena of Nature. **physical** —, same as **physics**, *q.v.* **pure** —, mathematics. **the dismal** —, political economy. **the** —, boxing. [F.<L. *scientĭa*, knowledge<*scĭo*, I know.]

**scil.**, or **sc.** =**sci'-li-cet** (*sī'-*), [L.] [namely.

**scim'-i-tar**, or **-ter** (*sim'-ĭ-tĕr*), *n.* a short, curved sword of Eastern origin. [O.F. *cimeterre*<I.<P. *shimshir*.]

**scin'-til-la** (*sin'-*), *n.* a spark; a tiny particle. **scin'-til-lant**, *adj.* sparkling. **scin'-til-late** (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to sparkle. **scin-til-la'-tion**, *n.* [F.<L., =a spark.]

**sci'-o-lism** (*sī'-ō-lizm*), *n.* pretensions to science or knowledge; a smattering. **sci'-o-list**, *n.* a person of superficial knowledge, though professing much. **sci-o-list'-ic**, *adj.* [L. *sciōlus*, a smatterer<*scĭo*, I know.]

**sci'-on** (*sī'-*), *n.* a twig (*esp.* for grafting); a descendant (*esp.* of a noble family); an heir. [F. *scion*, a twig<L. *sĕco*, I cut.]

**sci'-re fa'-ci-as** (*sī'-rē fā'-shĭ-ăs*), [L.] (in law) a writ to enforce judgement, or to quash it. [=cause to know.]

**scir'-rhus** (*skĭr'-*, less correctly, *sĭr'-*), or **scir-rho'-sis** (*skĭr-rō'-*), *n.* a tumour, formed *usu.* by the hardening of a gland. **scir'-rhous** (*skĭr'-rus*), *adj.* [L.<Gr. *skirrhos*, a hard swelling.]

**scis'-sors** (*sĭz'-ĕrz*), *n. pl.* a cutting instrument of two blades which move on a central pin. **scissors and paste**, a compilation of literary matter, with little or no original work in it. [O.F. *cisoires*, shears<L. *cædo*, I cut.]

**Sclav** (*sklav*), *n.* Same as **Slav.**

**scle-ro'-ma** (*sklē-rō'-mă*), or **scle-ro'-sis**, *n.* a hardening of tissue. **scle-rot'-ic**, *adj.* hard: *n.* the membrane at the back of the eye. [Gr. *sklēros*, hard.]

**scoff**, *n.* an expression of scorn or contempt; an object of mockery: *v.* (**scoffed, scof'-fing**), (with *at*) to mock; to ridicule; to deride. **scof'-fer**, *n.* an irreverent person. [Ic. *skop*.]

**scold** (*skōld*), *n.* one who chides harshly or noisily; a brawling woman: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to rebuke (in a harsh, noisy, or coarse manner); to abuse. **scold'-er**, *n.* **scold'-ing**, *n.* noisy fault-finding; abuse. [D. *schelden*, to scold.]

**scol'-lop**, *n.* more correctly, **scallop**, *q.v.*

**sconce** (*skons*), *n.* a cover; a case or tube for a candle; a hanging candlestick (or one fixed on a wall); a fort; a helmet; the skull. [O.F.<L. *abscondo*, I hide.]

**scone** (*skōn*, not *skŏn*), *n.* a kind of small, plain cake. [Sc.]

**scoop**, *n.* a shovel; a long-handled ladle; a coal-scuttle; a surgeon's spoon-shaped instrument: *v.* (**scooped, scoop'-ing**), to lift, or take out, with a —; to hollow out; to dig out. **scoop'-er**, *n.* one who scoops; a wading-bird. **scoop-wheel**, *n.* a contrivance of wheel and buckets used in dredging. [Swedish *skopa*.]

**scope**, *n.* purpose; aim; tendency; range; freedom for action; opportunity. [I. *scopo*<L.<Gr. *skŏpŏs*, a mark.]

**scor-bu'-tic(-al)** (*skŏr-bū'-*), *adj.* suffering from scurvy. [F. *scorbutique*.]

**scorch** (**scorched, scorch'-ing**), *v.* to burn, or to be burnt, on the surface; to parch; to ride or drive with excessive speed. **scorch'-er**, *n.* that which scorches; a cyclist or motorist riding at excessive speed. **scorch'-ing**, *adj.* bitingly sarcastic. [O.F. *escorcher*, to flay<L. *ex*, out+*cortex*, bark, rind.]

**score**, *n.* a notch (formerly made on a stick in counting); the number twenty; a long line or scratch; a furrow; an account (*esp.* of money due); a debt; runs, points, hits, etc. made in games; (on) account (of); a musical piece

written out with proper arrangement of parts: *v.* **(scored, sco'-ring)**, —; to say, or do, something smart; to obtain an advantage (over). **score—card,** or **scoring—card,** *n.* a card used for recording the points, etc., made in games. **sco'-rer,** *n.* one who keeps a —; one who makes runs, points, etc., in games. **in —,** (*mus.*) with parts for different voices or instruments properly arranged. **to go off at —,** to start off well. **to pay off old scores,** to requite oneself for some past injury. **to run up a —,** to get into debt. [Ic. *scor*, a cut.]

**sco'-ri-a** (*skō'-rĭ-a*), *n.* (*pl.* **-æ** [*-ē*]), (in smelting mętals) slag; (in *pl.*) volcanic lava. [L.<Gr. *skōria.*]

**scorn,** *n.* extreme disdain; the utterance, or object, of disdain: *v.* **(scorned, scorn'-ing),** to despise exceedingly. **scorn'-ful,** *adj.* full of disdain. **to laugh to—,** to mock; to ridicule. **to think —,** to think very meanly (of); to despise. [O.F. *escorner*, to mock at.]

**Scor'-pi-o** (*-pĭ-*), *n.* the eighth sign of the Zodiac (entered by the sun about October 23rd). [F.<L.<Gr. *skorpiŏs*, scorpion.]

**scor'-pi-on** (*-pĭ-*), *n.* an animal with lobster-like claws and a venomous sting (allied to the spider); a grievous affliction; the eighth sign of the Zodiac; a whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail. [L.<Gr. *skorpiŏs.*]

**scot,** *n.* (formerly) a tax; a fine. **scot—free,** *adj.* free from payment or tax; safe; unharmed. **scot and lot,** payments assessed on parishioners according to their means. [O.F. *escot*, payment]

**Scot,** *n.* a native of Scotland. **Scotch,** or preferably, **Scot'-tish,** *adj.* relating to Scotland or its people: *n.* the people of Scotland; their dialect; whisky distilled in Scotland. **Scotch'-man,** or preferably, **Scots'-man,** *n.* **Scots,** *adj.* (*esp.* of law) Scottish: *n.* Scottish dialect. **Scot'-ti-ce** (*-tĭ-sē*), (or **-i-ce**), *adv.* in the Scotch manner (of speech, etc.). **Scot'-ti-cism** (*-sizm*), *n.* a Scottish peculiarity of expression. **pound Scots,** twenty pence. **Scotch,** or **Scotched, collops,** small slices of beef stewed or fried with onions. **Scotch mist,** a thick mist like fine rain. **Scotland Yard,** the head-quarters of, and general name for, the Metropolitan Police Force, *esp.* for the Criminal Investigation (or Detective) Department. [A.S. *Scotta.*]

**scotch (scotched, scotch'-ing),** *v.* to wound, or cut, slightly: *n.* a slight cut. **scotch'-ing,** *n.* a cutting of stone with pick or chisel. [A form of **scratch.**]

**scotch (scotched, scotch'-ing),** *v.* to stop or block (a wheel, etc.); to hinder. [?]

**scoun'-drel,** *n.* a person of very low character: *adj.* **scoun'-drel-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the character or action of a —. **scoun'-drel-ly,** *adj.* very mean, or base. [A.S. *scunian*, to shun.]

**scour (scoured, scour'-ing),** *v.* to clean (*esp.* with hard rubbing); to polish; to brighten; to purge; to traverse swiftly: *n.* (of cattle) dysentery; clearance of a river-bed by the force of the stream. **scour'-age,** *n.* refuse water after scouring. [O.F. *escurer*<L. *ex-*+*cūro*, I care for, tend.]

**scourge** (*skŭrj*), *n.* a whip of leather thongs; a lash; a grievous affliction; a calamity; one who afflicts: *v.* **(scourged, scourg'-ing),** to punish. [F.<L. *ex-*+*corrĭgĭa*, a thong.]

**scouse** (*skous*), *n.* same as **lobscouse,** *q.v.*

**scout,** *n.* a soldier sent out to watch the movements of the enemy; (at Oxford University) a man-servant (corresponding to a **gyp** at Cambridge); one who fields in cricket: *v.* **(scout'-ed, -ing),** to spy; to act as a —. **boy scout,** a junior member of an organization on semi-military lines, initiated in 1907 by Major-General Baden-Powell to discipline boys and youths in the faculty of observation, alertness, resourcefulness, and the general qualities of manliness. **scout'-craft,** *n.* the art of scouting. **scout'-mas-ter,** *n.* an officer in charge of scouts, or of army messengers; an adult in charge of several patrols (of six boys) forming a troop of Boy Scouts. [O.F. *escoute*<L. *ausculto*, I listen.]

**scout (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to reject with contempt; to ridicule. [Ic. *skuta*, a taunt.]

**scowl** (*skoul*), **(scowled, scowl'-ing),** *v.* to frown; to look ill-tempered; to look stormy: *n.* a frown. [Dan. *skule.*]

**scrag,** *n.* a lean thing or person. **scrag'-ged,** *adj.* lean and rough; ill-disposed. **scrag'-gi-ness** (*-gĭ-*), *n.* leanness. **scrag'-gy** (*-gĭ*), *adj.* lean; bony; rough. [Ga. *screag*, shrivelled.]

**scram'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to climb with the hands; to go on hands and

knees; to struggle confusedly with others (to get something): *n.* the act of scrambling. **scram'-bling,** *adj.* climbing; snatching; straggling. **scrambled eggs,** eggs beaten up and mixed with milk, salt, and pepper, and fried slowly in butter. [A form of **scrape.**]

**scrap,** *n.* something scraped or broken off; a small piece; an extract (from a book, etc.); a small picture; † a noisy dispute; old iron, or old machinery, broken up: *v.* **(scrapped, scrap'-ping),** to put on, or to break up for, the scrap-heap. **scrap'-py,** *adj.* consisting of scraps; made up of odds and ends. **scrap'-pi-ness,** *n.* **scrap–book,** *n.* a book with blank leaves, on which printed cuttings, pictures, etc., are pasted, or on which extracts are written. **scrap–heap,** *n.* a place where old metal, or other rubbish, is collected. **to go to the scrap–heap,** to go to ruin. [<**scrape.**]

**scrape (scraped, scra'-ping),** *v.* to rub or grate (the surface of something); to clean by rubbing or grating; to shave; to play (a violin, etc.) unskilfully; to bow awkwardly; to get together (money, savings); to rub the feet on the floor, in sign of disapproval (of a speaker): *n.* —; serious trouble; a difficult position. **scra'-per,** *n.* one who scrapes; an instrument for scraping; a metal bar (at a door or gate) on which mud is scraped off boots; a miser; a bad violinist. **to bow and —,** to be exceedingly polite. **to — acquaintance with,** to become acquainted with (a person) by servile means; to claim acquaintance with a person on slight grounds. [Ic. *skrapa.*]

**scratch (scratched, scratch'-ing),** *v.* to wound or tear (the skin or surface) slightly; to mark (with nails or claws); (in horse-racing) to strike out (the name of a horse) from the list of starters: *n.* a slight wound, or tear; (in athletic sports) a line to which contestants come, or from which they start: *adj.* chosen by chance; brought together in a hurry. **scratch'-y,** *adj.* **on the —,** on the starting-line; without any advantage. [Scand.]

**scrawl (scrawled, scrawl'-ing),** *v.* to write badly: *n.* bad writing or drawing. [<root of **scrape.**] [wasted. [?]

**scraw'-ny,** *adj.* lean; thin; raw-boned;

**scream (screamed, scream'-ing),** *v.* to cry out (in terror, agony, etc.); to laugh very loudly: *n.* **scream'-er,** *n.* **scream'-ing,** *adj.* crying out; (*esp.* of a play) causing immense laughter. [Imit.]

**screech (screeched, screech'-ing),** *v.* to make a shrill outcry: *n.* **screech'-y,** *adj.* shrill. **screeching sisterhood,** a term applied in contempt to women whose political and social agitations are wanting in sense and manners. [Imit.]

**screen,** *n.* that which shelters, protects, or hides; a framework for protection from draught, or from heat of a fire; a partition in a church; a large sieve; (in the making of half-tone blocks for printing) a glass sheet, having very finely ruled lines, placed in front of the object when being photographed: *v.* **(screened, screen'-ing),** to shelter; to protect; to hide; to sift. **screen'-ings,** *n. pl.* rubbish left after coal, etc., has been sifted; siftings. [O.F. *escren.*]

**screw** (*skroo*), *n.* a solid cylinder (called the **male** —) with a spiral ridge (called the **thread**); the hollow cylinder (called the **female** —) which it perforates; a steamship driven by a form of —; a twist of tobacco; a miserly person; compulsion; † salary: *v.* **(screwed, screw'-ing),** to fasten with a —; to move like a —; to twist round; to treat harshly; to extort. **screw–jack,** *n.* an apparatus for raising weights. **screw–key,** or **–wrench,** *n.* a wrench for turning a —. **screw–propeller,** *n.* large, fan-like blades arranged screw-wise on a shaft for driving a **screw–steamer. a — loose,** something wrong; state of not being in one's right senses. **an old —,** a miserly person. **to put on the —,** to exact rigorously (the performance of tasks, payment of debts, etc.). **to put under the —,** to force by harsh means. **to — up,** to force. [F. *écrou* <?]

**scrib'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to write carelessly; to write worthless stuff: *n.* careless, hurried, or worthless writing, as by a **scrib'-bler. scrib'-bling,** *n.*: *adj.* [L. *scrībo,* I write.]

**scribe,** *n.* (among the ancient Jews) one learned in the law; a writer; an author: *v.* (**scribed, scri'-bing**), to write; (in carpenter's work) to mark for adjustment; to adjust edges. **scri'-ber,** *n.* a carpenter's tool for marking boards. [F. <L. *scrība,* a writer.]

**scriev'-er** (*skrēv'-*), *n.* one who draws

pictures on a pavement. [Sc. *scrieve*, to rub along.]

**scrim'-mage**, *n.* a confused struggle; a close contest of players round a football. [A form of **skirmish.**]

**scrip**, *n.* a small bag. [Ic. *skreppa.*]

**scrip**, *n.* a writing; a certificate; a provisional certificate that one is a shareholder in a company. [F.<L. *scriptum*, a writing.]

***scrip'-sit.*** [L.] he (or she) wrote it.

**script**, *n.* type like handwriting. **scrip-to'-ri-um**, *n.* (in a monastery) a room for the writing of manuscripts; (in modern use) an office for literary work. [F.<L. *scriptum*, a writing.]

**Scrip'-ture**, *n.* the Bible (*usu.* **the Scriptures**); a passage from the Bible: *adj.* relating to the Bible; certainly true. **Scrip'-tu-ral**, *adj.* found in, or agreeing with, the Bible. **Scripture-reader**, *n.* a layman who reads the Bible, and gives religious instruction and consolation, in private houses (*esp.* of the poor) and in public institutions. [F.<L. *scriptūra*, a writing.]

**scriv'-en-er**, *n.* one who writes legal documents; an agent in money transactions; a copier of writings. [O.F. *escrivain*<L. *scrībo*, I write.]

**scrof'-u-la** (*-ū-lă*), *n.* king's-evil; a disease affecting the glands (*esp.* of the neck). **scrof'-u-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* [L. *scrōfulæ.*]

**scroll** (*skrōl*), *n.* a roll (of paper or manuscript); a list; a spiral ornament; the curved head of a violin; (in heraldry) the ornamentation of a shield; a flourish after one's signature: *v.* (**scrolled, scroll'-ing**), to ornament with a —. [O.F. *escrou.*]

**scrub** (**scrubbed, scrub'-bing**), *v.* to rub; to cleanse by rubbing: *n.* the act of scrubbing; a brush; a mean person; something mean and petty. **scrub'-ber**, *n.* one who scrubs; a hard brush; an apparatus for cleansing coal-gas from ammonia and other impurities. **scrub'-by**, *adj.* mean and petty; stunted. [Swedish *skrubba.*]

**scrub**, *n.* bushes; stunted trees; underwood. [Scand.]

**scru'-ple** (*skroo'-p'l*, not *skrū'-*), *n.* hesitation (*esp.* from conscientious motives); that which causes hesitation or perplexity; perplexity; 20 grains, or ⅓ drachm, or the 24th part of an apothecary's ounce: *v.* (**-pled, -pling**), to doubt (the rightness or expedience of an action). **scru'-pu-lous** (*-pū-lŭs*), *adj.* having scruples; cautious; precise. **scru'-pu-lous-ness**, *n.* [F.<L. *scrūpŭlus.*]

**scru'-ti-ny** (*skroo'-tĭ-nĭ*), *n.* close examination or enquiry; an examination of votes. **scru-ti-neer'** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* one who makes a —. **scru'-ti-nize** (**-nized, -ni-zing**), *v.* to make a —; to examine closely. [L. *scrūtor*, I search into.]

**scud** (**-ded, -ding**), *v.* to move, or move over, speedily; (of a ship) to be driven fast before the wind: *n.* the act of scudding; thin, wind-driven clouds. [Scand.]

**scuf'-fle**, *n.* a close struggle; a confused fight: *v.* (**-fled, -fling**), to struggle closely or confusedly. [<**shuffle.**]

**scull**, *n.* a short oar: *v.* (**sculled, scul'-ling**), to move (a boat) with a —. **scull'-er**, *n.* one who sculls; a boat rowed with a pair of sculls. **scul'-ling**, *n.* [? Ic. *skal*, a hollow.]

**scul'-ler-y**, *n.* a (small) kitchen, where cooking utensils are kept and cleaned. [O.F.<L. *scūtella*, a little dish.]

**scull'-ion** (*-yun*), *n.* an under-servant in a kitchen; a low person. [O.F. *escouillon*, a dish-clout.]

***sculp'-sit,*** [L.] he (or she) engraved (it)

**sculp'-ture**, *n.* the art of carving images; a carved image; copper engraving: *v.* (**-tured, -tu-ring**), to carve (an image of stone, metal, etc.); to engrave. **sculp'-tor**, *n.* (*f.* **-tress**), one who sculptures. [F.<L. *sculptūra.*]

**scum**, *n.* matter on the surface of boiling or fermented liquor, or of molten metal; dross; a vile thing, person, or class of persons: *v.* (**scummed, scum'-ming**), to be covered with a —; to clear — off. **scum'-mer**, *n.* **scum'-my**, *adj.* covered with —; vile. [Dan. *skum*, froth.]

**scup'-per**, or **scupper-hole**, *n.* a hole through a ship's side (the bulwarks) by which water flows off the deck. **scupper-hose**, *n.* a spout, or leather pipe, at the outside of a —. [<root of **scoop.**]

**scurf**, *n.* thin, dry scales formed on the skin; dandruff. **scurf'-i-ness**, *n.* **scurf'-y**, *adj.* having, or like, —. [A.S.

**scur'-rile** (*-rĭl*, not *-rīl*), *adj.* abusive; vulgar; indecent. **scur-ril'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* vulgar abuse; coarseness of speech or conduct; indecency. **scur'-ri-lous** (*-rĭ-lŭs*), *adj.* grossly coarse or abusive. [L. *scurrīlis.*]

**scur'-ry** (**-ried, -ry-ing**), *v.* to hurry along: *n.* [<root of **scour.**]

**scur'-vy,** *n.* an exhausting disease due to unwholesome diet: *adj.* affected with —; very mean; contemptible. **scur'-vi-ly,** *adv.* **scur'-vi-ness,** *n.* **scurvy-grass,** *n.* a kind of cress used as a salad, and as a cure for —. [<root of **scurf.**]

**scu'-tage,** *n.* (in Feudal times) a money payment of a vassal to his lord, instead of military service, in time of war: sometimes formerly levied by the crown. [F.<L. *scūtum,* a shield.]

**scut'-cheon** (*-chun*), *n.* a shield bearing a coat-of-arms; a metal frame for a key-hole. [Short for **escutcheon.**]

**scut'-tle,** *n.* a vessel for holding coals; a broad, shallow basket. [A.S. *scutel*< L. *scŭtella,* a little dish.]

**scut'-tle,** *n.* an opening in a house-wall or roof, covered with a lid; a small opening in the deck or sides of a ship: *v.* (**-tled, -tling**), to sink a ship by making large holes through the bottom or sides. [O.F. *escoutille.*]

**scut'-tle** (**-tled, -tling**), *v.* to hurry: *n.* [<root of **scud.**]

**scythe** (*sīth*), *n.* an implement with a long, curved blade, for mowing, etc. [A.S. *sīthe.*]

**s.d.** = *sine die* (*sĭn'-ē dī'-ē,* 2 sylls. each word, not *sīn dī*), [L.] without a day (being named); indefinitely.

**S. Dak.,** South Dakota (U.S.A.).

**S.D.F.,** Social Democratic Federation.

**S.D.P.,** Social Democratic Party.

**S.E.,** south-east; south-eastern postal district (London).

**sea,** *n.* the ocean; a named part of the ocean; a large lake; a large quantity; a great wave. **sea-board,** *n.* the coast and its neighbourhood: *adj.* **sea-borne,** *adj.* carried in a sea-going vessel. **sea-breeze,** *n.* a wind from the —. **sea-calf,** *n.* the seal. **sea-coal,** *n.* coal (*orig.* brought by ships). **sea-cow,** *n.* the walrus, dugong, or manatee. **sea-dog,** *n.* the dog-fish; the seal; a veteran sailor. **sea-elephant,** *n.* a very large kind of seal, with the nose prolonged into a snout. **sea'-fa-rer** (*-fā-*), *n.* a sailor; one who travels by —. **sea'-fa-ring,** *adj.* employed on board ship. **sea-fowl,** *n.* any bird that lives on a coast. **sea-fox,** *n.* a kind of shark. **sea-gauge,** *n.* the depth to which the keel of a ship sinks; an instrument for ascertaining sea-depths. **sea-girt,** *adj.* encircled by the —. **sea-green,** *adj.* of the colour of sea-water (green tinged with blue). **sea-hog,** *n.* the porpoise. **sea-horse,** *n.* the walrus; (in mythology) an animal like a horse in front and a fish behind. **sea-kale,** *n.* a kind of cabbage which grows on sandy shores. **sea-king,** *n.* (among the Norsemen, 8th to 10th cent.) a chieftain of sea-rovers and pirates. **sea-lawyer,** *n.* a grumbling, insubordinate sailor. **sea-legs,** *n. pl.* ability to keep one's footing when the vessel pitches. **sea-level,** *n.* the level of the sea's surface. **sea'-man,** *n.* a sailor: if thoroughly competent, an **able seaman:** if less competent, an **ordinary seaman.** **sea'-man-ship,** *n.* the art of navigation, or expertness in it. **sea-mew,** *n.* a gull. **sea-mile,** *n.* the 60th part of a degree of latitude (about 6,080 feet, or 1⅛ mile). **sea-pie,** *n.* a dish of meat and vegetables, baked with a paste (common among sailors). **sea-robber,** *n.* a pirate. **sea-room,** *n.* sufficient room to navigate a vessel without being driven ashore. **sea-rover,** *n.* a pirate; a pirate-ship. **sea'-scape,** *n.* a picture of the sea; a scene at sea. **sea-serpent,** *n.* an enormous snake-like animal, often said to have been seen at sea. **sea-service,** *n.* employment at —, *esp.* on a man-of-war. **sea-tangle,** *n.* a kind of sea-weed. **sea-term,** *n.* a word or expression which only seamen commonly use. **sea-urchin,** *n.* a marine animal of roundish form, and covered with spines. **sea-wall,** *n.* an embankment to keep the — from advancing on the land; a breakwater. **sea-way,** *n.* a vessel's rate of progress; sea-room, *q.v.* **sea-wolf,** *n.* a large, ferocious fish of British waters; a pirate. **sea'-wor-thy** (*-wĕr-thĭ*), *adj.* fit for a sea-voyage. **sea'-wor-thi-ness,** *n.* **at —,** in complete error; in uncertainty. **the four seas,** those around Britain. **the high seas,** the open —. [A.S. *sæ.*]

**seal,** *n.* a marine mammal, hunted for its valuable fur and blubber: *v.* (**sealed, seal'-ing**), to hunt the —. **seal'-er,** *n.* a seaman, or ship, employed in seal-catching. **seal'-ing,** also **seal-fishery** or **-fishing,** *n.* the catching of seals. **seal'-skin,** *n.* the dressed fur of the —: *adj.* [A.S. *seol.*]

**seal,** *n.* an engraved piece of metal or stone used for impressing its device on sealing-wax; the mark made; the wax impressed; the fastening of a letter; a confirmation, or pledge: *v.* **(sealed, seal'-ing),** to mark, or close, with a —; to keep shut; to confirm, or authorize; to settle (one's fate). **sealing-wax,** *n.* a resinous preparation used for sealing. **Great Seal,** the official seal on treaties and other important state-documents (in the United Kingdom). **Privy Seal,** the seal affixed by the Sovereign to documents of minor importance; the Secretary of State in charge of it (also called **Lord Privy Seal**). **to set one's — to,** to authorize; to sanction. **[**O.F. *seel*<L. *sĭgillum.***]**

**seam,** *n.* the joining line of two edges of cloth; the joining of a ship's planks; the scar of a wound; a layer of metal or mineral: *v.* **(seamed, seam'-ing),** to form a —; to sew together; to scar. **seam'-stress,** or **semp'-stress,** *n.* a needlewoman. **seam'-y,** *adj.* having seams, or displaying them. **the seamy side,** the worst side, view, or condition of anything. **[**A.S. *sēam.***]**

***séance*** (*sā-ânś'*), *n.* the sitting of an assembly; a meeting of spiritualists (*esp.* to hold communication with spirits, or with the world beyond). **[**F.**]**

**S.E. and C.R.,** South-Eastern and Chatham Railway.

**sear (seared, sear'-ing),** *v.* to dry up; to scorch; to brand; to harden (one's conscience): *adj.* withered (less correctly, **sere**). **[**A.S. *sēar,* dry.**]**

**search** (*sĕrch*), *n.* the act of seeking, or investigating; pursuit: *v.* **(searched, search'-ing),** to make a —; to look (for); to probe (a wound). **search'-er,** *n.* **search'-ing,** *adj.* testing severely; (of a look, etc.) penetrating. **search-light,** *n.* a powerful *elec.* arc-light, the beam from which can be concentrated and radiated in any desired direction. **search-warrant,** *n.* a warrant authorizing a police-officer to — for stolen or contraband goods. **right of —,** (in time of war) the right of combatants to — the vessels of other nations for contraband of war (*q.v.*). **[**O.F. *cercher*< L.L. *circo,* I go about.**]**

**sea'-son** (*-z'n*), *n.* a division of the year; a period; a time; the part of the year in which there is most social or business activity: *v.* **(-soned, -son-ing),** to flavour; to give a relish to; to accustom; to become fit for use; (of timber) to dry and harden. **sea'-son-a-ble,** *adj.* happening, or being done, at the right time; suitable to the —. **sea'-son-a-bly,** *adv.* **sea'-son-ing,** *n.* that which gives a relish to food, or adds to one's enjoyment; a condiment (*q.v.*). **season ticket,** a ticket entitling one to travel by railway, or to be admitted into an exhibition, etc., during a certain period. **in —,** (of fish, fruit, etc.) suitable for use, and on sale. **[**O.F. *seson*<L. *sātĭo,* a sowing.**]**

**seat,** *n.* that which is sat on; the right to sit (as in Parliament, a church, etc.); situation; a country mansion; a place (of military operations, of learned studies, etc.); the bed or base of a machine: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to cause to sit; to establish. **[**<root of **sit.]**

**se-cede'** (*sē-sēd'*), **(-ce'-ded, -ce'-ding),** *v.* to withdraw oneself. **se-ce'-der** (*-sē'-*), *n.* one who secedes. **se-ces'-sion** (*-sĕsh'-*), *n.* **se-ces'-sion-ist,** *n.* **[**L. *sēcēdo,* I go apart.**]**

**se-clude'** (*-klood'*), **(-clu'-ded, -clu'-ding),** *v.* to keep away from the company of others. **se-clu'-ded,** *adj.* living apart; seldom visited. **se-clu'-sion** (*-zhun*), *n.* retirement; solitude. **se-clu'-sive,** *adj.* **[**L. *sēclūdo,* I shut away.**]**

**sec'-ond,** *adj.* next to the first (in place, time, importance, rank, etc.); repeated: *n.* one next to the first; a supporter (in a duel, or boxing-match); the 60th part of a minute, or of a degree; (*mus.*) the interval between one tone and the next above or below; the lower part of a concerted melody; (in *pl.*) an inferior flour: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to aid; to support a motion (in an assembly). **sec'-on-da-ri-ly** (*-dă-*), *adv.* in the — place. **sec'-on-da-ry,** *adj.* of second place; inferior; (of a planet) denoting a satellite; (of education) denoting that which ranks between the elementary school and the university; (of an *elec.* battery) denoting a combination of cells used for the storage of an *elec.* current; (of colours) denoting those obtained by mixing two primary (*q.v.*) colours. **second-ballot,** *n.* a method of election, by which, if there are more than two candidates for one seat, and the one at the top of the poll does not receive more

than half the total votes, then there shall be a second voting, to decide between the first and second candidates. **second–best,** *adj.* inferior to the best; worsted; defeated. **second–cousin,** *n.* the child of a first-cousin. **sec'-ond-er,** *n.* one who supports (*esp.* a motion in a public meeting). **second–hand,** *adj.* not new; dealing in such goods. **second–rate,** *adj.* inferior to the best. **second–sight,** *n.* the power of looking into the future. **second childhood,** a state, in old age, when the mental powers become very weak. **to play — fiddle,** to have, or take, an inferior position. [F.<L. *sĕcundus.*]

**se'-cret** (*-krĕt*), *adj.* hidden; not generally known; mysterious; keeping one's own counsel; retired: *n.* that which is hidden (from general knowledge); a mystery; the key to a mystery. **se'-cre-cy,** *n.* **secret service money,** money paid for certain special services rendered to the State, of which no particulars are made public. [F.<L. *sēcrētus.*]

**sec-re-taire'** (*sĕk-rē-tār'*), *n.* a writing-desk with drawers for papers, etc. [F.]

**sec'-re-ta-ry** (*sĕk'-rĕ-tă-rĭ*), *n.* one who writes letters, reports, etc., for an employer or society; an official in charge of a department of government; a secretaire (*q.v.*). **sec-re-ta'-ri-al** (*-tā'-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to a —. **sec'-re-ta'-ri-at** (or **-ate**) (*-ăt* or *-āt*), *n.* the office, or appointment, of a —. **Secretary of State,** a Member of Parliament (with a salary) at the head of one of the chief departments of the Government. [L.L. *sēcrētārius*<L. *sēcrētus,* secret.]

**se-crete'** (*-krēt'*), **(-cre'-ted, -cre'-ting),** *v.* to hide; to make a new product, by separation from blood or sap. **se-cre'-tion** (*-krē'-shun*), *n.* the process of secreting; that which is secreted. **se-cre'-tive** (*sē-krē'-tĭv,* not *sē'-*), *adj.* causing secretion; keeping secret. **se-cre'-tive-ness,** *n.* **se-cre'-to-ry** (*-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* [L. *sēcrētum,* set apart.]

**sect,** *n.* a religious denomination; the disciples of a philosopher or teacher. **sec-ta'-ri-an** (*-tā'-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to a —; bigoted; (of education) in accordance with the doctrines of a —: *n.* a member of a —. **sec-ta'-ri-an-ism** *n.* the tendency to form sects; bigotry. **sec'-ta-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a member of a —; a dissenter. [F.<L. *sĕco,* I cut.]

**sec'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* a cutting; a part cut off; a class of people; a division; a drawing showing the interior of the object represented; the surface formed when a solid is cut through. **sec'-tion-al,** *adj.* relating to, or made up of, sections; partial; (of paper) ruled in small squares. **sec'-tor,** *n.* a mathematical instrument used in drawing plans, etc.; an instrument for measuring the arc between a star and the zenith. [F.< L. *sectĭo,* a cutting.]

**sec'-u-lar,** *adj.* relating to worldly things; unconnected with, or uninfluenced by, religion; (of a priest) not under a monk's vows; happening (at intervals) in the course of ages: *n.* a layman; (R.C. Church) a — priest. **sec'-u-lar-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* belief that there is no life after death, and that the present world is our only concern. **sec'-u-lar-ist,** *n.* one who holds the doctrines of secularism. **sec-u-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality of being —. **sec'-u-lar-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make —; to remove or free from religious influences. [F.<L. *sēcŭlāris*<*sēcŭlum,* an age.]

**se-cure',** *adj.* safe; free from care or fear; able to resist attack; in close custody: *v.* **(-cured', -cu'-ring),** to make —; to make certain; to assure against loss; to obtain; to shut fast. **se-cu'-ra-ble,** *adj.* **se-cu'-ri-ty,** *n.* the state of being —; that which makes —; a guarantee of the payment of a debt; one who is surety for another; (in *pl.*) certificates (in proof of ownership) of stocks and shares, etc. [L. *sēcūrus,* free from anxiety.]

**se-dan',** or **sedan–chair,** *n.* a roofed chair, carried on poles by two porters. [<*Sedan* (France), where first made.]

**se-date',** *adj.* staid; prim; calm. **sed'-a-tive** (*-ă-tĭv,* not *se-dā'-*), *adj.* calming; lessening irritation or pain: *n.* a soothing medicine. [L. *sēdo,* I calm.]

**sed'-en-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ,* not *sē-dĕn'-,* nor *sē'-dĕn-*), *adj.* accustomed to, or requiring to, sit much: *n.* one who is —. [F.<L. *sĕdĕo,* I sit.]

**sed-e'-runt** (*sĕd-ē'-*), *n.* a session, sitting, or meeting. [L., *lit.* they sat.]

**sedge** (*sej*), *n.* a kind of grass, but with jointless stem, growing thickly in damp places. **sed'-gy** (*-jĭ*), *adj.* [A.S. *secg.*]

**se-dil'-i-a** (*-ĭ-ă*), *n. pl.* stone seats on the south side of the chancel of a church

(for priest and deacon). [L. *sēdīle*, a seat.]

**sed'-i-ment** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* that which settles to the bottom of a liquid. **sed-i-men'-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), *adj.* composed of —. [F. <L. *sĕdīmentum*<*sĕdĕo*, I sit.]

**se-di'-tion** (*-dish'-un*), *n.* a plotting, speaking, writing, or agitating against law and order; disloyal conduct. **se-di'-tion-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *n.* one who takes part in —. **se-di'-tious** (*-dish'-us*), *adj.* relating to, causing, or taking part in, —. [F.<L. *sēdĭtĭo.*]

**se-duce'** (*-dūs'*), **(-duced', -du'-cing)**, *v.* to lead astray; to persuade to do evil. **se-du'-ci-ble** (*-sĭ-bl*), *adj.* **se-duc'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* **se-duc'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* alluring; enticing (*esp.* to evil). [L. *sēdūco*, I lead away.]

**sed'-u-lous** (*-lŭs*), *adj.* industrious; persevering; keeping steadily at work. **sed'-u-lous-ness**, *n.* [L. *sĕdĕo*, I sit.]

**see**, *n.* the jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop. **the Holy See**, the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome (the Pope). [O.F. *se*<L. *sēdes*, a seat.]

**see (saw, seen, see'-ing)**, *v.* to have sight; to perceive; to understand; to consider; to take care; to visit; to meet with. **see'-ing**, *conj.* since: *n.* sight. **seer** (*sēr*, or *sē'-ĕr*), *n.* (*f.* **seer'-ess**), one who can see into the future; a prophet, or teacher. **to — into**, to examine; to investigate. **to — through**, to understand (another's thoughts or purposes); to undertake to do. [A.S. *sēon.*]

**seed**, *n.* that from which animal or vegetable life is reproduced; origin; offspring; descendants: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to produce —; to sprinkle with —; to sow. **seed'-ling**, *n.* a young plant grown from seed. **seed-pearl**, *n.* a very small pearl. **seeds'-man** (*sēdz'-*), *n.* one who deals in seeds. **seed'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* full of seeds; shabby; out of sorts. **seed'-i-ness**, *n.* **to run to —**, to produce only flowers and seeds; to go to waste or ruin. [A.S. *sāwan*, to sow.]

**seek (sought, seek'-ing)**, *v.* to look for; to try to find; to ask for; to aim at; to endeavour. **seek'-er**, *n.* [A.S. *sēcan.*]

**seem (seemed, seem'-ing)**, *v.* to appear; to look. **seem'-ing**, *adj.* appearing: *n.* appearance. **seem'-ing-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* apparently. **seem'-li-ness** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* fitness; decency; grace. **seem'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* fit; proper. [A.S. *sēman.*]

**seethe** (*sēth*), **(seethed, seethed** or **sod'-den, seeth'-ing)**, *v.* to boil; to be boiling; to steep. [A.S. *sēothan.*]

**seg'-ment**, *n.* a part; a division; the part of a circle contained by an arc and its chord. **seg-ment'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to divide into segments. **seg-men-ta'-tion** (*-tā'-shun*), *n.* **seg'-men-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), *adj.* divided into segments. [L. *segmentum*<*sĕco*, I cut.]

**seg'-re-gate** (*sĕg'-*, not *sē'-grĕ-*), **(-ga-ted, -ga-ting)**, *v.* to separate; to go apart. **seg-re-ga'-tion**, *n.* [L. *sēgrĕgo*<*se-*, apart+*grex*, *grĕgis*, a flock.]

**seign'-ior**, or **-eur** (*sēn'-yĕr*), *n.* the feudal lord of a manor; a title of honour; a person of rank. **seign-io'-ri-al** (*sēn-yō'-rĭ-*), *adj.* **seign'-ior-y** (*-yĕr-ĭ*), *n.* the authority of a —. **Grand Seignior**, the Sultan of Turkey. [F. *seigneur*<L. *sĕnĭor*, elder.]

**seise** (*sēz*), **(seised, seiz'-ing)**, *v.* (in law) to put in possession (of). **sei'-sin** (*sē'-zĭn*), *n.* possession; that which is possessed. [<root of **seize.**]

**seis'-mal**, or **-mic** (*sīs'-* or *sīz'-*, not *sē-ĭs'-*), *adj.* relating to earthquakes. **seis'-mo-graph**, or **seis-mom'-e-ter**, *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity, duration, etc., of earthquake shocks. **seis-mog'-ra-phy** (*-ră-fĭ*), or **seis-mol'-o-gy** (*-ŏ-jĭ*), *n.* the science of earthquakes. [Gr. *seismos*, earthquake.]

**seize** (*sēz*), **(seized, seiz'-ing)**, *v.* to take possession of; to lay hold of; to apprehend; to attack. **sei'-za-ble** (*sē'-zā-*), *adj.* **sei'-zin** (*sē'-*), *n.* (law) possession. **sei'-zor**, *n.* (law) one who takes possession. **sei'-zure** (*-zhoor*), *n.* the act of seizing; that which is seized; a sudden attack of illness. [F. *saisir.*]

**se-lam'-lik**, *n.* the part of a Mohammedan house reserved for the men. [T.]

**se-lect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to choose out: *adj.* chosen in preference to others; of choice quality. **se-lect'-ance**, *n.* (in *elec.*) the action or quality of selecting and responding to certain vibrations, and rejecting others. **se-lec'-tion**, *n.* **se-lec'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* choosing carefully. **se-lec'-tor**, *n.* **Select Committee**, (in Parliament) one consisting of a few members (often experts) appointed to consider and report upon some particular matter, and make suggestions for legislation. [L. *sēlĭgo*<*se-*, aside+*lĕgo*, I gather.]

**se-le'-ni-um** (*sĕ-lē'-nĭ-*), *n.* (*chem.*) an element related to sulphur and tellurium. **se-len'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *selēnē*, the moon.]

**self,** *n.* (*pl.* **selves**), one's own person, or private interest. **self—acting,** *adj.* acting of, or by, itself; automatic. **self—asserting,** or **—assertive,** *adj.* forward in manner; asserting one's rights, importance, etc., presumptuously. **self—assumed,** *adj.* assumed without the authority of others. **self—assumption,** *n.* conceitedness. **self—collected,** *adj.* composed; calm; cool. **self—coloured,** *adj.* of one colour; of the natural colour. **self—command,** *n.* control of one's feelings; calmness. **self—complacent,** *adj.* satisfied with oneself. **self—conceit,** *n.* an unduly high opinion of oneself. **self—confident,** *adj.* relying (*usu.* to excess) on one's own opinion, judgement, powers, etc. **self—conscious,** *adj.* in the habit of thinking how other people regard one's appearance or conduct; nervous. **self—contained,** *adj.* absorbed in one's own self; not communicative; (of a house, flat, etc.) having all necessary apartments; having a private entrance. **self—denying,** *adj.* refraining from indulgence of one's desires. **self—devotion,** *n.* the giving of one's time and powers without stint, *esp.* in the service of others. **self—evident,** *adj.* needing no proof; evident as soon as stated. **self—existent,** *adj.* existing independently of others. **self—feeding,** *adj.* (of a machine, furnace, etc.) renewing automatically the supply of material, as necessary. **self—glorious,** *adj.* boastful. **self—government,** *n.* self-control; government in which the people elect their rulers; Home Rule (*q.v.*). **self—importance,** *n.* pride; pompous manner. **self—interest,** *n.* one's own profit; concern for oneself; selfishness. **self'—ish,** *adj.* concerned only about oneself; wanting in regard for others. **self—made,** *adj.* risen from humble rank by one's own exertions. **self—opinioned,** or **—opinionated,** *adj.* thinking too highly of one's own opinion, judgement, etc. **self—possessed,** *adj.* calm; collected. **self—righteous,** *adj.* righteous in one's own opinion; esteeming oneself as better than others; pharisaical. **self—seeker,** *n.* one who seeks only his own profit or pleasure. **self—sufficient,** *adj.* relying (*esp.* too much) on one's own powers. **self—will,** *n.* obstinacy. [A.S. *self.*]

**sell (sold, sell'-ing),** *v.* to dispose of, for money or other consideration; to betray; to delude; to be obtainable at a price: *n.* a cheat; a trick. **to — one up,** to sell a person's goods for the discharge of his debts. **to — out,** to sell the shares which one holds in a financial company; (formerly, in the army) to sell one's commission as an officer. [A.S. *sellan*, to give up.]

**Seltzer—water** (*selt'-zĕr*), more correctly, **Selters—water,** *n.* a mineral water obtained at Nieder-Selters (Germany).

**selt'-zo-gene** (*-sō-* or *-zō-jēn*), *n.* an apparatus for manufacturing aerated water in small quantities. [F. *Nieder-Selters* + Gr. *genēs*, producing.]

**sel'-vage,** or **-vedge,** *n.* the self-edge or woven edge of cloth; an edge formed of the fabric itself. **sel'-vaged,** or **-vedged,** *adj.* having a —. [**self** + **edge.**]

**sem'-a-phore** (*-ă-fōr*), *n.* a mast with pivoted arms, used in signalling. [Gr. *sēma*, a sign + *phĕrō*, I bear.]

**sem'-blance** (*-blans*), *n.* appearance; likeness; form. [F. < L. *sĭmĭlis*, like.]

**sem'-i-** (*-ĭ*), *pref.* [L.] half; partly.

**semi—detached,** *adj.* (of a house) joined to the next house, on one side only, but separated from other buildings.

**sem'-i-nal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* relating to seed; existing in the germ. [L. *sēmen*, seed.]

**sem-i-na'-ri-an** (*-ĭ-nā'-rĭ-*), or **sem'-i-na-rist** (*-nă-*), *n.* a student at a seminary. **sem'-i-na-ry,** *n.* a place of education: *adj.* (of a priest) educated at a foreign seminary. [L. *sēmen*, seed.]

**semi—official,** *adj.* official, or authoritative, to a certain degree.

**Sem'-ite** (*-īt*), *n.* a descendant of Shem, son of Noah. **Sem-it'-ic,** *adj.* relating to the Hebrew race or language. [< *Shem.*]

**sem-o-li'-na** (*-lē'-* or *-lī'-*), *n.* the fine, hard parts of wheat which do not grind into flour in milling. [I. < L. *sĭmĭla*, fine wheaten flour.]

***sem'-per fi-de'-lis*** (*fĭ-dē'-*), [L.] always faithful. ***sem'-per i'-dem*** (*ī'-*, not *ĭd'-*), or ***e'-a-dem,*** always the same. ***sem'-per pa-ra'-tus*** (*pă-rā'-*), ever ready.

**sem-pi-ter'-nal** (*-pĭ-*), *adj.* endless; without beginning or end. **sem-pi-ter'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* endless duration.

[F. *sempiternel*<L. *semper*, always+ *æternus*, everlasting.]

***sem'-pre*** (*-prā*), *adv.* [I.] the same style throughout. [*sēamestre.*]

**semp'-stress,** *n.* a needlewoman. [A.S.

**sen'-ate,** *n.* (in ancient Rome) the council of supreme legislators; (in France, etc.) the upper chamber of legislature; the governing body of a university. **sen'-a-tor** (*-ă-*), *n.* a member of a —. **sen-a-to'-ri-al** (*-tō'-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to a senator. ***Se-na'-tus*** (*-nā'-*), *n.* the — of a university. [F.<L. *sĕnātus*< *sĕnex*, an old man.]

**send (sent, send'-ing),** *v.* to cause, or direct, to go; to despatch; to throw; to cause to happen. **send—off,** *n.* a start on a journey, enterprise, etc., attended with wishes for one's success or safety. **to — to Coventry,** to "cut" (a person); to exclude (a person) from society; to combine in ignoring (an obnoxious person). [A.S. *sendan.*]

**sen'-e-schal** (*-ĕ-shăl*), *n.* a steward. [O.F. *lit.* the senior servant.]

**se'-nile** (*sē'-nīl*, or *-nĭl*, not *sĕn-*), *adj.* relating to old age; caused by age; aged. **se-nil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —. [L. *sĕnīlis*<*sĕnex*, old.]

**se'-ni-or** (*sē'-nĭ-ĕr*, or *-nyĕr*), *adj.* elder; of higher rank: *n.* a person older, or of longer service, or of higher rank, than another. **se-ni-or'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *sĕnĭor*<*sĕnex*, old.]

**sen'-na** (*-nă*), *n.* a species of the cassia plant; its leaves, used as a purgative medicine. [Ar. *senā.*]

***se-ñor'*** (*sĕ-nyōr'*), *n.m.* (*pl.* ***-ño'-res*** [*-rĕz*], or ***-ñors***), [Sp.] Mr.; sir; a gentleman. ***se-ño'-ra*** (*-nyō'-rā*), *n.f.* Mrs.; a lady. ***se-ño-rī'-ta*** (*-nyō-rē'-tā*), *n.f.* Miss; a young lady.

**sen-sa'-tion** (*-sā'-shun*), *n.* a feeling; a mental impression; the power of feeling; excitement. **sen-sa'-tion-al,** *adj.* relating to —; causing surprise and excitement. **sen-sa'-tion-al-ism,** *n.* the theory that all our ideas have their origin in sensations or perceptions; sensational writing, play-acting, or events. [F.<L. *sentĭo*, I feel.]

**sense,** *n.* one of the five faculties (sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch); consciousness; sound judgement; prudence; just appreciation; opinion; meaning. **sense'-less,** *adj.* without sense or sensation; foolish. **sen-si-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* capacity for feeling or emotion; keenness of feeling. **sen'-si-ble** (*-sĭ-*), *adj.* able to be perceived; perceiving; aware; having sound sense; intelligent; prudent. **sen'-si-bly** (*-blĭ*), *adv.* **sen'-si-tive** (*-sĭ-tĭv*), *adj.* easily moved, affected, or influenced; feeling keenly: *n.* one who is sensitive. **sen'-si-tive-ness,** *n.* **sen'-si-tize** (*-tīz*), **(-tized, -ti-zing),** *v.* (in photography) to make (paper) sensitive to the chemical action of light. [F. <L. *sensus*<*sentĭo*, I feel.]

**sen-so'-ri-um** (*-sō'-rĭ-*), *n.* the brain; a nerve-centre. **sen'-so-ry** (*-sŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* (of nerves) conveying sensations: *n.* the —. [L. *sensus*, feeling.]

**sen'-su-al** (*-shoo-*), *adj.* fleshly; given to excess in the pleasures of sense; carnal, not spiritual; worldly. **sen'-su-al-ist,** *n.* a — person. **sen-su-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —. **sen'-su-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* relating to the senses, or to objects perceived by them. [L. *sensus*, feeling.]

**sen'-tence** (*-tens*), *n.* a complete thought put into words; a judgement of a court of law (*esp.* on a criminal); a maxim: *v.* **(-tenced, -ten-cing),** to pass judgement on. [F.<L. *sententĭa*, opinion.]

**sen-ten'-tious,** *adj.* pithy (in speech or writing); full of maxims; stilted or affected (in style). [*See* **sentence.**]

**sen'-ti-ent** (*-shĭ-*, or *sen'-shent*), *adj.* feeling; perceiving; sensitive. **sen'-ti-ence** (*-ens*, or *-shens*), *n.* the quality of being —. [L. *sentiens.*]

**sen'-ti-ment,** *n.* a feeling; an emotion; an opinion; an inclination to be emotional or romantic (*esp.* to excess). **sen-ti-men'-tal,** *adj.* emotional; romantic. **sen-ti-men'-tal-ist,** *n.* a sentimental person (*esp.* if affectedly). **sen-ti-men-tal'-i-ty,** *n.* a pretence of refined emotion and feelings. [F.<L. *sentĭo*, I feel.]

**sen'-ti-nel** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* one on guard (*esp.* a soldier): *adj.* watching: *v.* **(-nelled, -nel-ling),** to act as a —; to provide with sentinels. [F. *sentinelle*<I.]

**sen'-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-tries**), a soldier on guard; a guard. **sentry—box,** *n.* a shelter for a —. **sentry—go,** *n.* the duty of a —; active military duty. [<**sentinel.**]

**se'-pal** (*sē'-*, or *sĕp'-*), *n.* a leaf or division of the outer covering (calyx) of a flower. [F. *sépale*<L. *sēpar*, separate.]

**sep'-a-rate** (*-ă-rāt*), **(-ra-ted, -ra-ting),**

*v.* to divide; to part; to go apart; to set apart; to be situated between. **sep'-a-rate** (*-a-rĕt*), *adj.* divided; distinct; solitary. **sep'-a-ra-ble** (*-rā-*), *adj.* **sep'-a-rate-ly,** *adv.* apart; one by one. **sep-a-ra'-tion,** *n.* **sep'-a-ra-tist** (*-ă-rā-*), *n.* one who withdraws (*esp.* from a church): *adj.* **sep'-a-ra-to-ry** (*-ă-rā-tŏ-rĭ*), or **sep'-a-ra-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* causing separation. **separate estate,** the property of a married woman. **separate maintenance,** an allowance by a husband to his wife, when legally separated from her. [L. *sēpāro.*]

**se'-pi-a** (*sē'-pĭ-ă*), *n.* the cuttle-fish; a dark-brown colouring matter produced by it: *adj.* denoting a water-colour painting of brownish tint. [L. < Gr. *sēpia.*]

**se'-poy** (*sē'-*), *n.* (in India) a native soldier in British service. [Hind. *sipāhī*, a soldier.] [*sēpsis.*]

**sep'-sis,** *n.* decay; putrefaction. [Gr.

**sep-ten'-nate,** *n.* a period of seven years. **sep-ten'-ni-al** (*-nĭ-*), *adj.* lasting, or occurring once in, seven years. [L. *septem*, seven + *annus*, a year.]

**sep'-tic(-al),** *adj.* causing putrefaction. [Gr. *sēptĭkos*, putrefying.]

**sep-ti-cæ'-mi-a** (*-tĭ-sē'-mĭ-ă*), *n.* blood-poisoning by putrid matter. [Gr. *sēpō*, I rot, decay + *haima*, blood.]

**sep-tu-a-ge-na'-ri-an** (*-ă-jĕ-nā'-rĭ-*), *n.* a person seventy years old. [L. *septŭāginta*, seventy.]

**Sep-tu-a-ges'-i-ma** (*-ă-jes'-ĭ-mă*), *n.* the third Sunday before Lent. [L. *septŭāgēsĭmus*, seventieth (*i.e.*, of days before Easter).]

**Sep'-tu-a-gint** (*-ă-jint*), *n.* a Greek translation of the Old Testament, said to have been made about 280 B.C., at Alexandria (Egypt), by 70 (actually 72) translators. [L. *septŭāginta*, seventy.]

**sep'-tum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ta**), a partition (*esp.* the cartilage dividing the nostrils). [L.]

**sep'-ul-chre** (*-kĕr*), *n.* a tomb or burying-place. **se-pul'-chral** (*-kral*), *adj.* relating to a tomb, or to burial; (of looks) gloomy; (of a voice) deep-toned. **sep'-ul-ture** (*-tūr*, or *-chŭr*, not *-chūr*), *n.* burial; a tomb. [F. < L. *sĕpultus*, buried.]

**seq.,** [L.] *se-quen'-tes*, or *se-quen'-ti-a* (*-shĭ-ă*), the following.

**se'-quel,** *n.* a continuation; a consequence. ***se-que'-la*** (*-kwē'-lă*), *n.* (*pl.* ***-læ*** [*-lē*]), what results from a disease. [F. < L. *sĕquēla* < *sĕquor*, I follow.]

**se'-quence,** *n.* a series of things; an order of succession. **se'-quent,** or **se-quen'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* following; resulting. [F. < L. *sĕquens*, following.]

**se-ques'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to separate; to confiscate; to set apart (a debtor's property, for the payment of creditors); to put (disputed property) for a time into the possession of a person not involved in the dispute; (of a widow) to disclaim further concern with her late husband's property; to withdraw (oneself) from society. **se-ques'-trate (-tra-ted, -tra-ting),** *v.* to — (*esp.* a bankrupt's property). **se-ques-tra'-tion** (*sē-kwes-*, or *sĕk-wes-*), *n.* the act of sequestering; the state of being sequestered; (Scotch law) seizure of a bankrupt's property. **se'-ques-tra-tor** (*sē'-kwes-*, or *sĕk'-wes-*), *n.* [F. < L. *sĕquester*, a trustee.]

**se'-quin** (*sē'-kwin*), *n.* a Venetian coin (9*s.* 4*d.*); a Turkish coin (about 5*s.* 6*d.*); a metal or lustrous trimming on ladies' dresses, etc. [F. < I. *zecca*, the mint.]

**se-ragl'-io** (*sĕ-rȧl'-yō*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ios**), the Turkish Sultan's palace (*esp.* the women's apartments); a harem. [I. *serraglio* < *serrare*, to lock up.]

**ser'-aph** (*-af*), *n.* (*pl.* **-aphs,** or **-aph-im**), an angel of the highest rank. **se-raph'-ic(-al),** *adj.* relating to a —; angelic; pure; holy. [H.]

**sere,** *adj.* same as **sear,** *q.v.*

**ser-e-nade'** (*-ĕ-nād'*), *n.* music played, or sung, at night in the open air (*esp.* in honour of a lady): *v.* **(-na'-ded, -na'-ding),** to perform a —; to compliment with a —. [F. < I. < L. *sērēnus*, clear.]

**se-rene'** (*-rēn'*), *adj.* (of the sky) cloudless; (of weather) fair; calm. **se-ren'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —; quietness; stillness; peace. **Serene Highness,** a title of German princes. [L. *sērēnus*, clear, bright.]

**serf,** *n.* a slave; a labourer bound to the estate on which he works. **serf'-dom,** *n.* [F. < L. *servus*, a slave.]

**Serg.,** or **Sergt.,** Sergeant.

**serge** (*sĕrj*), *n.* a twilled worsted cloth. [F. < L. *sērĭca*, silk (of which serge was *orig.* made).]

**ser'-geant** (*sȧr'-jant*), (*see* also **serjeant**), (in the army) a non-commissioned officer, ranking above a corporal; an officer of police. **sergeant-major,** *n.* one of the highest grade of non-commis-

sioned officers. [O.F. *serjent*, *orig.* a servant < L. *servĭens*, serving.]

**se'-ri-al** (*sē'-rĭ-*), *adj.* consisting of a series: *n.* a periodical publication; a tale appearing in parts in successive issues of a paper or magazine. **se'-ri-ate**, *adj.* arranged in a series: *v.* (**-a-ted**, **-a-ting**), to arrange in series. **se'-ri-es** (*-ēz*), *n.* (*s.* and *pl.*), a succession of things related to one another. **in series**, (of *elec.* conductors) so connected that a current passes through them successively. [L. *sĕrĭes*, a row.]

***se-ri-a'-tim***, [L.] *adv.* one after another.

**se'-ri-ous** (*sē'-rĭ-us*), *adj.* grave; in earnest; important; dangerous. **serio-comic**, *adj.* blending seriousness and fun. [F. *sérieux* < L. *sērĭus*, grave.]

**ser'-jeant** (*sär'-jĕnt*), (*see* also **sergeant**), *n.* (formerly) a lawyer of highest rank. **Serjeant-at-Arms**, *n.* an officer of Parliament, who executes its commands, and preserves order and punishes offenders. [< root of **sergeant.**]

**ser'-mon**, *n.* a religious discourse (*usu.* based on a text of Scripture); a serious, or reproving, address. **ser-mon'-ic**, *adj.* **ser'-mon-ize** (**-ized**, **-i-zing**), *v.* to preach to, or at; to reprove. [F. < L. *sermo*, discourse.]

**se'-rous** (*sē'-rus*), *adj.* like serum (*q.v.*); watery. [L. *sĕrum*, whey.]

**ser'-pent**, *n.* a snake; a kind of firework; a group of stars; an evil person. **ser'-pen-tine** (*-tīn*), *adj.* relating to, or like, a —; winding; crafty: *n.* a mineral *usu.* of a mottled green, used for ornamental work. [F. < L. *serpo*, I creep.]

**ser-pi'-go** (*-pī'-*), *n.* ringworm. [L. *serpo*, I creep.]

**ser'-rate**, or **ser'-ra-ted** (not *se-rā'-*), *adj.* notched like a saw. **ser-ra'-tion**, *n.* **ser'-ra-ture**, *n.* a notching. [L. *serra*, a saw.]

**ser'-ried** (*-rid*), *adj.* crowded; close together; pressed together. [F. *serrer*, to crowd < L. *sĕra*, a bolt.]

**se'-rum**, *n.* (*pl.* **-ra**), a thin fluid separated from blood in coagulation, or secreted by various membranes; whey. **serum treatment**, inoculation with serum, to counteract disease-germs. [L. *sĕrum*, whey.]

**serve** (**served**, **ser'-ving**), *v.* to work for, or in; to wait upon; to treat, or behave towards; to work (cannon); to deliver (a writ); to execute (a warrant); to be instead of; to set (a meal) on the table. **ser'-vant**, *n.* **servants' hall**, the common room of the servants of a large household. **ser'-vice** (*-vis*), *n.* the act of serving; a kindness; usefulness; religious worship; a religious ceremony; delivery (of a ball in tennis, fives, etc.). **the Services**, the Army and Navy. **active service**, service in the army (or navy) in war-time; officers on the active list and receiving full pay. **junior service**, the Army. **senior service**, the Royal Navy. **ser'-vice-a-ble**, *adj.* useful; profitable. **ser'-vice-a-bly**, *adv.* **service-pipe**, *n.* a pipe inside a building, supplying gas or water from the main. **service-reservoir**, *n.* a reservoir supplying water to a town. **service-wire**, *n.* (*elec.*) a branch wire conveying current (for heat, light, or power) from the main wires. **ser'-vi-tor** (*-vĭ-*), *n.* a servant; (formerly, at Oxford University) a student receiving an allowance out of the college funds. **ser'-vi-tude** (*-vĭ-tūd*), *n.* slavery; slavishness; bondage. **penal servitude**, the labour to which a convict is compelled for a period of years. [F. < L. *servĭo*, I serve.]

**ser-vi-ette'** (*-ĕt'*), *n.* a table-napkin. [F.]

**ser'-vile** (*-vīl*, not *-vĭl*), *adj.* slavish; cringing. **ser-vil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *servīlis* < *servus*, a slave.]

**ses'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* the sitting of a Parliament (until prorogued), of a court, of an assembly, etc.; the time during which business is done, instruction is given, etc. **Court of Session**, the highest civil court in Scotland. **petty sessions**, the sitting of Justices of the Peace, to deal with minor offences summarily, and to enquire into more serious cases. **quarter sessions**, a court held four times a year in counties (by J.P.'s) and in boroughs (by the Recorder). [F. < L. *sessĭo*, a sitting.]

**set** (**set**, **set'-ting**), *v.* to put (in place, position, order, arrangement, etc.); to appoint; to plant; to fix (a precious stone) in metal; to spread (sails); to adapt (words) to music; to adjust; (of a razor, etc.) to give an edge to; to tend; to sink below the horizon; to solidify; (of a dog) to point to game: *adj.* fixed; established; appointed; formal: *n.* tendency; a collection of things of similar use; persons associated; the figures of a square dance. **set-back**, *n.* a check;

a relapse; an overflow. **set—off,** *n.* something equivalent, or counterbalancing; a counterclaim; an ornament. **set'-ter,** *n.* a dog that crouches, when it scents game. **set'-ting,** *n.* descent below the horizon; the metal in which a precious stone is set; the hardening of cement, etc. **a dead set,** determined opposition; the attitude of a dog when pointing to game. **the smart —,** certain fashionable people devoted to a life of social pleasures. **to — aside,** to disregard; to annul. **to — at naught,** to defy; to reckon as worthless. **to — forth,** to show fully and clearly; to make known; to start (on a journey). **to — off,** to adorn; to display advantageously; to depart. **to — on foot,** to start (some business, enterprise, etc.). [A.S. *settan.*]

**set-tee'** (*-tē'*), *n.* a sofa-like seat, accommodating several persons. [<root of **set.**]

**set'-tle (-tled, -tling),** *v.* to establish (in a permanent position, condition, appointment, etc.); to quiet; to decide; to come to an agreement; to clear off (an account owing); to secure (an income, or property) to a person; to fix one's regular abode; to enter upon a regular mode of life; to sink; (of a liquid) to become clear; to subside: *n.* a long, high-backed bench. **set'-tle-ment,** *n.* the act of settling; a colony recently settled; the payment of an account; bestowal by legal act; money secured (*esp.* to a woman on marriage). **settlement duty,** a tax levied on legacies. **set'-tler,** *n.* a colonist (*esp.* in a new country); † something decisive. [A.S. *setlan,* to fix]

**sev'-er (-ered, -er-ing),** *v.* to separate (*esp.* with violence, or by death); to be separated; to cut. **sev'-er-ance** (*-ans*), *n.* separation. [F. <L. *sēpāro,* I separate]

**sev'-er-al,** *adj.* distinct; consisting of more than two (but not of a great number). **sev'-er-al-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* separately. [O.F. <L. *sēpăro,* I sever.]

**se-vere'** (*-vēr'*), *adj.* strict; inclined to harshness; (of a test) very searching; (of pain, illness, etc.) grievous; (of style) unornamental. **se-ver'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F. *sévère* <L. *sĕvērus.*]

**sew** (*sō*), **(sewed, sew'-ing),** *v.* to work with needle and thread; to join with stitches. **plain sewing,** the making of garments, household linen, etc., requiring only simple needlework stitches; the articles thus made. [A.S. *siwian.*]

**sew'-age** (*sū'-*), *n.* the refuse carried away through drains; a system of drains. **sew'-er,** *n.* an underground passage for the conveyance of water and refuse. **sew'-er-age,** *n.* a system of sewers in a city, town, etc.; drainage by sewers; the material discharged by sewers. **sew'-er-ing,** *n.* drainage by sewers; the making, laying, or repairing of sewers. [O.F. <L. *ex-* + *ăqua,* water.]

**sex,** *n.* (of animals and plants) the characteristics distinguishing male from female (a natural distinction, while "gender" is grammatical). **sex'-u-al** (*seks'-ū-*), *adj.* **sex-u-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality of being distinguished by —. [F. <L. *sexus* < *sĕco,* I cut.]

**Sex-a-ges'-i-ma** (*-ă-jes'-ĭ-mă*), *n.* the second Sunday before Lent. [L. *sexāgēsĭmus,* sixtieth: 60 days before Easter.]

**sex'-tant,** *n.* the sixth part of a circle; an instrument with an arc of 60°, used for determining latitude and longitude. [F. <L. *sextans,* a sixth part.]

**sex'-ton,** *n.* a caretaker of a church (*orig.* of the sacred vessels, vestments, etc.), *usu.* also now a grave-digger. [Contraction of **sacristan.**]

***sfor-zan'-do*** (*-tsän'-*), ***sfor-za'-to*** (*-tsä'-*), [I.] forcing; forced; (*mus.*) with emphasis. Contracted ***sf.,*** or ***sfz.***

**s.g.d.g.,** [F.] *sans garantie du gouvernement,* (of patents, lotteries, etc.) without Government guarantee.

**shab'-by** (*-bĭ*), *adj.* (of clothes) worn threadbare; poor-looking; (of conduct) mean. **shabby—genteel,** *adj.* poor-looking, but with pretensions to have seen better days. [A form of **scab.**]

**shack'-le** (*shak'-l*), *n.* (*usu.* in *pl.*) a fetter; a hindrance: *v.* **(-led, -ling),** to fetter; to hinder. [A.S. *sceacul,* a bond.]

**shade,** *n.* interruption of rays of light, and consequent dimness and coolness; a shady place; a screen; a variation of colour; a darker part of a drawing or picture; a slight degree; a spirit; (in *pl.*) the region of spirits: *v.* **(sha'-ded, sha'-ding),** to screen; to shelter; to represent varying degrees of light. **sha'-dy,** *adj.* sheltered (from too much light or heat); not respectable; not straightforward. **sha'-di-ness** (*-dĭ-*), *n.* **sha'-ding,** *n.* (in a picture) the representation of light and —. [A.S. *sceadu.*]

**shad'-ow** (*-ō*), *n.* shade on one side of a body; the projection of the shape of

something; the darker part of a picture; a faint representation; unreal appearance; protection; a constant follower: *v.* **(-owed, -ow-ing)**, to shade; to protect; (*usu.* with *forth*) to represent dimly or symbolically; to follow constantly and keep watch closely or secretly. **shad'-ow-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* full of shadow; dim; unreal; fanciful. **shad'-ow-i-ness** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* [A.S. *sceadu.*]

**shaft,** *n.* a kind of well, forming the entrance to a mine; a column (between base and capital); the handle of a tool; one of the carriage-poles, between which a horse is harnessed; a dart; an arrow. **shaft'-ed,** *adj.* **shaft'-ing,** *n.* (in machinery) a system of shafts or bars for conveying power. [A.S. *sceaft*, a dart.]

**shag,** *n.* cloth with a coarse nap; rough hair; shredded tobacco. **shag'-gy** (*-gĭ*), or **-ged,** *adj.* having long, rough hair. **shag'-gi-ness** (*-gĭ-*), *n.* [A.S. *sceacga*, a head of hair.]

**Shah** (*shâ*), *n.* the sovereign of Persia. [P.]

**shake (shook, sha'-ken, sha'-king),** *v.* to cause to quiver, vibrate, or totter; to jolt; to give a shock to; to make nervous; to weaken (one's resolution); to get rid of; to tremble; (*mus.*) to trill: *n.* a trembling; a quick motion to and fro; a shock; a friendly clasp and movement of hands. **shake'-down,** *n.* a bed (or substitute for it) made on a floor, sofa, etc. **sha'-ky** (*-kĭ*), *adj.* tottering; ready to fall to pieces; weak; (of timber, etc.) split. **sha'-ki-ness** (*-kĭ-*), *n.* [A.S. *scacan.*]

**shak'-o,** *n.* a soldier's peaked cap. [F.< Hungarian.]

**shale** (*shāl*), *n.* a kind of slaty rock, containing much bitumen, from which paraffin is produced. **shale-oil,** *n.* a kind of naphtha. [A form of **scale.**]

**shal-lot'** (not **shalot**), *n.* a kind of small onion. [O.F. *eschalote*<*Ascalon* (in Palestine), where *orig.* found.]

**shal'-low,** *adj.* not deep; (of knowledge) slight; without force of character: *n.* a place where the water is shallow: *v.* **(-lowed, -low-ing).** [<A.S. *sceal.*]

**sham,** *n.* a pretence; a counterfeit; a thing (or person) that deceives: *adj.* counterfeit; pretended: *v.* **(shammed, sham'-ming),** to pretend; to make false pretences. **sham'-mer,** *n.* [<**shame.**]

**Sha'-man-ism** (*shā'-*), *n.* demon-worship and wizardry, prevalent in Northern Asia. **Sha'-man,** *n.* a priest of this religion. [P. *shaman*, an idolater.]

**sham'-ble (-bled, -bling),** *v.* to walk unsteadily and with shuffling gait: *n.* **sham'-bling,** *n.*: *adj.* [?]

**sham'-bles,** *n. pl.* a butcher's slaughter-house; a meat-market; a place of slaughter. [A.S. *scamel*, a bench.]

**shame,** *n.* the pain caused by being found guilty of something disgraceful; dishonour; that which dishonours: *v.* **(shamed, sha'-ming),** to make, or to be, ashamed. **shame'-faced** (*-fāst*), *adj.* shy; over-modest. **shame'-ful,** *adj.* disgraceful. **shame'-less,** *adj.* **to put to —,** to cause to feel shame; to humiliate. [A.S. *sceamu.*]

**sham-poo'** (**-pooed', -poo'-ing**), *v.* to wash and rub the head with soap lather, etc.; to massage the limbs: *n.* [Hind. *champnā*, to squeeze.]

**sham'-rock,** *n.* a kind of clover, the national emblem of Ireland. [Irish *seamrog.*]

**shank,** *n.* the part of the leg between knee and ankle; the shin-bone; the whole leg; the shaft of an anchor or column. [A.S. *sceanca*, the leg.]

**shan't,** contraction of **shall not.**

**shan'-tung,** *n.* a kind of silk, *orig.* made at *Shantung* (China).

**shan'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), a hut. [Irish *sean*, old+*tig*, a house.]

**shape (shaped, shaped** or **sha'-pen, sha'-ping),** *v.* to give a form to; to adapt (to one's purpose); to set about (one's work); to image: *n.* form; an appearance; expression in words; a mould; a jelly, etc., formed in a mould. **shape'-a-ble** (less correctly **sha'-pa-ble**), *adj.* **shape'-less,** *adj.* without regular —. **shape'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* having a good —. **shape'-li-ness** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* **to take —,** to assume a definite form, order, or plan. [A.S. *sceapan.*]

**share,** *n.* a portion; (in a bank, company, etc.) one of the equal parts of capital invested; the blade of a plough: *v.* **(shared, sha'-ring),** to divide; to get one's portion. **share-broker,** *n.* one who deals in stocks and shares. **share capital,** money obtained for the carrying on of a concern by the sale of shares. **share'-hold-er,** *n.* one who possesses a share (or shares) in a company, etc. **share-list,** *n.* a list of the prices of shares. [A.S. *scearu*, a cutting.]

**shark,** *n.* a fierce sea-fish ; a person who preys on others : *v.* (**sharked, shark'-ing**), to swindle ; to live by cheating. **shark'-er,** *n.* a swindler. [?]

**sharp,** *adj.* having a keen edge or point ; quick to understand or observe ; careful of one's own interests ; not strictly honest ; witty ; sarcastic ; severe ; harsh ; fierce ; acid ; shrill ; (*mus.*) raised a semitone ; painful ; very thin : *n.* a cheat ; (*pl.*) the harder parts of ground wheat : *adv.* exactly to the appointed time ; briskly. **sharp'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to make, or become, — ; to make more intelligent, eager, brisk, etc. **sharp'-er,** *n.* a cheat. **sharp–shod,** *adj.* (of horses, etc.) having shoes with spikes in them, to prevent slipping on ice. **sharp–shooter,** *n.* one skilled in the use of firearms, *esp.* the rifle. [A.S. *scearp.*]

**shas'-ter,** *n.* one of certain sacred books of the Hindus. [Sa.]

**shat'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to break into pieces ; to ruin (hopes) ; to disorder (intellect, etc.). [<**scatter.**]

**shave (shaved, shaved** or **sha'-ven, sha'-ving),** *v.* to make smooth (as with a razor, etc.) ; to pare off ; to glide over ; to cheat : *n.* — ; a thin slice ; a narrow escape ; trickery. **shave'-ling,** *n.* a monk or friar. **sha'-ver,** *n.* one who shaves ; one who is sharp in bargains ; a cheat. [A.S. *scafan.*]

**sheaf** (*shēf*), *n.* (*pl.* **sheaves**), a bundle of stalks of wheat, etc. ; a collection ; a wheel moving in a block : *v.* (**sheafed, sheaf'-ing**), to bind in sheaves. [A.S. *scēaf.*]

**shear** (*shēr*), (**sheared** or **shore, sheared** or **shorn, shear'-ing**), *v.* to clip (as wool from a sheep's back, etc.) ; to fleece. **shear'-ling,** *n.* a sheep only once sheared. **shears,** *n. pl.* a large kind of scissors ; an apparatus for hoisting. **shear–steel,** *n.* a kind of steel used for cutlery, etc. [A.S. *sceran.*]

**sheath** (*shēth*), *n.* a case for a sword, knife, etc. ; a thin covering ; a membrane ; the wing-covering of beetles, etc. **sheathe** (*shēth*), (**sheathed, sheath'-ing**), *v.* to put into a — ; (of a ship) to case with sheets of copper, etc. **sheath'-ing** (*shēth'-*), *n.* [A.S. *sceāth.*]

**sheave** (*shēv*), *n.* the wheel of a pulley. [Low G. *schive,* a disc.]

**she-been',** *n.* (in Ireland) a place where liquors are unlawfully sold ; a smuggler's cabin. **she-been'-er,** *n.* **she-been'-ing,** *n.* the keeping of a —. [Irish.]

**sheen,** *n.* brightness ; glitter ; splendour. **sheen'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* [A.S. *scēne,* bright.]

**sheep,** *n.* (*s.* and *pl.*) a well-known ruminant animal ; a simpleton. **sheep'-cot,** or **-cote,** *n.* a pen for —. **sheep'-ish,** *adj.* foolishly shy. **sheep–pen,** *n.* an enclosure for —. **sheep–run,** *n.* grazing-land for sheep. **sheep–shank,** *n.* a knot to shorten a rope. **sheep–walk,** *n.* pasture land. [A.S. *scēap.*]

**sheer,** *adj.* downright ; absolute ; very steep. [A.S. *scīr,* clear.]

**sheer (sheered, sheer'-ing),** *v.* (*esp.* of a ship) to turn from the right course ; (with *off*) to move away : *n.* the curve of a ship's sides ; (*pl.*) an apparatus for hoisting heavy weights (sometimes spelt **shears**). **sheer–hulk,** *n.* an old ship fitted with sheers, which are used in masting ships, etc. ; an old sailor past work. [A form of **shear.**]

**sheet,** *n.* a broad piece (of linen or cotton cloth, glass, paper, metal, etc.) ; an extended surface ; a sail ; a rope at the lower corner of a sail : *v.* (**sheet'-ed, -ing**), to cover with, or extend as, a —. **sheet–anchor,** *n.* the largest anchor of a ship ; one's main support. **sheet–lightning,** *n.* lightning without thunder. [A.S. *scīete*<*scēotan,* to shoot, extend.]

**sheikh** (*shēk,* or *shāk*), (not **sheik,** nor **sheyk**), *n.* an Arab chief, or person of dignity. [Ar., *lit.* an elder.]

**shek'-el,** *n.* an ancient Jewish weight (about ½ ounce), and coin (about 2*s.* 6*d.*) ; † (*pl.*) money in general. [H.<*shakal,* to weigh.]

**shelf,** *n.* (*pl.* **shelves**), a horizontal board (fixed in position) ; a ledge (of rocks) ; a sandbank ; a mineral layer. **shelve (shelved, shel'-ving),** *v.* to put on a — ; to provide with shelves ; to dismiss from present consideration ; to slope. **shel'-vy** (*-vĭ*), *adj.* full of shoals or sandbanks. **on the —,** no longer employed or made use of ; disregarded. [A.S. *scylfe.*]

**shell,** *n.* the hard, protective covering of certain animals ; the outside (of a nut, or egg) ; a framework ; the skeleton of an unfinished building ; a coffin enclosed in another ; a projectile containing an explosive : *v.* (**shelled, shel'-ling**), to break off, or take out of, the — ; to cast off the — ; to discharge shells amongst an enemy. **shell–proof,** *adj.* that

cannot be pierced by explosive shells. [A.S. *scell.*]

**shel'-lac,** or **shell–lac,** *n.* lac (*q.v.*) prepared in thin plates. [**shell**+**lac.**]

**shel'-ter,** *n.* a place of refuge; one who, or that which, shields or protects: *v.* (**-tered, -ter-ing**), to shield or protect. [A.S. *scild*, a shield+*truma*, a troop.]

**Shem'-ite,** *n.* same as **Semite,** *q.v.*

**shep'-herd** (*-ĕrd*), *n.* (*f.* **-ess**), a keeper of sheep; the pastor of a parish or congregation: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to watch over and guide. **the Good Shepherd,** Christ. [A.S. *sceāp-hyrde*, sheep-herd.]

**Sher'-a-ton** (*shĕr'-ă-*, not *shĕr-ā'-*), *adj.* denoting a graceful style of furniture, after designs by *T. Sheraton* (1751-1806).

**sher'-bet,** *n.* an Eastern drink of sweetened fruit-juices and water; a powder for making a similar drink. [Ar.]

**she-reef'** (*shĕ-*), *n.* a (Mohammedan) prince or ruler; the chief magistrate of Mecca. [Ar.]

**sher'-iff,** *n.* the chief officer (or, in Scotland, chief judge) of a county. **shriev'-al-ty** (*shrēv'-*), or **sher'-iff-al-ty,** *n.* the office of a —. **under–sheriff,** *n.* the deputy of a sheriff. [A.S. *scīr*, a shire+*gerefa*, a governor.]

**sher'-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* an amber-coloured wine. [<*Xeres* (Spain), where made.]

**shew,** *v. usu.* **show,** *q.v.*

**shib'-bo-leth,** *n.* a peculiarity (often trifling) which distinguishes one party or sect from another; a party-cry; *orig.* the test-word used to distinguish Gileadites from Ephraimites: the latter pronounced *sh* as *s* (*see Judges* xii. 6). [H.]

**shield,** *n.* defensive armour held on the left arm; one who, or that which, defends; an escutcheon: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to defend; to screen. [A.S. *scild.*]

**shift** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to move, or remove; to turn right round; to vary one's opinions, etc.; to contrive; to resort to trickery: *n.* a change; a contrivance; trickery; a gang of workmen who relieve others; their hours of work. **shif'-ti-ness** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* trickiness; resourcefulness. **shifting sands,** quicksands. **shift'-less,** *adj.* without resource, skill, or energy. **shif'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* tricky; avoiding direct answers; not to be depended upon; resourceful. [A.S. *sciftan*, to divide.]

**shil-le'-lagh** (*-lā'-lă*), less correctly, **-la'-lah,** or **-la'-ly** (*-lă'-lĭ*), *n.* (in Ireland) a cudgel; an oak stick. [<*Shillelagh* (Wicklow), noted for its oak-trees.]

**shil'-ling,** *n.* a silver coin, worth 12 pence. **to take the King's** (or **Queen's**) **—,** to enlist in the army. [A.S. *scilling.*]

**shil'-ly–shal'-ly** (*shil'-lĭ-*), *n.* a foolish wavering; want of resolution: *v.* (**–shal'-lied, –shal'-ly-ing**), to act as if not knowing one's own mind. [< **shall I?**]

**shim'-mer,** *n.* a faint gleam: *v.* (**-mered, -mer-ing**), to gleam. [A.S. *scimrian.*]

**shine** (**shone, shi'-ning**), *v.* to beam; to be distinguished (for wit, talents, beauty, etc.); to be glossy: *n.* brightness; lustre; fine weather; † a commotion. **shi'-ny** (*shī'-nĭ*), *adj.* bright; glossy; cloudless. **shi'-ni-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *scīnan.*]

**shin'-gle,** *n.* a thin, wooden plank used for roofing: *v.* (**-gled, -gling**), to roof with shingles. [L. *scindŭla*, a plank.]

**shin'-gle,** *n.* (on sea-shore) gravel and pebbles. **shin'-gly,** *adj.* [Scan. *singla.*]

**shin'-gles,** *n. pl.* a skin-disease (herpes) which spreads half round the body like a belt. [F.<L. *cingŭla*, a girdle.]

**Shin'-to,** or **-to-ism,** *n.* (in old Japan) worship of the powers of Nature; (now) worship of ancestors and heroes of the past. **Shin'-to-ist,** *n.* [Chinese *shin*, god+*to*, way, law.]

**ship,** *n.* a navigated vessel, larger than a boat; a three-masted sailing vessel: *v.* (**shipped, ship'-ping**), to put on board, or employ on, a —; to embark; to fix (a rudder, etc.) in the right place; to send to sea. **ship–biscuit,** *n.* biscuit baked hard, and keeping a long time. **ship–breaker,** *n.* one who breaks up old, unseaworthy ships. **ship–broker,** *n.* an agent for the purchase, sale, insurance, or equipment of ships. **ship–carpenter,** *n.* an officer on board ship, in charge of repairs; a man employed in ship-building. **ship–chandler,** *n.* a dealer in the equipments of a —. **ship'-mas-ter,** *n.* the commander of a —. **ship'-ment,** *n.* the shipping of goods; goods, etc, shipped. **ship–money,** *n.* (formerly) a tax to provide for ships of war. **ship'-per,** *n.* one who puts goods on board —; a sailor. **ship'-ping,** *n.* (collectively) ships: *adj.* relating to ships. **shipping–articles,** *n. pl.* an agreement between captain and sailors. **shipping–bill,** *n.* an invoice of goods shipped. **ship–railway,** *n.* one on

which ships can be transported for short distances overland. **ship'-shape,** *adj.* trim; orderly: *adv.* properly. **ship's-husband,** *n.* an agent who sees to the — while in port, on behalf of the owner. **ship'-wreck,** *n.* the loss of a ship; ruin: *v.* **(-wrecked, -wreck-ing),** to cause to suffer wreck; to ruin. **ship'-wright** (*-rīt*), *n.* a builder, or repairer, of ships. **ship of the line,** (formerly) a war-ship powerful enough for the line of battle. **ship's papers,** documents carried on board ship, respecting its cargo, etc. **to — a sea,** to have the deck swept by a great wave. [A.S. *scip.*]

**ship'-po,** *n.* a kind of Japanese enamel ware. [Chinese.]

**shire** (*shīr*), *n.* one of the divisions of Gt. Britain; a county; (U.S.A.) a division of a State. **the Shires,** those counties whose names end in "shire," *esp.* the midland counties. **shire-hall,** *n.* the court-house of a county. **shire-horse,** *n.* a large breed of draught-horse, reared chiefly in the Midlands. [A.S. *scīr*, a division.]

**shirk** (*shĕrk*), **(shirked, shirk'-ing),** *v.* to avoid, or try to avoid, doing one's duty. **shirk'-er,** *n.* **shirk'-y** (*-ī*), *adj.* inclined to —. [A form of **shark.**]

**shirr** (*shĕr*), **(shirred, shirr'-ing),** *v.* to draw up (a fabric) with gathering-threads: *n.* a gathering with threads; an insertion of cord; the cord inserted. **shirr'-ing,** *n.* needlework in which the material is gathered. [?]

**shirt** (*shĕrt*), *n.* a man's or boy's under-garment. **shirt-blouse,** or **-waist,** *n.* a woman's plainly-made blouse, buttoning down the front. **shirt-front,** *n.* that part of a shirt which covers the chest; a loose, linen imitation of it. **shirt'-ing,** *n.* cloth for shirts. **Oxford shirting,** a strong kind of cotton shirting, of striped or check pattern. [A.S. *scyrta.*]

**shiv'-er (-ered, -er-ing),** *v.* to dash to pieces; to fall to pieces: *n.* one of the small pieces into which a thing is shivered. [Low G. *schive*, a thin piece.]

**shiv'-er (-ered, -er-ing),** *v.* to shake (with fear, cold, etc.): *n.* a trembling; (*pl.*) a shaking-fit; the ague. **shiv'-er-y** (*-ī*), *adj.* [Imit.]

**shoal** (*shōl*), *n.* a great number together (*esp.* of whales or fish): *v.* **(shoaled, shoal'-ing),** to crowd. [A.S. *scolu.*]

**shoal** (*shōl*), *n.* a shallow part of a river or sea; a sandbank: *adj.* shallow: *v.* **(shoaled, shoal'-ing),** to become shallow; to come upon a —. **shoal'-y** (*-ī*), *adj.* full of shoals. [< root of **shallow.**]

**shock,** *n.* a violent dashing against; a collision; a serious disturbance of the nervous system; a sudden, painful sensation; the sensation caused by an *elec.* discharge: *v.* **(shocked, shock'-ing),** to give a shock to; to disgust; to offend greatly; to horrify; to encounter violently. **shock'-er,** *n.* —; a sensational tale. **shock'-ing,** *adj.* extremely offensive; horrifying. [F. *choc* < O.G. *schoc.*]

**shock,** *n.* thick, matted hair. **shock-headed,** *adj.* [A form of **shag.**]

**shod'-dy** (*-dĭ*), *n.* fibre obtained from old woollen or worsted rags, torn up by machinery; the cheap cloth made chiefly from this fibre; an inferior article: *adj.* made of —; inferior; counterfeit. [< *shod*, a form of **shed.**]

**shoe,** *n.* a foot-covering; an iron rim nailed on an animal's hoof; an iron socket into which the end of a rafter is fitted; (*elec.*) an apparatus which bears on the third rail in an *elec.* railway, and conveys the current to the motor: *v.* **(shod, shoe'-ing). shoe-horn,** *n.* a curved piece of horn (or metal) to aid in putting shoes on. [A.S. *sceō.*]

**sho'-gun** (*-goon*), *n.* (formerly) the title of the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army. [Japanese.]

**shoot (shot, shoot'-ing),** *v.* to discharge with force (*esp.* from a fire-arm); to hit (with a shot); to hurl; to cast (a fishing-net); to dart forth; to pass swiftly by, through, etc.; to sprout; to bud: *n.* the act of shooting; a shooting-party; a rapid; a young branch; an inclined trough (down which coal, grain, etc., are shot); a place where rubbish is emptied. **shooting-box,** *n.* a lodge in the country for sportsmen. **shooting-coat,** or **-jacket,** *n.* a coat with large pockets. **shooting-star,** *n.* a meteor. [A.S. *scēotan.*]

**shop,** *n.* a building where goods are sold, or where operatives work: *v.* **(shopped, shop'-ping),** to call at shops to inspect or purchase goods. **shop'-lift-er,** *n.* one who steals articles out of shops. **shop'-mate,** *n.* **shop'-py** (*-pĭ*), *adj.* relating to a —, or to business; talking about, or interested in, one's own occupation only. **shop-soiled,** *adj.* soiled by

long exposure for sale. **shop–walker,** *n.* a person employed in a — to superintend. [A.S. *sceoppa*, a stall.]

**shore,** *n.* the land bordering on water. **shore'-less,** *adj.* extending without definite bounds. **shore'-ward** (*-wĕrd*), or **-wards,** *adv.* towards the —. [A.S. *score* < *sceran*, to divide.]

**shore,** *n.* a prop (of timber, etc.) used as a support: *v.* (**shored, sho'-ring**), to prop. **dog–shore,** *n.* (in launching a ship) a timber which retains the vessel, while the keel supports are being removed. **sho'-ring,** *n.* (collectively) props; supports. [< root of **shear.**]

**short,** *adj.* having little height or length; scanty; insufficiently supplied; brief; abrupt; hasty; forgetting easily; crisp; crumbling: *adv.* suddenly; abruptly: *n.* (*pl.*) a coarse part of meal; very short breeches worn by runners. **short'-age,** *n.* an amount wanting; an insufficient supply. **short–bread,** or **–cake,** *n.* a sweet, brittle kind of cake. **short–circuit,** *n.* (of an electric current) a deviating by leakage, etc., and failure to complete the intended course. **short'-com-ing,** *n.* a fault; a failure in duty; a shortness of supply. **short–dated,** *adj.* (of a bill) payable soon. **short'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to make, or to become, short or shorter; to reduce the extent of sail. **short'-hand,** *n.* a method of writing by means of symbols, etc., quick enough to keep pace with a speaker. **short–handed,** *adj.* having less than the usual number of assistants. **short'-horns,** *n. pl.* an English breed of cattle with very — horns. **short–lived** (*-līvd*, less correctly, *-līvd*), *adj.* **short metre,** a verse of four lines often rhyming alternately: the first, second, and fourth are of six syllables each, and the third of eight. **short–rib,** *n.* a lower rib, not joined to the breast-bone. **short–sight,** *n.* vision which is indistinct except for near objects. **short–sighted,** *adj.* having — sight; wanting in sense or prudence. **the long and the —,** the substance (of a matter). **to come — of,** to disappoint expectations; to fail to reach the required standard. **to make — work of,** to get rid of (an adversary, difficulty, etc.) easily; to perform (a task) quickly. [A.S. *sceort.*]

**shot,** *n.* (*pl.* **shot,** or **shots**) the act of shooting; a ball or bullet; (collectively) projectiles; the flight or range of a projectile; a marksman; a charge of blasting-powder: *v.* (**-ted, -ting**), to charge, or weight, with —: *adj.* (of fabrics) changing in colour or lustre; having the warp and weft of different colours. **shot'-tower,** *n.* a tower in which molten lead is dropped from the top, and forms into small balls as it falls. **a — in the locker,** money put by; something in reserve. [< root of **shoot.**]

**shot,** *n.* a payment claimed; a person's share of expenses. **shot–free,** *adj.* without payment; unpunished. [A form of **scot.**]

**shoul'-der** (*shōl'-*), *n.* the joint of the arm or foreleg (of an animal) to the trunk; the upper part of the back; its bones, flesh, and muscles; (of meat) the upper part of an animal's foreleg; a projection; a support: *v.* (**-dered, -der-ing**), to thrust with the —; to push one's way (through a crowd); to put upon the —. **shoulder–blade,** *n.* the bone of the —. **shoulder–knot,** *n.* an epaulet; a ribbon or lace ornament on the —. **shoulder to —,** working, or acting, well together. **to give the cold — to,** to receive (or act towards) a person in a cool, unfriendly manner. **to put one's — to the wheel,** to work with energy (*esp.* in helping another). [A.S. *sculder.*]

**shouldst,** not **should'st.**

**shove** (*shŭv*), (**shoved, shov'-ing**), *v.* to push along, or away; (with *off*) to push from shore: *n.* [A.S. *scūfan.*]

**shov'-el** (*shuv'-l*), *n.* an implement consisting of a scoop and handle; a spade with a broad blade: *v.* (**-elled, -el-ling**), to use a —; to take up and cast with a —; to amass. **shov'-el-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**). **shovel–hat,** *n.* a broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides. [A.S. *scofl.*]

**show** (**showed, shown** or **showed, show'-ing**), *v.* to cause to be seen or known; to point out; to instruct; to conduct; to prove; to appear; (with *up*) to expose; (with *off*) to act conceitedly: *n.* appearance; pretence; display; an exhibition. **show–case,** *n.* a glass case in which articles are exhibited. **show'-i-ly** (*-i-lĭ*), *adv.* with much display. **show'-i-ness,** *n.* **show'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* making a display; gaudy.

**side—show,** *n.* a minor entertainment or attraction. [A.S. *scēawian.*]

**show'-er** (*shou'-*), *n.* a fall of rain, etc., not lasting long; a rapid fall (of missiles); a large supply: *v.* **(-ered, -er-ing),** to rain; to pour down; to supply abundantly. **show'-er-y,** *adj.* raining in showers; rainy. [A.S. *scūr.*]

**shrap'-nel,** *n.* an explosive shell filled with bullets. [After General H. *Shrapnel* (1761—1842), the inventor, 1803.]

**shred,** *n.* a small piece torn or cut off; a fragment; a small portion: *v.* **(shred** or **shred'-ded, shred'-ding),** to tear or cut into shreds. [A.S. *scrēade.*]

**shrew** (*shroo*), *n.* a woman of violent temper and scolding tongue. **shrew'-ish,** *adj.* **shrew—mouse,** *n.* a small, insect-eating animal, like a mouse. [A.S. *scrēawa,* the venomous mouse.]

**shrewd** (*shrood*), *adj.* knowing; keen-witted; cunning; (of a wind) piercing. [<root of **shrew.**]

**shriek** (*shrēk*), *n.* a shrill scream (of pain, fear, etc.): *v.* **(shrieked, shriek'-ing),** to scream; to laugh uproariously. **shrieking sisterhood,** women agitators who resort to noisy, violent methods. [A form of **screech.**] [**iffalty,** *q.v.*

**shriev'-al-ty** (*shrēv'-*), *n.* same as **sher-shrift,** *n.* confession to a priest and absolution. **short shrift,** swiftly-following punishment (*esp.* by death). [A.S. *scrift* ]

**shrike** (*shrīk*), *n.* the butcher-bird, which preys on frogs, small birds, etc.: so called from its *shrieking* cry.

**shrill,** *adj.* (of a sound) piercing. **shril'-ly,** *adv.* [Imit.]

**shrimp,** *n.* a well-known small crustacean; an undersized person. **shrimp'-er,** *n.* one who catches shrimps. [A.S. *scrimman,* to shrink.]

**shrine** (*shrīn*), *n.* the receptacle of a saint's relics; a saint's tomb; an altar; a place of worship; a sacred place: *v.* **(shrined, shri'-ning),** to place in a —. [A.S. *scrīn* <L. *scrīnium,* a casket.]

**shrink (shrank** or **shrunk, shrunk, shrink'-ing),** *v.* to reduce, or to be reduced, in dimensions; to draw back (with fear, doubt, loathing, etc.). **shrink'-a-ble,** *adj.* **shrink'-age,** *n.* contraction (of cloth, timber, etc.). **shrunk'-en,** *adj.* contracted; shrivelled. [A.S. *scrincan.*]

**shriv'-el (-elled, -el-ling),** *v.* to contract into wrinkles. [?]

**shroud,** *n.* a covering (*esp.* of the dead); a winding-sheet; (*pl.*) ropes from a mast-head to the sides of a ship, supporting the mast: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to cover; to put a — on; to conceal; to shelter. [A.S. *scrūd,* a garment.]

**Shrove'-tide,** *n.* (*lit.*) confession-time: the time immediately preceding Lent. **Shrove—Tuesday,** *n.* the day before the first day of Lent (Ash-Wednesday). [A.S. *scrīfan,* to hear confession + *tīd,* season.]

**shrub,** *n.* a bush; a plant with several woody stems. **shrub'-ber-ied** (*-ĭd*), *adj.* planted with, or abounding in, shrubs. **shrub'-ber-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* a plantation of shrubs. **shrub'-by** (*-bĭ*), *adj.* full of shrubs; like a —. [A.S. *scrob.*]

**shrub,** *n.* a liquor made of lemon-juice, etc., and spirits. [Ar. *shurb,* a drink.]

**shrug (shrugged, shrug'-ging),** *v.* to draw up (one's shoulders), in sign of surprise, doubt, dislike, etc.: *n.* [< root of **shrink.**]

**shud'-der (-dered, -der-ing),** *v.* to shiver (with cold); to shake (with fear, etc.): *n.* [D *schuddern.*]

**shuf'-fle (-fled, -fling),** *v.* to shift one's position; to drag one's feet in walking; to shove (the feet) about; to mix together; to quibble: *n.* the act of shuffling; an artifice; a kind of dance in which the feet are scraped quickly on the floor. **shuf'-fling,** *adj.* evasive; slovenly. [<root of **scuffle.**]

**shun (shunned, shun'-ning),** *v.* to avoid; to keep out of the way of. [A.S. *scunian.*]

**shunt (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to turn (a train) into a siding; to switch from one set of rails to another: *n.* a side-rail; (*elec.*) a conductor joining two points of a circuit, and used for the reduction of current, or its diversion in some desired direction. **shunt—winding,** *n.* (in a dynamo) a method of winding in which the field magnet coils are in a shunt to the armature (or main) circuit. [A form of **shun.**]

**shut'-tle,** *n.* a weaver's implement for passing the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp; (of a lock-stitch sewing-machine) a sliding thread-holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and upper thread. **shut'-tle-cock,** *n.* a cork, with feathers in it, hit with a battledore; the game so played. [A.S. *scytel* <*scēotan,* to shoot.]

**shy,** *adj.* **(shi'-er, shi'-est,** or **shy'-er,**

**shy'-est**), timid; reserved; (with *of*) cautious: *n.* (of a horse) a start, or swerve: *v.* (**shied, shy'-ing**), to make a sudden swerve. **shy'-ly** (not **shi'-**), *adv.* **shy'-ness** (not **shi'-**), *n.* [A.S. *scēoh.*]

**shy** (**shied, shy'-ing**), *v.* to throw: *n.* a throw; an attempt. [A form of **skew.**]

**sib'-i-lant** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* making, or uttered with, a hissing sound: *n.* a letter (like *s* or *z*) so uttered. **sib'-i-lance** (*-lans*), or **-lan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *sībĭlo*, I hiss.]

**sib'-yl** (*-ĭl*), (not **sybil**), *n.* a prophetess; a fortune-teller. **sib'-yl-line** (*-līn*), *adj.* prophetical; (of an expression) mysterious. [L. < Gr. *sibylla.*]

***sic,*** [L.] so; thus; literally quoted. ***sic pas'-sim,*** so throughout (a book, or writing); thus generally.

**si-cil-i-enne'** (*sĭ-sil-ĭ-ĕn'*), *n.* a ribbed silk stuff, a kind of poplin. [F.]

**sick,** *adj.* ill; tired; disgusted. **sick-bay,** *n.* (on a ship) a part of the main deck, reserved for the —. **sick-berth,** *n.* (on a ship) a cabin for the —. **sick'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to make, or become, sick; to disgust; to be disgusted. **sick'-en-er,** *n.* that which causes sickness, or disgust. **sick-leave,** *n.* leave of absence, because ill. **sick'-li-ness** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* unhealthiness. **sick-list,** *n.* a list of those who are —. **sick'-ly,** *adj.* not well; unhealthy; causing disease; disgusting. [A.S. *sēoc.*]

**sick'-le,** *n.* an implement with curved blade, for cutting grain, etc. [A.S. *sicol.*]

**side,** *n.* surface; edge; region; slope (of a mountain); the part of the body between hip and shoulder; party (political, etc.); descent (from father or mother); † conceited manners: *v.* (**si'-ded, si'-ding**), (*usu.* followed by *with*), to join, and support, a person or party: *adj.* on one —; oblique. **side-arms,** *n. pl.* weapons worn at the —, as sword, bayonet, pistol, etc. **side'-board,** *n.* a kind of table, with cupboard underneath, placed on one side of a dining-room. **side-chapel,** *n.* a chapel in an aisle, or at the — of a church. **side-dish,** *n.* one of the less important dishes at a dinner, as opposed to joints; an entrée, *q.v.* **side-light,** *n.* light from the side; a lantern on the — of a vessel; indirect information. **side-line,** *n.* an additional or extra department of one's business. **side'-long,** *adv.* on the —: *adj.* oblique. **side-saddle,** *n.* a woman's saddle. **side-slip,** *n.* the swerve of the wheel of a vehicle (*esp.* a bicycle or motor). **sides'-man,** *n.* an official who assists the churchwardens in their duties in church; (in chapels) an official who shows people to their seats, etc. **side'-ways, -wise,** *adv.* towards one —. **side-wind,** *n.* a wind blowing from one —; something acting indirectly. **si'-ding,** *n.* a railway-line at the side of the main line, to which trains are shunted. **near —,** the left (of a horse, vehicle, etc.). **off —,** the right. [A.S. *sīde.*]

**si-de'-re-al** (*sī-*), *adj.* relating to the stars; measured by the apparent motion of the stars. **sidereal year,** the period of a revolution of the earth round the sun. [L. *sīdĕrālis* < *sīdus, sīdĕris,* a star.]

**si'-di** (*sē'-dī*), *n.* (in the ports of Western India) a title of courtesy applied to a Moor, or African Mohammedan: equivalent to Mr. [Hind. *sīdī,* a lord.]

**si'-dle** (*sī'-*), (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to move sideways. **si'-dling,** *adv.* sideways; with the side in front: *adj.* wheedling. [< **side.**]

**siege** (*sēj*), *n.* the surrounding of a fortified place by an army, with the purpose of taking it; persistent effort to win (one's affection, influence, etc.). **siege-train,** *n.* the guns and ammunition-wagons of a besieging army. [F. *siège,* seat < L. *sĕdĕo,* I sit.]

**si-en'-na** (*sĭ-*), *n.* an orange-red, or brownish-yellow, colouring matter. [< *Sienna* (in Italy).]

**si-er'-ra** (*sĭ-*), *n.* a mountain-chain with ridges resembling the teeth of a saw. [Sp. < L. *serra,* a saw.]

**si-es'-ta** (*sĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-tas**), a short afternoon nap. [Sp.]

**sieve** (*siv*), *n.* a vessel with net-work bottom, used to sift fine particles from coarse, or liquids from solids. [A.S. *sife.*]

**sift** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to separate (fine from coarse parts) with a sieve; to investigate closely. **sift'-er,** *n.* one who sifts; a sieve. **sift'-ings,** *n. pl.* that which is left after sifting; fine, broken tea-leaves, sold cheaply. [A.S. *siftan.*]

**sigh** (*sī*), *n.* a long, deep breathing, expressive of grief, regret, or relief: *v.* (**sighed, sigh'-ing**), to utter a —; to sound like a —; to grieve; (with *for*) to long for. [A.S. *sīcan.*]

**sight** (*sīt*), *n.* the act or power of seeing;

view; that which is seen (*esp.* if remarkable); an inspection; a part of a gun, by looking through which a gunner takes aim; † a large quantity, or number: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to see; to aim (a gun) by means of a —. **far–**, or **long–sighted**, *adj.* unable to see near objects distinctly; seeing things afar off; (in one's conduct) looking well ahead. **near–**, or **short–sighted**, *adj.* unable to see distant objects; wanting in forethought; wanting in common sense. **sight'-less**, *adj.* blind. **sight'-ly** (*-lī*), *adj.* pleasing to see. **sight–reader**, *n.* one who can read (music) at —. **sight–seeing**, *n.* the inspection of places or objects of interest. **sight–seer**, *n.* **at** —, (of a bill) payable when presented. [A.S. *gesiht.*]

**sign** (*sīn*), *n.* a token; an indication of something to come; an emblem; an omen; a symptom; a gesture; a painted board indicative of one's business; one of the twelve divisions of the zodiac; an indication of a mathematical operation (as +, −, ×, ÷, etc.): *v.* **(signed, sign'-ing)**, to make a —; to express by means of a —; to put one's name to (a document). **sign–manual**, *n.* a signature (*esp.* a sovereign's). **sign–post**, *n.* a post from which a — is suspended; a post directing which way to go. [F. *signe* < L. *signum.*]

**sig'-nal**, *n.* a sign: *adj.* remarkable; conspicuous; eminent: *v.* **(-nalled, -nal-ling)**, to show a —; to make known by means of signals. **signal–book**, *n.* a book containing a code of signals. **signal–box**, or **–cabin**, *n.* a building (often a hut) beside a railway-line, from which signals are worked. **signal–code**, *n.* a secret system of signals. **sig'-nal-ize (-ized, -i-zing)**, *v.* to make distinguished, remarkable, or conspicuous; to render noteworthy. **sig'-nal-ly** (*-lī*), *adv.* remarkably. [F. < L. *signum*, a sign]

**sig'-na-to-ry**, *adj.* pertaining to signature; signing: *n.* one who signs a document (*esp.* an agreement, treaty, etc.). [L. *signātor*, one who signs and seals.]

**sig'-na-ture**, *n.* a person's name written by himself; (*mus.*) a sign indicating the key. [F. < L.L. *signatūra.*]

**sig'-net**, *n.* a seal (*esp.* one used by the Sovereign). **signet–ring**, *n.* a ring in which a — is set. **writer to the** —, (in Sc.) one of a society of lawyers corresponding to attorneys and solicitors in Eng. [O.F. *signet*, *dim.* of *signe*, a sign.]

**sig-nif'-i-cance** (*-ī-kans*), or **-can-cy** (*-sī*), *n.* meaning; importance. **sig-nif'-i-cant**, *adj.* expressive; worthy of consideration; noteworthy. **sig-nif-i-ca'-tion**, *n.* meaning. **sig'-ni-fy** (*-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing)**, *v.* to express; to mean; to make known; to be of importance. [F. < L. *signum*, a sign + *făcĭo*, I make.]

***sig'-nor*** (*sēn'-yor*), [I.] *n.* (*pl.* ***-nor-i*** [*-ē*]), Mr.; sir. ***sig-no'-ra*** (*sēn-yō'-rā*), *n.* (*pl.* ***-re*** [*-rā*]), Mrs.; madam. ***sig-no-ri'-na*** (*-rē'-nā*), *n.* (*pl.* ***-ne*** [*-nā*]), Miss.

**Sikh** (*sēk*), *n.* one of a warlike race in the N. W. of India. [Sa. *sishya*, a disciple.]

**si'-lence** (*sī'-lĕns*), *n.* absence of sound; quiet; forgetfulness; secrecy: *int.* be quiet! *v.* **(-lenced, -len-cing)**, to still; to stop from further speaking, argument, preaching, etc.; to cause (a gun-battery) to cease firing. **si'-lent**, *adj.* still; not talkative; not pronounced. [F. < L. *sīlens* < *sīlĕo*, I am silent.]

**si'-lex** (*sī'-leks*), *n.* same as **silica**, *q.v.*

**sil-hou-ette'** (*-oo-et'*), *n.* a profile portrait (with no other details) filled in with black. [F. < Etienne de *Silhouette* (1709—1767), a French Minister of Finance (1759), who made such portraits.]

**sil'-i-ca** (*-ĭ-kă*), *n.* the main constituent of many minerals (flint, quartz, etc.); flint. **sil'-i-cate** (*-kāt*), *n.* a compound of —. **si-li'-ceous**, or **-cious** (*sĭ-lish'-us*), *adj.* relating to —. **sil'-i-con** (*-ĭ-*), or **si-li'-ci-um** (*sĭ-lish'-ĭ-*), *n.* an element which is the base of —. [L. *sīlex*, *sīlĭcis*, a flint.]

**silk**, *n.* the soft thread forming the cocoon of the silk-worm moth; thread, or cloth, or a garment, of this material: *adj.* **silk–cotton**, *n.* a fibre round the seeds of some Indian and American trees. **sil'-ken**, *adj.* **silk–mercer**, *n.* one who deals in —. **silk–thrower**, or **–throwster**, *n.* one who spins —. **silk–tree**, *n.* a kind of acacia. **silk'-worm**, *n.* a caterpillar from whose cocoon — is obtained. **sil'-ky** (*-kĭ*), *adj.* made of, or like, —; smooth; glossy. **silk gown**, the robe of a King's Counsel, or of a member of convocation of a university. **silk paper**, a special kind of tissue paper. **to take** —, to be appointed King's (or Queen's) Counsel.

[A.S. *seolc* < L. *sērĭcum* < Gr. *Sērikon*, Chinese.]

**sill,** *n.* the stone (or timber) at the bottom of a door or window-frame; a passage in a mine. [A.S. *syll.*]

**sil'-la-bub,** *n.* a dish consisting of milk or cream curdled with wine or cider; sponge-cake with wine and cream. [?]

**Sil'-ler-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a white wine. [< *Sillery*, near Rheims, in France, where made.]

**sil'-ly** (*-lĭ*), **(-li-er, -li-est),** *adj.* foolish; stupid; frivolous: *n.* a — person. **sil'-li-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *sælig*, blessed.]

**si'-lo** (*sī'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-los**), a pit in which green fodder is preserved: *v.* **(-loed, -lo-ing),** to store in a —. [Sp. < Gr. *seiros*, a pit.]

**silt,** *n.* mud, sand, etc., deposited by water: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to ooze; to fill up with —. **silt'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* [?]

**Si-lu'-ri-an** (*sī-lū'-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to the *Silures* (a tribe anciently inhabiting South Wales); denoting the rock-layers below the old red sandstone; (of colour) greyish green.

**sil'-ver,** *n.* a precious metal; coin, or plate, made of it: *adj.* made of, or like, —; (of hair) white; (of sound) soft: *v.* **(-vered, -ver-ing),** to coat with —, or with an amalgam of tin-foil and quicksilver; to make like —. **silver-bath,** *n.* (in photography) a solution of silver nitrate. **silver-fox,** *n.* a fox with glossy fur, inhabiting northern regions. **sil'-ver-ing,** *n.* the process of coating with —; the — put on. **silver-leaf,** *n.* silver beaten into a fine leaf. **silver-paper,** *n.* a special quality of white tissue-paper. **silver-plate,** *n.* metal articles plated with —. **sil'-ver-side,** *n.* the under part of a round of beef. **sil'-ver-smith,** *n.* one who makes — articles. **silver-tongued,** *adj.* eloquent; persuasive. **silver wedding,** the 25th anniversary of a marriage, husband and wife both being alive. **sil'-ver-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* like —; covered with —; (of a sound) soft, and clear. [A.S. *seolfor.*]

**sim'-i-an** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* relating to monkeys; like a monkey: *n.* an ape, or monkey. [L. *sīmĭa*, an ape.]

**sim'-i-lar** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* like; corresponding in shape. **sim-i-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F. *similaire* < L. *sĭmĭlis*, like.]

**sim'-i-le** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-les**), a comparison. **si-mil'-i-tude** (*sĭ-mil'-ĭ-*), *n.* likeness; a comparison. [L. *sĭmĭle*, a like thing.]

**sim'-mer (-mered, -mer-ing),** *v.* to boil gently for a considerable time: *n.* a slow heating. [Imit.]

**sim'-nel,** *n.* a rich plum-cake eaten (*esp.* in Lancashire) on Mid-Lent Sunday. [O.F. *simenel* < L. *sĭmĭla*, fine flour.]

**sim'-o-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* the purchase or sale of office in the Church. **sim-o-ni'-a-cal** (*-nĭ'-*), *adj.* relating to, or guilty of, —. [F. < *Simon* Magus (*see Acts of the Apostles*, viii. 18).]

**si-moom'** (*sĭ-*, not *sī-*), (less correctly, **-moon'**), *n.* a hot, dust-laden wind blowing from the deserts of northern Africa and Arabia. [F. < Ar. *samm*, poisoning.]

**sim'-per (-pered, -per-ing),** *v.* to smile affectedly or foolishly: *n.* a silly, affected smile. [Dan. *semper*, coy.]

**sim'-ple,** *adj.* not compound; consisting of one substance; not able to be decomposed; easily done, or understood; plain; guileless; honest; easily deceived; weak-minded: *n.* (formerly) any herb used in medicine. **sim'-ple-ton,** *n.* a very — person; a fool. **simplic'-i-ty** (*-plis'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality of being —; innocence. **sim-pli-fi-ca'-tion** (*-plĭ-fĭ-kā'-*), *n.* the act or process of making —, clear, or easy. **sim'-pli-fy** (*-plĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make —, or easy. **sim'-ply,** *adv.* in a — manner; only; solely. **the simple life,** the life of one who lives chiefly in the open air, eating plain food, discarding many of the luxuries of modern civilized life, and taking no part in the gaieties of town life or of fashionable society. [F. < L. *simplex.*]

***sim-u-la'-crum,*** *n.* (*pl.* ***-cra***), a delusive likeness; a phantom. [L. *sĭmŭlācrum*, an image.]

**sim'-u-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to pretend (to be what one is not). **sim-u-la'-tion,** *n.* pretence; feigning. **sim'-u-la-tor,** *n.* one who simulates. [L. *sĭmŭlo*, I make like.]

**sim-ul-ta'-ne-ous** (*sĭm-ul-tā'-nē-us*, not *sī-mul-*), *adj.* happening at the same time. **sim-ul-ta'-ne-ous-ness,** or **-ta-ne'-i-ty** (*-tă-nē'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —. [L. *sĭmul*, at the same time.]

**sin,** *n.* a violation of a law of God; immorality; wickedness; *v.* **(sinned, sin'-ning),** to do wrong; (with *against*) to offend; to err. **sin'-ful,** *adj.* wicked. **sin'-less,** *adj.* innocent; pure. **sin'-ner,** *n.* **mortal —,** (*see* **mortal**) serious

and deliberate sin, as opposed to **venial** —, or faults of a less serious character, and without deliberate intention. **original** —, the natural tendency to do wrong, which is born with us. **seven deadly sins,** (according to R.C. doctrine) pride, covetousness, lust, gluttony, anger, envy, sloth. [A.S. *synn.*]

**sin'-a-pism** (*-ă-pĭzm*), *n.* a mustard poultice. [L.<Gr. *sinapi*, mustard.]

**sin-cere'** (*-sēr'*), *adj.* unfeigned; real; true; genuine. **sin-cer'-i-ty** (*-ser'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *sincērus*, pure, real.]

**si'-ne-,** *pref.* [L.] without.

**si'-ne-cure** (*sī'-nĭ-kūr*), *n.* an office with a salary, but with few (or no) duties: *adj.* [L. *sĭne-*+*cūrā*, care.]

***sin'-e di'-e*** ([also *sī'-nē*] *dī'-ē*, not *sīn dī*), [L.] without an appointed day; (postponed) indefinitely.

***sin'-e qua*** ([also *sī'-nē*] *kwā*) **non,** [L.] *lit.* without which not; an absolutely necessary condition, qualification, etc.

**sin'-ew** (*-ū*), *n.* a tendon, joining a muscle to a bone; a muscle; (*pl.*) strength; source of strength: *v.* **(-ewed, -ew-ing),** to knit together, as with sinews; to strengthen. **sin'-ew-ous** (*-us*), or **-ew-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* well knit with sinews; strong. **sinews of war,** money. [A.S. *sinu.*]

**sing** (**sang** [or **sung**], **sung, sing'-ing**), *v.* to utter musical sounds; to relate, or celebrate, in poetry; to make a humming sound (as a kettle when beginning to boil). **sing'-er,** *n.* **singing-gallery,** *n.* a gallery (in church or chapel) for singers. **singing-man,** *n.* a chorister. **sing-song,** *n.* a monotonous chant; a drawling, monotonous speaking or reading; a musical party: *adj.* **to — another song,** to adopt a different manner. **to — small,** or **low,** to keep quiet; to assume a humble manner. [A.S. *singan.*]

**singe** (*sinj*), (**singed, singe'-ing**), *v.* to scorch; to burn the surface of: *n.* a slight burn. [A.S. *sengan, lit.* to make to sing.]

**sin'-gle** (*sing'-gl*), *adj.* composed of only one; alone; unmarried; (of a combat) fought by one against another: *v.* **(-gled, -gling),** (with *out*) to choose from others; to select. **single-blessedness,** *n.* the state of being unmarried. **single-entry,** *n.* (in book-keeping) the entry of each transaction on only one side of an account. **single-hearted,** *adj.* free from guile. **single-minded,** *adj.* honest; upright; sincere. **sin'-gle-ness,** *n.* state of being single; sincerity; absence of deceit. **single-stick,** *n.* a stick used in fencing; fencing. **sin'-glet,** *n.* an undershirt. **sin'-gly,** *adv.* separately; one by one; by oneself. [L. *singulus.*]

**sin'-gu-lar** (*sing'-gū-*), *adj.* denoting only one person or thing; remarkable; queer; rare. **sin-gu-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* peculiarity; strangeness (of manner, or appearance). [F.<L. *singŭlāris*, single.]

**sin'-is-ter,** *adj.* evil; unlucky; denoting the left side of a coat-of-arms. [L. *sinister*, on the left.]

**sink** (**sank** [or **sunk**], **sunk, sink'-ing**), *v.* to descend (*esp.* in water); not to swim, or float; to put under water; to dig (a well); (with *into*) to be impressed on one's mind; to omit (certain considerations); to depress, or be depressed; to fall (as through bodily weakness); to become weaker and weaker; to lessen (in value, reputation, etc.); to invest (one's money) in a business, enterprise, etc.: *n.* a drain, or receptacle connected with it, for carrying off dirty water; a place where evil abounds. **sink'-er,** *n.* a weight on a net, fishing-line, etc., to — it. [A.S. *sincan.*]

***sinn fein*** (*shĭn fān*), [Irish] *lit.* ourselves alone; a political and social movement which advocates Home Rule for Ireland, and the cultivation of the Irish language and literature.

**sin-u-os'-i-ty,** *n.* a winding; a series of bends. **sin'-u-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* winding; (of conduct) not straightforward. [L. *sĭnŭo*, I bend.]

**si'-nus** (*sī'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nus-es,** or as *sing.*), a bay; (in a bone, etc.) a cavity: a cavity containing diseased matter. [L. *sĭnus*, a bending.]

**Sioux** (*soo*, or as in F. *sĭ-oo'*), *n.* (*sing.* and *pl.*) a tribe of North Amer. Indians.

**si'-phon** (*sī'-fon*) (not **sy'-**), *n.* a bent tube, thus, ∩, used for transferring liquids; a closed vessel containing aerated water. [F.<Gr. *siphōn*, a hollow tube.]

**sir'-dar** (*sĕr'-*), *n.* (in India) a native chief; (in Egypt [with Cap. **S**]) commander-in-chief. [P. *sar-*, head+*dār*, holding.]

**sire** (*sīr*), *n.* father; ancestor; a title used in addressing a king. [O.F. *sire*<L. *sĕnĭor*, elder.]

**si'-ren** (*sī'-*), *n.* (in Gr. mythology) a sea-nymph who lured sailors to destruction; a fascinating woman (*usu.* in an evil sense); a fog-horn: *adj.* enticing (*esp.* to evil or ruin). [L.<Gr. *seirēn*, *lit.* an entangler.]

**Sir'-i-us** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* the Dog-star. [L.<Gr. *seirios*, scorching.]

**sir'-loin** (*sĕr'-*), *n.* a loin of beef (*esp.* the upper part of it). [F. *surlonge*<*sur*, upon+*longe*, loin.]

**si-roc'-co** (*sĭ-*), *n.* (in Italy, Sicily, etc.) a hot wind from the south-east. [I.<Ar. *sharq*, the east.]

**sis'-ter,** *n.* a female having the same parents; a woman of the same faith, or religious community. **sis'-ter-hood,** *n.* the relationship of a —; a society of women (*esp.* religious). **sister—in—law,** *n.* (*pl.* **sisters—in—law**), the sister of one's husband or wife; the wife of one's brother. **sis'-ter-ly,** *adj.* like, or befitting, a —. [A.S. *sweostor.*]

**sit (sat, sit'-ting),** *v.* to rest on a seat; to keep one's seat on (a horse); to have one's portrait taken or painted; to have a seat (in Parliament, or other assembly); (of a court, council, etc.) to be transacting business; (of a hen) to cover eggs; to perch; (of clothes) to fit. **sit'-ting,** *n.* the time during which one sits; a session; a seat in church. **sitting—room,** *n.* a parlour; enough room to be seated in. **to — out,** to wait till the end (of a business, entertainment, etc.). **to — under,** to belong to the congregation of (a clergyman), or the class of (a professor). **to — upon,** to humiliate; to snub; to hold an enquiry into. [A.S. *sittan.*]

**site** (*sīt*), *n.* position; a place selected for a building. [F.<L. *sĭtus.*]

**sit'-u-ate,** or **-a-ted,** *adj.* placed; residing; stationed; circumstanced. **sit-u-a'-tion,** *n.* position; condition; employment. [F.<L. *sĭtus*, a site.]

**sitz—bath** (*sits-*), *n.* a hip-bath. [G. *Sitz*, a seat.]

**Si'-va** (*sē'-vă*), *n.* the third person of the Hindoo trinity; the god of vengeance and destruction.

***si vis pa'-cem, par'-a bel'-lum,*** [L.] if you wish for peace, prepare for war.

**si'-zar** (*sī'-*), *n.* (at the University of Cambridge or Dublin) a student who is exoused payment of certain fees and other charges. **si'-zar-ship,** *n.* the position of a —. [<size, rations.]

**size** (*sīz*), *n.* bulk; extent; measure; (at Cambridge University) food from the college buttery: *v.* (**sized, si'-zing**), to arrange according to —; (with *up*) to estimate (*esp.* a person's character or capacity). **si'-za-ble,** *adj.* of suitable —; bulky. [<assize.]

**size** (*sīz*), *n.* a thin glue (used in book-binding, etc.); a varnish; a paste for making leather smooth: *v.* (**sized, si'-zing**), to cover with —. **si'-zy** (*-zĭ*), *adj.* like —; gluey; sticky. [I. *sisa.*]

**siz'-zle (-zled, -zling),** *v.* (of boiling water) to sputter; to shrivel up (with heat): *n.* a sputtering. [Imit.]

**S.J.,** Society of Jesus (the Order of the Jesuits).

**sjam'-bok** (*syăm'-*), *n.* (in South Africa) a horse-whip. [A Boer word.]

**skald** (*skăld*), *n.* same as **scald,** a poet.

**skate,** *n.* a wooden sole with a steel ridge underneath, for gliding over ice: *v.* (**ska'-ted, ska'-ting**), to glide on skates. **roller—skate,** *n.* a skate without a steel ridge, but with small rollers or wheels. **skating—rink,** *n.* a surface (of asphalt, maple-wood, etc.) prepared for roller-skating. [D. *schaats.*]

**skate,** *n.* a large flat-fish. [Ic. *skata.*]

**skean** (*skēn*), *n.* a Highlander's dagger. [Ga. *sgian*, a knife.]

† **ske-dad'-dle (-dled, -dling),** *v.* to run off hurriedly. [?]

**skein** (*skān*), *n.* a quantity of yarn off the reel; a knot of thread or yarn; a flight of wild geese, etc. [Ga. *sgeinn.*]

**skel'-e-ton,** *n.* the bony framework of an animal; the fleshless bones preserved in their right positions; a very thin person; the outline of anything (*esp.* of a composition, sermon, etc.). **skeleton—key,** *n.* a key used in picking locks. **a — in the cupboard,** a family secret involving some scandal; a domestic trouble. [Gr. *skeleton*, a dried body.]

**sketch,** *n.* an outline; a rough drawing; the first draught (of an idea, scheme, etc.): *v.* (**sketched, sketch'-ing**), to draw a —; to give the outline of. **sketch'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* like a —; not carefully finished; incomplete. [F.<L.<Gr. *schĕdios*, off-hand.]

**skew** (*skū*), *adj.* twisted; oblique: *v.* (**skewed, skew'-ing**), to construct, walk, or look, obliquely; to slant: *n.* a slant;

a squint. **skew–bridge,** *n.* a bridge with obliquely-built arches. [O.D. *scūwen.*]

**skew'-er** (*skū'-*), *n.* a pin for keeping meat in form: *v.* (-ered, -er-ing), to pierce, or fasten, with skewers. [?]

**ski** (in Norway *shē*, in Eng. commonly, but incorrectly, *skē*), *n.* (*pl.* skis or ski), a kind of long snow-shoe, used in running or jumping: *v.* (skied, ski'-ing). **ski'-er,** *n.* **ski–runner,** *n.* **ski–running,** *n.* [Dan.]

**ski'-a-gram** (*skī'-*), or **-graph** (*-grăf*), *n.* a photograph taken by X-rays. [Gr. *skia*, shadow + *graphō*, I write.]

**skid,** *n.* a check for a wheel; a sloping plane, used in loading or unloading: *v.* (-ded, -ding), to stop, or support, with a —; to slip sideways. [A.S. *scīd*, a wooden billet.]

**skiff,** *n.* a small boat; a wherry: *v.* (skiffed, skiff'-ing), to row, or sail, in a —. [G. *Schiff*, a ship.]

**skill,** *n.* expertness; cleverness; dexterity. **skil'-ful,** *adj.* skilled, *adj.* having —. [Ic. *skil*, discernment.]

**skim** (skimmed, skim'-ming), *v.* to clear the scum off a liquid; to glide over; to glance over (a paper or book): *n.* scum. **skim'-mer,** *n.* a ladle for skimming; a water-bird; a careless, hasty reader. **skim–milk,** *n.* milk deprived of its cream. [A form of scum.]

**skimp** (skimped, skimp'-ing), *v.* to be niggardly; to do one's work carelessly. [A form of scamp.]

**skin,** *n.* the outermost tissue of an animal; the coating of a fruit or plant; the body: *v.* (skinned, skin'-ning), to strip the — off; to be covered with new —. **skin–deep,** *adj.* only on the surface. **skin'-flint,** *n.* a miserly, niggardly person. **skin'-ner,** *n.* a dealer in hides. **skin'-ni-ness** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* thinness. **skin'-ny** (*-nĭ*), *adj.* thin; niggardly. **to save one's skin,** to escape punishment or harm. [A.S. *scinn* < Scand.]

**skip,** *n.* a basket, or other receptacle, for raising ore. [A.S. *scep.*]

**skip'-per,** *n.* the captain of a vessel. **skipper's daughters,** high waves. [D. *schipper.*]

**skirl,** *n.* (*esp.* of bagpipes) a shrill sound: *v.* (skirled, skirl'-ing). [A form of shrill.]

**skir'-mish** (*skĕr'-*), *n.* a brief contest; an irregular fighting; an encounter between small detachments: *v.* (-mished, -mish-ing), to be engaged in a —. **skir'-mish-er,** *n.* one who skirmishes; (*pl.*) troops sent out to reconnoitre. [O.G. *skirman*, to fight.]

**skirt** (*skĕrt*), *n.* the lower part of a coat; a woman's garment hanging from the waist; (of meat) the midriff; margin: *v.* (-ed, -ing), to border; to pass along the edge of. **skirt'-er,** *n.* a rider, or dog, that goes round an obstacle, instead of leaping over it. **skirt'-ing,** *n.* material for a —; an upright board round the edge of a floor. **divided skirt,** a — shaped like loose breeches. **skirt dance,** a dance to the accompaniment of waving robes. [A form of shirt.]

**skit,** *n.* a burlesque; a jeer: *v.* (-ted, -ting). **skit'-tish,** *adj.* frivolous; playful; fickle; timid; shy. [Ic. *skūti*, a taunt, a scoff.]

**skit'-tles,** *n. pl.* a game in which a wooden ball is aimed at nine upright wooden pieces; the pieces themselves. **skittle–alley,** *n.* an oblong yard in which the game is played. [Dan. *skyttel.*]

**skulk** (skulked, skulk'-ing), *v.* to sneak out of one's duty; to be sullen; to lurk: *n.* [Dan. *skulke*, to sneak.]

**skull,** *n.* the bony framework of the brain; the brain. **skull'-cap,** *n.* a cap that fits closely; a metal headpiece. [Dan. *skal*, a shell.]

**skunk,** *n.* an evil-smelling animal of N. Amer. (related to the weasel and otter); its fur; a scoundrel. [Amer. *seganku.*]

**Skupsh'-ti-na** (*skoopsh'-tī-nă*) (less correctly, **Skup'-tschi-** [*skoop'-tshī-*]), *n.* the Servian Parliament. [Servian.]

**sky,** *n.* (*pl.* skies), the heavens; the weather: *v.* (skied, sky'-ing), to hang (a picture) close to the ceiling; to hit (a cricket-ball) high up. **sky'-ey** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* like the —. **sky'-lark,** *n.* a bird that sings as it soars: *v.* (-larked, -lark-ing), to play frolicsome tricks. **sky'-light,** *n.* a window in a roof, ceiling, or ship's deck. **sky–line,** *n.* the horizon. **sky–parlour,** *n.* a garret. † **sky–pilot,** *n.* a minister of religion. **sky–rocket,** *n.* a kind of firework. **sky–scraper,** *n.* a lofty, triangular sail; (*esp.* in Amer.) a very lofty building; a ball driven high up. [Ic. *skȳ*, a cloud.]

**slack,** *adj.* loose; not grasping firmly; slow; not busy; flagging in energy, industry, etc.: *n.* a kind of small coal;

a loose part of a rope; a time when little business is done. **slack (slacked, slack'-ing)**, or **slack'-en (-ened, -en-ing)**, *v.* to become —; to loosen; to check. **to slack off,** to lessen in energy; to become negligent. [A.S. *slæc.*]

**slag,** *n.* the dross of metal, obtained in the smelting of ore; volcanic lava: *v.* **(slagged, slag'-ging)**, to form a —. **slag'-gy** (*-gĭ*), *adj.* [Swedish *slagg.*]

**slake (slaked, sla'-king),** *v.* to quench; to mix (quicklime) with water. [A form of **slack.**]

**slam (slammed, slam'-ming),** *v.* to close or strike noisily; (in cards) to win all the tricks: *n.* the act of slamming; a bang. **grand —,** (in bridge) the taking of thirteen tricks. [Imit.]

**slan'-der,** *n.* a statement (*esp.* if false) injurious to a person's character; spiteful gossip: *v.* **(-dered, -der-ing),** to talk or write — about. **slan'-der-ous,** *adj.* containing —. [F. *esclandre* < L. < Gr. *skandalon. Cf.* **scandal.**]

**slang,** *n.* a popular word, or expression, which is not recognized as good English; the words and phrases peculiar to a certain class or profession: *adj.*: *v.* **(slanged, slang'-ing),** to use —; to abuse. **slang'-ey,** or **-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* using —; of the nature of —. [A form of **sling.**]

**slash (slashed, slash'-ing),** *v.* to strike (with a sword, etc.); to cut in long strips; to slit: *n.* a long cut; a slit in a garment (to display the lining). **slash'-ing,** *n.* a — in a garment: *adj.* (of criticism) severe; pelting. [O.F. *esclescher,* to sever.]

**slate,** *n.* a rock which splits into thin plates; a piece of slate, for roofing, or writing upon: *v.* **(sla'-ted, sla'-ting),** to cover with —: *adj.* of the colour of — (a dull grey). **slate-club,** *n.* a provident society which gives help in sickness, unemployment, etc.: the balance of the funds is distributed among the members every 12 months. **sla'-ting,** *n.* a covering of slates. **sla'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* like —. [O.F. *esclat,* a splinter.]

**slate (sla'-ted, sla'-ting),** *v.* to reprove harshly; to criticise severely. [A.S. *slǣtan,* to tear.]

**slat'-tern,** *n.* a dirty, untidy woman. **slat'-tern-ly,** *adj.* [< a dialect word *slatter,* to waste.]

**slaugh'-ter** (*slâ'-*), *n.* killing; a massacre: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to slay; (in humorous sense) to defeat (an opponent) completely. **slaughter-house,** *n.* a place where cattle are killed. [Ic. *slātr.*]

**Slav** (*slâv*), or **Sclav** (*sklâv*), *n.* one of the race inhabiting Eastern Europe (Russians, Bulgarians, Poles, etc.). **Slav'-ic,** or **Sla-vo'-ni-an,** or **Sla-von'-ic,** *adj.* relating to the Slavs. [*Lit.* one who speaks intelligibly < Polish *slowo,* a word.]

**slave,** *n.* one who is held in bondage, or under another's control, or mastered by some evil habit; a drudge: *v.* **(slaved, slā'-ving),** to toil like a —. **slave-driver,** *n.* an overseer of slaves; a hard taskmaster. **slave-grown,** *adj.* **slave-holder,** *n.* **sla'-ver,** or **slave-trader,** *n.* a vessel, or person, engaged in the slave-trade **sla'-ver-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* the state of a —; drudgery; the keeping of slaves. **slave-trade,** *n.* the purchase, or kidnapping, of human beings (*esp.* negroes) to be sold as slaves. † **sla'-vey** (*-vĭ*), *n.* (vulgarly) a domestic servant. **sla'-vish,** *adj.* like a —; mean; without originality or initiative. **sla'-vish-ly,** *adv.* [F. *esclave* < G. *Sklave, orig.* a Slav prisoner of war.]

**slay (slew, slain, slay'-ing),** *v.* to kill; to ruin. [A.S. *slēan,* to strike, smite.]

**sled,** or **sledge,** *n.* a conveyance on runners, for travelling over hard snow or ice. **bob-sledge,** *n.* a kind of sledge, like two sledges joined together. [D. *slede.*]

**sledge,** or **sledge-hammer,** *n.* a heavy hammer (the largest used by a blacksmith). [A.S. *slecge* < *slēan.* to strike.]

**sleek,** *adj.* smooth; glossy; fawning (in speech or manner). [Ic. *slīkr.*]

**sleep (slept, sleep'-ing),** *v.* to rest (with more or less complete suspension of mental and bodily powers); to be dead: *n.* slumber; rest. **sleep'-er,** *n.* one who sleeps; a beam fixed in the ground, for the support of railway-lines; a timber for the support of a floor, etc.; a kind of ear-ring. **sleep'-i-ly,** *adv.* in a sleepy, or lazy manner. **sleep'-i-ness,** *n.* **sleep'-ing,** *adj.* resting in sleep; used for sleeping; not active or working. **sleeping-bag,** *n.* a skin or fur bag used by travellers in cold countries for sleeping in. **sleeping-carriage,** *n.* a railway carriage with accommodation for sleeping. **sleeping-draught,** *n.* a medicine to send one to

sleep. **sleeping-partner,** *n.* a partner not actively engaged in a business. **sleeping-sickness,** *n.* a disorder, common among the negroes of Western Africa, causing extreme lethargy, sleepiness, and eventually death from exhaustion: also called negro lethargy. **sleep'-less,** *adj.* **sleep'-less-ness,** *n.* **sleep-walker,** *n.* one who walks in his sleep, or in a state of trance; a somnambulist. **sleep'-y,** *adj.* drowsy; sending one to —; dull; lazy. [A.S. *slǣpan.*]

**sleet,** *n.* hail or snow with rain: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to hail, or snow, with a mingling of rain. **sleet'-y,** *adj.* **sleet'-i-ness,** *n.* [Norwegian *sletta.*]

**sleeve,** *n.* the part of a garment into which the arm is put: *v.* (**sleeved, sleev'-ing**), to provide with sleeves. **sleeve-band,** *n.* the wristband. **sleeve'-less,** *adj.* without sleeves; without result. **sleeve-link,** *n.* two studs linked together, to fasten a cuff. **to have up one's —,** to have some secret resource. **to laugh in one's —,** to be secretly amused, while keeping a serious face. [A.S. *slīf.*]

**sleigh** (*slā*), *n.* Same as **sledge.**

**sleight** (*slīt*), *n.* an artful or dexterous trick; dexterity. **sleight of hand,** conjuring. [Ic. *slægth,* cunning.]

**slen'-der,** *adj.* slim; slight; small; feeble. [O.F. < D. *slinder,* thin.]

**sleuth** (*slūth*), *n.* the trail of an animal, tracked by the scent. **sleuth-hound,** *n.* a bloodhound; one who pursues. [Ic. *slōth.*]

**slice (sliced, sli'-cing),** *v.* to cut up; to cut thin, broad pieces from: *n.* a piece sliced off; a knife for serving fish. [O.F. *esclice,* a splinter.]

**slide (slid, slid** or **slid'-den, sli'-ding),** *v.* to glide (*esp.* over ice); to move smoothly; to slip along; to slip in: *n.* a surface for sliding on; a smooth movement; an inclined plane; a fall of earth, rock, or snow; a part of an apparatus which slips in or out. **sli'-ding,** *adj.* made to —; graduated. **sliding-rule,** *n.* a flat ruler in two parts, one of which slips upon the other, to assist in making calculations. **sliding scale,** a scale of payment (of wages, duties, etc.), varying with the state of the market. [A.S. *slīdan.*]

**slight** (*slīt*), *adj.* small; not very noticeable; frail; trifling; unimportant; superficial: *n.* intentional neglect (of a person): *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to treat with studied neglect; to treat as beneath one's notice. **slight'-ing,** *adj.* disrespectful; disparaging. **slight'-ly,** *adv.* somewhat; in a — degree. [G. *schlicht,* plain, smooth.]

**slim (-mer, -mest),** *adj.* slender; (of work) scamped; crafty. [L.G. *schlimm,* worthless.]

**slime** (*slīm*), *n.* mire; mucus; something foul and disgusting: *v.* (**slimed, sli'-ming**), to cover with —. **sli'-mi-ness** (*-mī-*), *n.* **sli'-my,** *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, —; like —. [A.S. *slīm.*]

**sling,** *n.* an instrument for casting stones, etc.; a swinging throw; a rope or chain for raising or lowering bales, etc.; a rope fastening the middle of a yard to the mast; a bandage for supporting a wounded limb: *v.* (**slung, sling'-ing**), to hurl; to hoist or lower with slings; to hang up; to walk with a swing. [A.S. *slingan,* to swing.]

**sling,** *n.* an American drink of spirits and water, sweetened, and with various flavourings. [G. *schlingen,* to swallow.]

**slink (slunk, slink'-ing),** *v.* to sneak off; to walk stealthily, or as if in disgrace: *n.* a sneaking person. [A.S. *slincan,* to creep.]

**slip (slipped, slip'-ping),** *v.* to glide; to slide unintentionally; to make a false step; to err; to pass away, without being noticed; to escape (one's notice, or memory); to convey, or put, secretly; to move out of place; to loosen (dogs): *n.* the act of slipping; a mistake; a fault; a strip; a leash; a pinafore; a light garment worn under a woman's blouse; a case for a pillow, etc.; a twig for grafting; a slope on which ships are built or repaired; a creamy mixture of ground flint, etc., for making porcelain; (cricket) a fielder behind the wicket. **slip-dock,** *n.* a dock with a sloping bed. **slip-knot,** *n.* a knot that slips along the cord on which it is made. **slip'-per,** *n.* a loose shoe; a child's overall. **slip'-per-y,** *adj.* causing to slip; untrustworthy; changeable; glib. **slip'-py,** *adj.* slippery; nimble; brisk. **slip'-shod,** *adj.* untidy; careless. **slip-way,** *n.* a slope into the water of a slip-dock. **to — a cable,** to let go the end of a cable, and sail without hoisting the anchor. [A.S. *slīpan.*]

**sli'-ver** (*slī'-* or *slĭv'-*), *n.* a splinter; a strip cut or torn off; a small piece; an untwisted strand of cotton, wool, etc.: *v.* (**-vered, -ver-ing**), to cut into strips, or small pieces; to split. [A.S. *slīfan*, to split.]

**sloe** (*slō*), *n.* a wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn; the shrub bearing it. [A.S. *slā.*]

**slo'-gan,** *n.* an ancient war-cry or gathering cry of the Highland clans; the watchword of a party. [Ga. *sluagh*, army + *ghairm*, cry.]

**sloop,** *n.* a one-masted vessel [D. *sloep.*]

**slop,** *n.* spilled water; (*pl.*) liquid food; dirty water: *v.* (**slopped, slop'-ping**), to spill; to soil by spilling upon. **slop—basin** or **—bowl,** *n.* a basin to receive the dregs of cups of tea or coffee. **slop'-py,** *adj.* wet; muddy; puddly. [A.S. *sloppe*, a puddle.]

**slop,** *n.* a smock-frock; (in *pl.*) loose breeches; ready-made garments (*esp.* a sailor's); † a tailor. **slop—seller,** *n.* one who sells cheap, ready-made clothes. **slop—work,** *n.* inferior tailoring or dressmaking. [< root of **slip.**]

**slope,** *n.* a slant; an inclined piece of ground; the side of a hill: *v.* (**sloped, slo'-ping**): *adj.* inclined; oblique. [A.S. *slūpan*, to slip.]

**slot,** *n.* an opening; a hole for a bolt; a bolt; (in a theatre) a trap-door: *v.* (**slot'-ted, slot'-ting**). **slot—conduit,** *n.* an *elec.* conduit from which the current is communicated through a —. [D. *slot*, a lock.] [track.]

**slot,** *n.* the track of a deer. [Ic. *slōth*,

**sloth** (*slōth*, or *slŏth*), *n.* laziness; a S. Amer. animal which moves very slowly. **sloth'-ful,** *adj.* sluggish; idle. [A.S. *slǣwth*, slowness.]

**slouch,** *n.* an awkward walk; a stoop; an ungainly person: *v.* (**slouched, slouch'-ing**), to hang down; to walk with an ungainly stoop; to shuffle along. **slouch—hat,** *n.* a soft, broad-brimmed hat. [Ic. *slōkr*, a sluggard.]

**slough** (*slou*), *n.* a miry place or hollow; a bog. [A.S. *slōh*, a slough.]

**slough** (*sluf*), *n.* the cast-off skin (*esp.* of a serpent or insect); the matter separating from a sore: *v.* (**sloughed, slough'-ing**), to come off as —; to cast off. [G. *Schlauch.*]

**slov'-en** (*sluv'-*), *n.* an untidy, dirty person. **slov'-en-ly,** *adj.* like a —; careless; untidy. **slov'-en-li-ness,** *n.* [D. *slof*, careless.]

**slow** (*slō*), *adj.* not quick; wanting in promptness, intelligence, etc.; dull; tedious; behind the correct time: *v.* (**slowed, slow'-ing**), to lessen speed. **slow—coach,** *n.* a loiterer; a sluggish person. [A.S. *slāw.*]

**slow—worm,** *n.* a small, harmless reptile which feeds on worms. [A.S. *slā-wyrm*, *lit.* slay-worm.]

**sloyd** (*sloid*), (or **slojd,** less usually **sloid**), *n.* a method of manual training, *orig.* Swedish. [Swedish *slöjd.*]

**sludge** (*sluj*), *n.* soft mud. **sludge—door,** *n.* an opening in a boiler for the removal of sediment. [A form of **slush.**]

**slue** (*slū*), (less correctly, **slew**), (**slued, slu'-ing: slewed, slew'-ing**), *v.* to swing round. [Ic. *snūa*, to twist.]

**slug,** *n.* a kind of snail; a lazy person. **slug'-gard,** *n.* a sleepy, idle person. **slug'-gish,** *adj.* lazy; inactive; slow. [M.E. *slugge*, slow < Scand.] [**slay.**]

**slug,** *n.* cylindrical or oval shot. [< root of

**sluice** (*sloos*), *n.* a water-gate, by means of which the flow can be regulated; the stream flowing through it: *v.* (**sluiced, sluic'-ing**), to pour forth through a —; to wet abundantly; to wash thoroughly. [O.F. *escluse* < L.L. *exclūsa* (*aqua*), (water) shut out.]

**slum,** *n.* a low and dirty street or neighbourhood: *v.* (**slummed, slum'-ming**), to visit a —. [Dan. *slam*, mire.]

**slum'-ber** (**-bered, -ber-ing**), *v.* to sleep (*esp.* to sleep lightly); to be inactive: *n.* a light sleep. **slum'-ber-ous,** *adj.* causing —; sleepy. [A.S. *slūma.*]

**slump,** *n.* a sudden fall in the prices of, or demand for, goods, stocks, shares, etc.: *v.* (**slumped, slump'-ing**), to sink into mud, snow, etc.; to fall in value. [Imit.]

**slump,** *n.* total quantity: *v.* (**slumped, slump'-ing**), to put together in a mass. [Dan. *slump*, a lot.]

**slur** (**slurred, slur'-ring**), *v.* to pass over hastily or carelessly; to pronounce indistinctly; (*mus.*) to play, or sing, in a gliding manner; to blend musical notes; to disgrace; to speak ill of: *n.* a reproach; (*mus.*) the blending of notes, or the curved sign to indicate it. [D. *sleuren*, to drag along.]

**slush,** *n.* soft mud; melting snow; lubricating grease; a composition to prevent

machinery from rusting; refuse fat (of salt meat): *v.* **(slushed, slush'-ing)**, to grease with —. **slush'-y**, *adj.* [M.E. *sluche.*]

**slut**, *n.* a dirty, untidy woman. **slut'-tish**, *adj.* [Dan. *slatte.*]

**sly**, *adj.* cunning; shrewd; mischievous. **sly'-ly**, *adv.* **sly'-ness**, *n.* **on the —**, secretly; by underhand means. [Ic. *slægr.*]

**smack (smacked, smack'-ing)**, *v.* to taste; to have a certain quality: *n.* a taste; a small quantity; a smattering of knowledge. [A.S. *smæccan*, to taste.]

**smack**, *n.* a small fishing-vessel with sails. [D. *smak.*]

**small**, *adj.* little (in size, quantity, etc.); of little worth, influence, ability, strength, etc.; trifling; narrow-minded; mean: *n.* a slender part; (*pl.*) breeches: *adv.* in a low tone; humbly. **small–arms**, *n. pl.* rifles, pistols, etc., that can be carried in the hand. **small–beer**, *n.* beer of poor quality; something of small importance. **small–pox**, *n.* a contagious disease accompanied by eruptions on the skin. **small–talk**, *n.* gossip on trivial matters. **small'-wares**, *n. pl.* articles such as tape, buttons, trimmings, etc. [A.S. *smæl.*]

**smalt** (*smâlt*), *n.* glass coloured a deep blue, powdered, and used as a pigment. [I. *smalto* < G. *schmelzen*, to melt.]

**smart**, *n.* a sharp, stinging pain: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to be painful; to feel pain; to be punished: *adj.* painful; forcible; brisk; efficient; witty; clever; nicely dressed; (of society, or a set in it) fashionable; (of a judicial sentence) severe. **smar'-ten (-tened, -ten-ing)**, *v.* to make —. **smart–money**, *n.* a payment to release oneself from some unpleasant service (*esp.* money paid by a recruit in the army to buy himself off). [A.S. *smeortan*, to feel pain.]

**smash (smashed, smash'-ing)**, *v.* to break up; to crush to pieces; to be ruined: *n.* the act of smashing; a crash; a collision; complete failure; bankruptcy. [Imit.]

**smat'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing)**, *v.* to have (or talk with) little knowledge. **smat'-ter-ing**, *n.* a slight knowledge. [M.E. *smateren*, to chatter.]

**smear** (*smēr*), **(smeared, smear'-ing)**, *v.* to daub; to soil: *n.* a spot (as of grease); a blot. **smear'-i-ness (-ĭ-)**, *n.* **smear'-y**, *adj.* spotted; blotted; soiling; sticky. [A.S. *smeru*, grease.]

**smell (smelled** or **smelt, smell'-ing)**, *v.* to perceive by the nose; to have an odour; to suspect: *n.* the power of smelling; odour. **smell'-ing**, *n.* the sense of —. **smelling–bottle**, *n.* a small bottle containing smelling-salts or some stimulating scent. **smelling–salts**, *n. pl.* volatile salts used to relieve headache, revive from faintness, etc. [Low G. *smellen*, to smoke.]

**smelt**, *n.* a small, salt-water, silvery-white fish of the salmon family. [A.S.]

**smelt (-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to melt (ore), for the separation of the metal. [D. *smelten.*]

**smi'-lax** (*smī'-*), *n.* a genus of evergreen shrubs; sarsaparilla. [L. < Gr.]

**smile (smiled, smi'-ling)**, *v.* to look pleased; to favour: *n.* a look of pleasure; favour. **smi'-ling-ly**, *adv.* with a —. [Swedish *smila.*]

**smirch** (*smĕrch*), **(smirched, smirch'-ing)**, *v.* to stain; to soil; to sully: *n.* [M.E. *smeren*, to smear.]

**smirk** (*smĕrk*), **(smirked, smirk'-ing)**, *v.* to smile conceitedly; to affect a look of love: *n.* [A.S. *smercian*, to smile.]

**smite (smote, smit'-ten** or **smit, smi'-ting)**, *v.* to strike; to punish; to rout; to destroy; to affect (with love, fear, etc.). [A.S. *smītan.*]

**smith**, *n.* one who works on metals (*esp.* iron); a craftsman. **smith'-er-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a forge; smith's work. **smith'-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* the workshop of a —. [A.S.]

**smock**, *n.* a smock-frock; a woman's under-garment; a man's blouse. **smock–frock**, *n.* an overall of coarse linen, worn by peasants in the south. **smock'-ing**, *n.* ornamental needlework formed of even pleats, which are gathered together so as to fall in straight folds. [A.S. *smoc.*]

**smoke**, *n.* sooty vapour from burning substances; vapour; the puffing of tobacco fumes; a cigar; vain talk; fruitlessness: *v.* **(smoked, smo'-king)**, to give forth —; to dry by —; to drive out by —; to puff tobacco. **smok'-a-ble**, *adj.* **smoke–board**, *n.* a board in front of a fireplace, to prevent the smoke coming into the room. **smoke–box**, *n.* (of a steam boiler) a part where smoke is collected before being passed to the chimney. **smoke–consumer**, *n.* an apparatus for burning (or consum-

ing) the smoke from a fire. **smoke–dried,** *adj.* cured by smoke. **smoke–helmet,** *n.* a complete covering for the head, enabling a fireman to work in dense —. **smoke–jack,** *n.* an apparatus which makes use of the draught up a chimney to turn a roasting-spit. **smoke'-less,** *adj.* **smoke–nuisance,** *n.* the public nuisance caused by clouds of — from factory and other chimneys. **smo'-ker,** *n.* one who smokes; a railway carriage in which smoking is allowed; a smoking-concert. **smoke–stack,** *n.* a chimney; a pipe serving as a chimney. **smoking–cap,** *n.* a man's ornamental cap worn indoors. **smoking–concert,** *n.* a concert at which smoking is permitted. **smo'-ky,** *adj.* [A.S. *smoca.*]

**smolt** (*smōlt*), *n.* a young salmon in its second year. [?<**smelt,** the fish.]

**smooth** (*smooth*), *adj.* free from roughness; having an even surface; moving evenly; (of sound) pleasing; mild; soothing: *n.* a — part: *v.* (**smoothed, smooth'-ing**), to give an even surface to; to make easy, or pleasing; to soften; to flatter. **smooth–bore,** *n.* a gun with barrel not grooved (as distinguished from a rifle). **smooth–spoken** or **–tongued,** *adj.* soft of speech; plausible; flattering. [A.S. *smēthe.*]

**smoth'-er** (*smuth'-*), (**-ered, -er-ing**), *v.* to stifle; to suffocate; to smoulder; to suppress; to conceal: *n.* stifling smoke, or dust. **smoth'-er-y** (*-ĕ*), *adj.* stifling. [A.S. *smorian.*]

**smoul'-der** (*smōl'-*), (**-dered, -der-ing**), *v.* to smoke without flame; to be slowly consumed; to burn within: *n.* [<root of **smother.**]

**smudge** (*smuj*), (**smudged, smud'-ging**), *v.* to smear: *n.* a smear or blot. **smud'-gy** (*-ji*), *adj.* smeared [<root of **smut.**]

**smug,** *adj.* prim; affectedly smart; self-satisfied: *n.* [Dan. *smuk,* pretty.]

**smug'-gle** (**-gled, -gling**), *v.* to convey secretly or illegally; to import or export without paying customs-duties. **smug'-gler,** *n.* one who smuggles; a vessel used in smuggling. [Low G. *smuggeln.*]

**smut,** *n.* sooty matter; a spot of soot; a disease of corn-plants: *v.* (**smut'-ted, -ting**), to soil with —; to accumulate —. **smut'-ty,** *adj.* **smut'-ti-ly,** *adv.* **smut'-ti-ness,** *n.* [M.E. *smotten,* to dirty.]

**smutch** (**smutched, smutch'-ing**), *v.* to blacken; to soil: *n.* a spot of dirt. [<**smut.**]

**snack,** *n.* a light and hasty meal; a share. **to go snacks,** to share with another or others. [<**snatch.**]

**snaf'-fle,** *n.* a bridle with a slender mouth-bit, jointed in the middle. [D. *snavel,* a snout.]

**snag,** *n.* a tree-trunk stuck in a river-bed; a stump; a projecting tooth: *v.* (**snagged, snag'-ging**), to injure (a boat) by a —; to be bad-tempered. **snag'-ged, or -gy** (*-gĭ*), *adj.* abounding in snags; knotty; ill-tempered and fault-finding. [Ic. *snagi,* a peg.]

**snail,** *n.* a well-known mollusc; a slow or lazy person. **snail–paced,** *adj.* proceeding slowly. [A.S. *snegl,* a snail.]

**snake,** *n.* a serpent; a cunning or evil person. **snake–fence,** *n.* a zig-zag fence. **sna'-kish,** or **-ky** (*-kĭ*), *adj.* like a —; winding; cunning. [A.S. *snaca, lit.* the creeping animal.]

**snap** (**snapped, snap'-ping**), *v.* to bite, or snatch at, suddenly; to crack; to break; to speak angrily: *n.* the act of snapping, or the sound of it; a spring fastening; a kind of gingerbread; (*pl.*) handcuffs. **snap'-drag-on,** *n.* a play in which raisins, etc., are snatched out of burning spirits; a garden-plant. **snap'-pish,** or **snap'-py,** *adj.* apt to —; sharp-spoken. **snap–shot,** *n.* a random shot; an instantaneous photograph taken without preparation. **a cold —,** a sudden period of cold weather. [D. *snappen.*]

**snare,** *n.* a running noose; a net; a trap; that which entangles or entraps (in difficulties, danger, etc.): *v.* (**snared, sna'-ring**). [A.S. *sneare.*]

**snarl,** *n.* a growl; a grumble; a surly speech: *v.* (**snarled, snarl'-ing**). [Imit.]

**snatch** (**snatched, snatch'-ing**), *v.* to seize (or attempt to seize) suddenly; to seize and carry away: *n.* hasty or sudden seizing; a small portion; a short period of work. [M.E, *snecchen.*]

**sneak** (*snēk*), (**sneaked, sneak'-ing**), *v.* to steal off; to go slyly about; to act meanly; † to thieve: *n.* a mean person. **sneak'-ing,** or **-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* mean; underhand; cowardly. [A.S. *snīcan,* to creep.]

**sneer (sneered, sneer'-ing),** *v.* to express contempt or derision : *n.* a look of contempt ; a jeer. **sneer'-er,** *n.* **sneer'-ing-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* [Imit.]

**sneeze (sneezed, snee'-zing),** *v.* to eject air through the nose (when its membrane is irritated) audibly and violently ; (with *at*) to think little of : *n.* **sneeze-wood,** *n.* a South African tree. **snee'-zing,** *n.* [A.S. *fnēosan.*]

**snick'-er (-ered, -er-ing),** *v.* to giggle ; to laugh in a sly, suppressed (and often vulgar) manner : *n.* [Imit.]

**sni'-der** (*snī'-*), *n.* a breech-loading rifle, invented by Jacob *Snider* (1820—66).

**sniff (sniffed, sniff'-ing),** *v.* to draw air up the nose ; to express dislike by so doing ; to smell : *n.* the act, or sound, of sniffing ; a whiff. [A form of **snuff.**]

**snig'-ger (-gered, -ger-ing),** *v.* to giggle : *n.* a half-suppressed laugh. [Imit.]

**snip (snipped, snip'-ping),** *v.* to cut off : *n.* a single cut ; a clipping ; † a tailor. **snip'-py,** *adj.* brisk ; alert ; fragmentary. [D. *snippen.*]

**snipe** (*snīp*), *n.* a bird with a long, straight bill, found in fens : *v.* (**sniped, sni'-ping**), to shoot from a distance into an enemy's encampment, or at a moving enemy. [Ic. *snīpa.*]

**snip'-pet,** *n.* a small part. **snip'-pet-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* small ; trifling. [*Dim.* of **snip.**]

**sniv'-el (-elled, -el-ling),** *v.* to run at the nose ; to whine. **sniv'-el-ler,** *n.* one who speaks whiningly, or in a weeping tone. [A.S. *snofel*, mucus.]

**snob,** *n.* a person who pretends to be of better social position than he really is ; one of affected gentility or refinement ; one who looks down upon (or treats) others as inferior to himself ; † a shoemaker. **snob'-ber-y** (*-ĭ*) or **snob'-bish-ness,** *n.* the conduct of a —. **snob'-bish** or **-by** (*-bĭ*), *adj.* like a —. [? Ic. *snāpr*, a dolt.]

**snood,** *n.* a ribbon for a maiden's hair ; the hair-line by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line. [A.S. *snōd.*]

**snooze (snoozed, snoo'-zing),** *v.* to take a nap : *n.* [<root of **sneeze.**]

**snore (snored, sno'-ring),** *v.* to breathe noisily in sleep : *n.* [A.S. *fnora.*]

**snort (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to emit breath forcibly from the nose : *n.* [A form of **snore.**]

**snout,** *n.* the nose of an animal ; (humorously) the human nose ; the nozzle of a pipe. [Low G. *snute.*]

**snow,** *n.* frozen vapour falling in white flakes : *v.* (**snowed, snow'-ing**), to fall in — ; to scatter like —. **snow'-ball,** *n.* a round lump of snow ; an apple cooked in rice ; a collection of money for a charitable purpose : *v.* (**-balled, -ball-ing**), to throw, or pelt with, snowballs. **snow-blindness,** *n.* an affection of the sight caused by **snow-blink,** the reflection of light from ice or —. **snow-drift,** *n.* a heap of — driven together by the wind. **snow'-drop,** *n.* a plant with drooping white flowers. **snow-field,** *n.* an extensive tract of —. **snow-line,** *n.* the height above which a mountain is always covered with —. **snow-plough,** *n.* an implement in front of a locomotive engine to clear — from the railway-lines ; a horse-drawn machine to clear the roads. **snow-shoe,** *n.* a broad, flat framework which keeps the wearer's foot from sinking in —. **snow-slip,** *n.* a mass of — falling down a mountain-side. **snow-wreath,** *n.* a mass of drifted —. **snow'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* abounding in — ; white. [A.S. *snāw.*]

**snub,** *n.* a rebuke ; a slighting remark ; a sarcasm : *v.* (**snubbed, snub'-bing**), to check, or humiliate, with a —. **snub'-bish,** *adj.* **snub-nose,** *n.* a short, flat nose. [Ic. *snubba*, to chide.]

**snuff (snuffed, snuf'-fing),** *v.* to inhale audibly ; to smell ; to sniff ; to remove the charred top of a candle-wick ; (with *out*) to extinguish, or be extinguished : *n.* powdered tobacco ; the charred part of a wick. **snuf'-fers,** *n. pl.* an implement for snuffing a candle. **snuf'-fy,** *adj.* like — ; soiled with —. † **up to —,** knowing ; cunning. [D. *snuffen.*]

**snuf'-fle (-fled, -fling),** *v.* to speak, or breathe hard, through the nose : *n.* the sound of air passing through the nostrils ; a habit of speaking through the nose ; (*pl.*) a cold in the nose. [<**snuff.**]

**snug,** *adj.* comfortable ; convenient ; compact ; lying close : *v.* (**snugged, snug'-ging**), to lie close ; to make —. **snug'-ger-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a — or cosy room. **snug'-gle (-gled, -gling),** *v.* to nestle close (to). [Ic. *snöggr*, smooth.]

**S.O.,** Stationery Office ; Sub-office ; Sorting Office.

**s.o.,** seller's option.

**soak (soaked, soak'-ing),** *v.* to steep ; to wet through ; to drink heavily : *n.* a soaking. **soak'-age,** *n.* the act of soak-

ing. **soak'-er,** *n.* one who soaks; a persistent drinker. [A.S. *socian.*]

**soap,** *n.* a compound of an alkali (potash or soda) with acids obtained from fatty substances: *v.* (**soaped, soap'-ing**), to wash with —. **soap-boiler,** *n.* one whose trade is **soap-boiling,** or the manufacture of —. **soap-bubble,** *n.* a filmy globe of soap-suds. **soap-stone,** *n.* a soft, magnesian mineral, having a soapy feel. **soap-suds,** *n. pl.* the froth of soapy water. **soap'-wort** (*-wĕrt*), *n.* a plant which makes a lather in water. **soap'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* like —; covered with —; † smooth-spoken. **salt-water —,** a strongly alkaline —, which lathers freely in sea-water. **soft —,** a jelly-like soap; † flattery. [A.S. *sāpe.*]

**soar** (*sōr*), (**soared, soar'-ing**), *v.* to fly upwards; to mount (in thought, fancy, desire, etc.): *n.* [F. < L. *ex-* + *aura,* air.]

**sob** (**sobbed, sob'-bing**), *v.* to weep convulsively: *n.* a short, convulsive sigh; a cry of grief. [A.S. *sēofian.*]

**so'-ber,** *adj.* not drunk; temperate; sensible; serious; staid; (of colour) not brilliant: *v.* (**-bered, -ber-ing**), to make, or become, —. **sober-minded,** *adj.* calm, cool, and temperate. **so'-ber-sides,** *n.* a very sedate person. **so-bri'-e-ty** (*-brī'-ĕ-tĭ*), *n.* temperance; moderation; calmness; seriousness. [F. *sobre* < L. *sōbrĭus.*]

**so'-bri-quet** (*sō'-brē-kā,* or *sob'-*), (incorrectly, **sou'-**), *n.* a nickname. [F.]

**soc'-cer** (*-ker*), *n.* Association football.

**so'-cia-ble** (*-shă-bl,* not *-shĭ-ă-bl*), *adj.* fond of company; affable; friendly; giving opportunity for friendly intercourse: *n.* a tricycle for two; a carriage with seats facing; a couch with curved back; a social meeting. **so-ci-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-shĭ-ă-bil'-*), or **so'-cia-ble-ness** (*-shă-*), *n.* **so'-cia-bly** (*-shă-*), *adv.* [F. < L. *sŏcĭus,* a companion.]

**so'-cial** (*-shal*), *adj.* relating to society; fond of company; affable; (of a meeting) for pleasure and enjoyment; (of animals, or plants) living or growing together. **so'-cial-ism** (*-shăl-izm*), *n.* a system of society, in which individual ownership would be abolished, and all capital and means of production would become the property of the State. **so'-cial-ist,** *n.* an advocate of socialism. **so'-cial-ist(-ic),** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, socialism. **so-ci-al'-i-ty** (*-shĭ-al'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality of being —; a tendency towards socialism. **so'-cial-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to render —. **Social Democratic Federation,** a party of persons holding extreme socialistic and republican views. **Social Democratic Party,** a political party (founded in Germany [1863] by Ferdinand Lassalle) which advocates that the complete possession, control, use, and regulation of all the means of production and distribution of wealth, of the land and its resources, of work and of wages, should be in the hands of the people themselves: that the present relations of capital and labour should be done away with: and that the wealth provided by the people should be divided among the masses of the people, with more equity than, in the opinion of this party, prevails at present. **social evils,** evils (such as immorality or intemperance) which affect the general well-being. **social science,** the science which treats of the structure and development of society. [L. *sŏcĭus,* a companion.]

**so-ci'-e-ty** (*-sī'-ĕ-tĭ*), *n.* a community of persons; an association for some common object; company; intercourse; people who live in the same neighbourhood, and are on visiting terms; the fashionable and wealthy classes. **society clown,** one who gives humorous and refined musical entertainments. **society journal,** a newspaper concerned with the doings of fashionable —. **Society of Friends,** the Quakers, *q.v.* **society verses,** light and elegant poetry. [F. *sociĕté* < L. *sŏcĭĕtās.*]

**so-ci-ol'-o-gy** (*-shĭ-ol'-ō-jĭ*), *n.* the science of human society. **so-ci-o-log'-ic(-al)** (*-loj'-*), *adj.* **so-ci-ol'-o-gist** (*-jist*), *n.* an expert in —. [L. *sŏcĭus,* a companion + Gr. *lŏgŏs,* a discourse.]

**sock'-er,** *n.* Same as **soccer.**

**sock'-et,** *n.* a cavity in which something is fitted; a receptacle. [A.S. *socc* + *-et.*]

**so'-cle,** *n.* a low pedestal; a stand (for *elec.* instruments, etc.). [F. < L. *soccŭlus, dim.* of *soccus,* a light shoe.]

**So-crat'-ic(-al),** *adj.* relating to **Soc'-ra-tes** (*sŏk'-ră-tēz*), a philosopher of ancient Athens (469—399 B.C.), and *esp.* to his method of instruction by means of a series of questions.

**so'-da** (*-dă*), *n.* an alkali, the carbonate of the metal sodium; (in *chem.*) an

oxide of sodium. (NOTE:—Common washing, or crystal, soda is impure "carbonate of soda": the so-called "carbonate of soda," in fine powder, is really "bi-carbonate of soda"). **soda-ash**, *n.* impure sodium carbonate, formerly obtained from the ashes of kelp and other plants grown at the seaside. **soda-fountain**, *n.* an apparatus for supplying soda-water, etc. **soda-water**, *n.* water containing a little bi-carbonate of soda and much carbonic acid. **so'-di-um** (*-dĭ-*), *n.* the metal of which — is the oxide. **baking —**, bi-carbonate of —. [I. < L. *sōlīda*, firm.]

**so-dal'-i-ty** (*-ă-tĭ*), *n.* a brotherhood; a fellowship; a religious association. [L. *sŏdālĭtas*.]

**sod'-den**, *adj.* soaked; saturated with liquid; doughy. [A.S. *soden*.]

**sof'-fit**, *n.* the under part of a cornice, balcony, archway, etc.; a ceiling with ornamented divisions. [F. *soffite* < L. *sub-*, under + *fīgo*, I fasten.]

**so'-fi** (*-fĭ*), *n.* a Mohammedan mystic; a dervish. [P.]

**soft**, *adj.* easily impressed, cut, or hammered; smooth; gentle; mild; easily persuaded; simple; (of water) containing little mineral matter, and therefore combining well with soap: *int.* stop! **soft'-en** (*sof'-n*), **(-ened, -en-ing)**, *v.* to make, or become, —, or less harsh. **soft palate**, the back part of the palate. [A.S. *sēfte*.]

***soi-disant*** (*swä-dē-zâṅ'*), *adj.* [F.] self-styled (*usu.* without right or authority); pretended; would-be.

**soil (soiled, soil'-ing)**, *v.* to dirty; to tarnish: *n.* dirt; a dirty mark. **soil-pipe**, *n.* a pipe connecting a lavatory with the drains. [F. < L. *sūillus*, swinish.] [[F. *sol* < L. *sōlum*.]

**soil**, *n.* surface-mould; earth; country.

**soi'-rée** (*swä'-rā* or *swä-rā'*), *n.* (*pl.* **-rées**, *pro.* as *sing.*), an evening-party; a meeting for tea, talk, music, etc. [F.]

**so'-journ** (*sō'-jërn, sō-jërn'*, or *sŏj'-ërn*), **(-journed, -journ-ing)**, *v.* to dwell for a time: *n.* a temporary stay. **so'-journ-er**, *n.* [F. *séjourner* < L. *sub-*, under + *dĭurnus*, daily.]

**sol'-ace** (*-ăs*, not *-ās*), **(-aced, -a-cing)**, *v.* to comfort (*esp.* in grief, misfortune, etc.): *n.* that which comforts or relieves. **sol'-ace-ment**, *n.* [O.F. < L. *sōlātĭum*, consolation.]

**so'-lan goose**, a sea-bird of the pelican kind, common in northern seas; the gannet. [Ic. *sūlan*.]

**so-la'-no** (*-lā'-*), *n.* a hot, south-east wind in the Mediterranean. [Sp. < L. *sōlānus*, east wind.]

**So-la'-no** (*-lā'-*) **target.** *See* **target.**

**so'-lar** (*-lër*), *adj.* relating to, or produced by, the sun. **solar myth**, a myth originating in some observation of, or fancy about, the sun. **solar prominences**, protruding portions of the mighty mass of glowing gas (hydrogen) which surrounds the sun. **solar system**, the system of planets, planetoids, etc., which revolve round the sun. **solar year**, the period of a revolution of the earth round the sun (nearly 365¼ days). [L. *sōlāris* < *sol*, the sun.]

**so'-la (incorrectly so'-lar) to-pee'** or **-pi'** (*-pē'*), *n.* a light helmet, much worn in India, made of the pith of the **so'-la**, a tropical swamp-plant. [Hind. *sholā*, the sola.]

**so-la'-ro** (*-lā'-*), *n.* a woollen fabric, red on the underside, used in tropical climates: the red prevents the sun-rays from penetrating. [I. < L. *sol*, the sun.]

**so-la'-ti-um** (*-lā'-shĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ti-a**), a compensation; (in Scotch law) money paid in excess of actual damages. [L.]

**sol'-der** (*sōl'-*, not *sōl'-*, sometimes *sŏd'-ër*), *n.* a metallic alloy which is melted on the joints of metals to fix them together: *v.* **(-dered, -der-ing). sol-dering-iron**, *n.* a copper tool used for melting and applying —. [O.F. *solder*, to make solid < L. *sōlĭdus*, solid.]

**sol'-dier** (*sōl'-jër*), *n.* one who serves in an army (*esp.* a private): *v.* **(-diered, -dier-ing)**, to serve as a —. **sol'-dier-ly**, *adj.* like, or befitting, a —; of military bearing. **sol'-dier-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* (collectively) soldiers. **soldier of fortune**, a person ready to serve anywhere for pay, or for the sake of adventure. [O.F. < L.L. *soldum*, military pay.]

**sol'-e-cism** (*-ē-sizm*), *n.* an impropriety in speech or conduct; a breach of the rules of grammar, or of the customs of polite society. **sol'-e-cist** (*-sist*), *n.* one who commits a —. [F. *solécisme* < L. < Gr. *soloikos*, speaking incorrectly.]

**sol'-emn** (*-em*), *adj.* serious; impressive; devout; attended with stately religious ceremony. **so-lem'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality of being —; a — ceremony.

**sol-em-ni-za'-tion** (*-nī-zā'-*), *n.* the celebration of a solemn rite. **sol'-em-nize** (*-nīz*), **(-nized, -ni-zing)**, *v.* to perform with due rites; to make —. [F. < L. *sōllemnis, orig.* yearly.]

**sol-fa-ta'-ra** (*-tâ'-*), *n.* a fissure or vent emitting sulphurous vapours, mud, and steam, found in volcanic regions. [I. *solfo*, sulphur.]

**so-lic'-it** (*-lis'-*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to ask earnestly, or repeatedly, for; to try to obtain; to incite (*esp.* to felony). **so-lic'-i-tant** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* one who solicits. **so-lic-i-ta'-tion** (*-ĭ-tā'-*), *n.* **so-lic'-i-tor** (*-ĭ-tĕr*), *n.* a legal adviser, or representative (*esp.* in a Court of Chancery). **Solicitor-General,** *n.* a law-officer of the Crown, ranking next to the Attorney-General. **so-lic'-i-tous** (*-tus*), *adj.* concerned; anxious; uneasy. **so-lic'-i-tude** (*-tūd*), *n.* anxiety; uneasiness; concern for the welfare of some one. [F. < L. *sollĭcito*, I agitate, disquiet.]

**sol'-id,** *adj.* composed of parts closely cohering; having length, breadth, and thickness; not hollow; substantial; well-built; of secure financial position: *n.* a — substance. **sol-id-ar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* close union of interests; close combination (of classes, or nations). **so-lid'-i-fi-a-ble** (*-ĭ-fī-ă-*), *adj.* able to be made —. **so-lid-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-ĭ-fĭ-kā'-*), *n.* **so-lid'-i-fy** (*-ĭ fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing)**, *v.* to make, or become, —. **so-lid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of being —; stability; soundness; cubical contents. [F. *solide* < L. *sŏlĭdus.*]

**so-lil'-o-quy** (*-kwĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-quies**), a speaking to oneself; a speech supposed to be spoken by a person when alone. **so-lil'-o-quize** (*-kwīz*), **(-quized, -quizing)**, *v.* [L. *sōlus*, alone + *lŏquor*, I speak.]

**sol'-i-ta-ry** (*-ĭ-tă-rĭ*), *adj.* living alone; unfrequented; single: *n.* one who lives alone. **sol'-i-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* **sol'-i-ta-ri-ness,** *n.* [F. < L. < *sōlus*, alone.]

**sol'-i-tude** (*-ĭ-tūd*), *n.* loneliness; a lonely place. [F. < L. *sōlĭtūdo.*]

**so'-lo,** *n.* (*pl.* **-los** [*-lōz*], or [I.] **-li** [*-lē*]), (*mus.*) a musical piece performed by only one voice or instrument. **so'-lo-ist,** *n.* [I. < L. *sōlus*, alone.]

**sol'-stice** (*-stĭs*, not *-stis*), *n.* the time (twice in each year) when the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator (and seems to stand still), *viz.*, at midsummer (about June 21st), and midwinter (about December 22nd); each of the corresponding points in the ecliptic. **sol-sti'-tial** (*-stish'-al*), *adj.* relating to, or occurring at, a —. [F. < L. *solstĭtĭum* < *sōl*, the sun + *sisto*, I cause to stand.]

**sol'-u-ble,** *adj.* able to be dissolved; able to be solved, or explained. **sol-u-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), or **sol'-u-ble-ness,** *n.* [F. < L. *solūbilis.*]

**so-lu'-tion,** *n.* the act, or result, of dissolving a solid in a liquid, or of combining a liquid with another or with a gas; explanation; the working-out of a problem. [F. < L. *sŏlūtĭo.*]

**solve (solved, sol'-ving),** *v.* to make clear; to remove (doubt, perplexity, etc.); to work out (a problem). **sol'-va-ble,** *adj.* **sol-va-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* **sol'-ven-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* ability to pay one's debts. **sol'-vent,** *adj.* able to dissolve; able to pay all one's debts: *n.* a substance that dissolves another. [L. *solvo*, I loosen.]

**som'-bre** (*-bĕr*), *adj.* gloomy; dark in colour; melancholy. **som'-brous** (*-brŭs*), *adj.* sombre. [F. < L. *sub-*, under + *umbra*, a shade.]

**som-bre'-ro** (*-brā'-*, not *-brē'-*), *n.* a broad-brimmed hat. [Sp.]

**som'-er-sault** (*-sâlt*), less correctly **-set,** *n.* a leap in which one turns heels over head, and comes down again on the feet. [F. < L. *supra-*, over + *saltus*, a leap.]

**som-nam'-bu-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to walk in one's sleep. **som-nam'-bu-list,** *n.* a sleep-walker. **som-nam'-bu-lism** (*-lizm*), *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep + *ambŭlo*, I walk.]

**som'-no-lence** (*-lens*) or **-len-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* sleepiness. **som'-no-lent,** *adj.* drowsy. [F. < L *somnolentia* < *somnus*, sleep.]

**so-na'-ta** (*-nâ'-tă*), *n.* (*pl.* **-tas**), a musical composition in several movements, for instruments. [I. < L. *sŏno*, I sound.]

**song,** *n.* that which is sung; a ballad or poem. **song'-less,** *adj.* unable to sing. **song'-ster,** *n.* (*f.* **-stress**), one that sings (*esp.* a bird). **a mere —,** a very small sum of money. [A.S. *sang.*]

**son'-net,** *n.* a short poem of fourteen lines (variously rhyming). **son-net-eer',** *n.* a writer of sonnets. [F. < I. *sonetto*, *dim.* of *sono*, a sound < L. *sŏnus*, a sound.]

**so-no'-rous** (*-rus*, not *son'-o-rus*), *adj.* giving a clear, deep, or ringing sound; splendid in sound. [L. *sŏnus*, a sound.]

**soothe** (*sooth*), **(soothed, soo'-thing)**, *v.* to lull; to allay; to calm; to comfort. [A.S. *gesōthian*, to prove to be true.]

**sooth'-say-er**, *n.* a prophet. **sooth'-say-ing**, *n.* foretelling. [A.S. *sōth*, truth + say.]

**sop**, *n.* something dipped in broth, soup, etc., before being eaten; something given to appease, or to bribe: *v.* **(sopped, sop'-ping)**. [A.S. < *sūpan*, to sup.]

**soph'-ism** (*sof'-izm*), *n.* false and misleading argument. **soph'-ist**, *n.* (*orig.* in ancient Greece) a teacher of philosophy; a wilfully misleading reasoner. **soph'-is-ter**, *n.* a sophist; (at Cambridge university) a student after his first year's residence. **so-phis'-tic(-al)** (*-fis'-*), *adj.* **so-phis'-ti-cate** (*-tĭ-kāt*), **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting)**, *v.* to make sophistical; to pervert; to adulterate (food, etc.). **so-phis'-ti-ca-ted**, *adj.* perverted from truth or innocence; knowing the ways of the world; adulterated. **so-phis'-ti-ca-tor** (*-tĕr*), *n.* **soph'-is-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* false reasoning apparently well-founded, with a view to deceive. [F. < L. < Gr. *sophisma* < *sŏphŏs*, wise.]

**so-po-rif'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* causing sleep. **so-po-rif'-ic**, *adj.* causing sleep: *n.* a drug of this nature, or quality. [L. *sŏpor*, sleep + *fĕro*, I bring: + *făcĭo*, I make.]

**so-pra'-no** (*-prâ'-*, not *-prăn'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nos, or** [I.] **-ni** [*-nē*]), the female voice of highest range; the treble. [I. < *sopra*, above.]

**sor'-cer-er** (*-sĕr*), *n.* (*f.* **-ess**), a magician; a wizard. **sor'-cer-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* magic. [F. *sorcier* < L. *sors*, a lot.]

**sor'-did**, *adj.* mean; miserly; vile; base. [F. < L. *sordĭdus* < *sordĕo*, I am dirty.]

**sore**, *adj.* painful; smarting; grievous; aggrieved: *n.* a painful place: *adv.* grievously; severely. [A.S. *sār*.]

**sor'-rel**, *n.* a reddish (or yellowish) brown colour: *adj.* [F. *saure* < ?]

**sor'-row**, *n.* grief; regret; remorse; affliction: *v.* **(-rowed, -row-ing)**. **sor'-row-ful**, *adj.* full of —; causing, expressing, or showing, —. [A.S. *sorg*.]

**sor'-ry**, *adj.* **(-ri-er, -ri-est)**, grieved; feeling regret; disappointed; mean; worthless. **sor'-ri-ly**, *adv.* **sor'-ri-ness**, *n.* [A.S. *sārig* < *sār*, sore.]

**sor'-tie** (*-tē*, or *-tī*), *n.* an attack by besieged troops upon the besiegers. [F. < *sortir*, to go out.]

***sot'-to vo'-ce*** (*-chā*, not *vō'-sē*), [I.] in an undertone; (speaking) in an aside.

***sou*** (*soo*), *n.* [F.] a French copper coin, worth a halfpenny.

***sou-brette'*** (*soo-bret'*), [F.] a maid-servant (*esp.* an actress playing this part).

**soubriquet**, incorrect for **sobriquet**, *q.v.*

***souffié*** (*soo-flā'*), *n.* [F.] a dish of whites of eggs, flavoured with chocolate, cheese, vanilla, etc., whisked into a cream, and baked till it puffs up.

**sough** (*suf*, or *sou*, or in Scotland *sooch*), **(soughed, sough'-ing)**, *v.* (of the wind) to make a whistling or sighing sound: *n.* [A.S. *swōgan*, to resound.]

**soul** (*sōl*), *n.* the animating, moral, and emotional part of a person; the seat of life and intellect; loftiness of thought or feeling; (of an enterprise, etc.) the leading spirit; a person. **soul'-ful**, *adj.* filled with fine thoughts or emotions. **soul'-less**, *adj.* mean; grovelling. [A.S. *sāwel*.]

**sound**, *adj.* in good condition; healthy; unhurt; perfect; undisturbed; free from error or fallacy; forcible. [A.S. *sund*.]

**sound**, *n.* a narrow channel of water. [A.S. *sund*.] [*sund*, a swimming.]

**sound**, *n.* the air-bladder of a fish. [A.S.

**sound (-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to fathom (the depth of water); to probe; to try to find out (a person's views, etc.). **sound'-ings**, *n. pl.* depths of water which can be fathomed by a **sounding—line. sound'-less**, *adj.* unfathomable. [F. *sonder*.]

**sound**, *n.* that which can be heard; noise: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to make a —; to utter aloud; to celebrate (one's praises, etc.); to signal; to seem; to examine (as a doctor) by **percussion. sound'-er**, *n.* (in telegraphy) an instrument for receiving a message which is read from the sound made by a tapping lever. **sound'-ing**, *adj.* having a fine, full —. **sounding—board**, *n.* a board over a pulpit, platform, etc., to carry the speaker's voice towards the hearers; a board over which the strings of a piano, etc., are stretched. [F. *son* < L. *sŏnus*, a sound.]

**soup** (*soop*), *n.* a strong broth. **soup—kitchen**, *n.* a charitable institution for the making and supply of —. **soup—ticket**, *n.* a ticket entitling the holder to be supplied with soup at a soup-kitchen. [F. *soupe* < G. *Suppe*.]

***soupçon*** (*soop-soṅ'*), *n.* [F.] *lit.* a suspicion; a tiny amount; just a taste.

**sour,** *adj.* tart; sharp-tasting; rancid; bad-tempered; morose: *v.* (**soured, sour'-ing**), to make, or become, —. **sour milk treatment,** the use of specially-prepared soured milk, the bacilli in which destroy certain harmful germs in the body. [A.S. *sūr.*]

**source** (*sōrs*), *n.* the fountain-head of a stream; origin; that from which anything springs, or arises; originator. [F. < L. *surgo*, I rise.]

**souse** (*sous*), (**soused, sou'-sing**), *v.* to steep in pickle; to dash (water); to immerse: *n.* salt pickle; that which is pickled. [A form of **sauce.**]

**sou-tache'** (*soo-tash'*), *n.* narrow braid, sewed on in fancy patterns: *v.* (**-tached', -tach'-ing**), to trim with braid. [F.]

**sou-tane'** (*soo-tān'*, or *-tān'*), *n.* a cassock (*esp.* of a R.C. priest); a lady's dress of similar style. [F.]

**south,** *n.* the point of the compass, or region, opposite the north: *adj.* situated in, or coming from, the —: *adv.* toward the —. **South'-down,** *n.* a sheep bred on the South Downs; its mutton: *adj.* **south-east,** *n.* the direction half-way between S. and E.: *adj.* **south-easter,** *n.* a wind from the S.E. **south-easterly** or **-eastern,** *adj.* **south'-er-ly** (*suth'-*), *adj.* situated in the —; coming from, or going to, the —. **south'-ern** (*suth'-*), *adj.* belonging to the —. **south'-ern-wood** (*suth'-*), *n.* a sweet-smelling plant of the wormwood kind. **south'-ing,** *n.* motion to the —; distance —; the time at which a planet passes the meridian of a place. **south-west,** *n.* the direction half-way between S. and W.: *adj.* **south-wester** (*south-* or *sou-*), *n.* a gale from the S.W.; a sailor's waterproof hat, with flap behind. **south-westerly** or **-western,** *adj.* situated in, or coming from, the S.W. [A.S. *sūth.*]

**sou-ve-nir'** (*soo-vĕ-nēr'*, or *soov-nēr'*, not *soov'-nĕr*), *n.* a remembrance; a keepsake. [F. < L. *subvĕnĭo*, I help.]

**sov'-er-eign** (*-ĕr-in* or *sov'-rin*), *adj.* royal; supreme (in authority, power, effect, etc.): *n.* a monarch or chief ruler; a gold coin, worth 20 shillings. **sov'-er-eign-ty,** *n.* supreme power, or excellence. [F. *souverain* < L.L. *superānus* < L. *super*, above.]

**sow** (*sou*), *n.* the female of the swine; the main channel into which molten metal flows from a smelting-furnace. **to have the wrong — by the ear,** to judge wrongly; to blame the wrong person. [A.S. *sū.*]

**sow** (*sō*), (**sowed, sowed** or **sown, sow'-ing**), *v.* to scatter (seed) for growth; to implant; to spread abroad. [A.S. *sāwan.*]

**sow'-ar** (*sou'-ar*, or *sō-ar'*), *n.* (in India) a native cavalry-soldier. [Hind.]

**soy,** *n.* (in China and Japan) a sauce made from certain small beans; the plant (**so'-ja** or **-ya**) yielding them. [Japanese *si-yan.*]

**spa** (*spâ*, or *spaw*), *n.* a place frequented for its mineral water. [< *Spa* (in Belgium).]

**space** (*spās*), *n.* room; extent; interval (*bet.* times or distances): *v.* (**spaced, spa'-cing**), to arrange with proper distances between. **spa'-cious** (*spā'-shus*), *adj.* occupying much —; roomy; vast; far-reaching. **spacious times,** a period noted for its great men and remarkable events. [F. *espace* < L. *spătĭum.*]

**spade,** *n.* a tool for digging: *v.* (**spa'-ded, -ding**), to dig with a —. **spade'-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**). **spade-guinea,** *n.* a guinea (time of George III.) marked with a spade-shaped shield. **spade-work,** *n.* work preparatory to some enterprise, and often of toilsome or tedious character. **to call a — a —,** to call a thing by its proper name; to speak bluntly, or plainly. [A.S. *spadu.*]

**spades,** *n. pl.* one of the four suits of playing-cards. [Sp. *espada.*]

**spa'-hee** or **-hi** (*spâ'-hē* or *-hī*), *n.* (in Algeria) a native soldier in the French service. [T. *sipāhī.*]

**span,** *n.* a space of nine inches; a period of time; the reach of an arch; a yoke, or team (of horses or oxen): *v.* (**spanned, span'-ning**), to measure with fingers outstretched or encircling; to reach from side to side; to arch over. **span'-ner,** *n.* one who spans; an iron tool used to tighten the nuts of screws. [A.S. *spannan*, to bind.]

**span'-drel** (not **-dril** [but often pronounced *-drĭl*]), *n.* a space, more or less triangular, between the curve of an arch and the enclosing moulding. [O.F. *espandeur*, that which spreads.]

**span'-gle** (*-gl*), *n.* a small disc of shining metal, sewn on a dress: *v.* (**-gled, -gling**), to ornament with (or with something like) spangles. **span'-gly** (*-glĭ*), *adj.* like spangles. [A.S. *spange*, a clasp.]

**Span'-iard** (*-yĕrd*), *n.* a native of Spain. **span'-iel** (*-yĕl*), *n.* a kind of dog; one who cringes to another. [O.F. *espagneul*, Spanish.]

**Span'-ish**, *adj.* relating, or belonging, to Spain: *n.* the language of Spain. **Spanish-fly**, *n.* a beetle used in making plasters for blistering. **Spanish-grass**, *n.* esparto. **Spanish-juice**, *n.* extract of liquorice. **Spanish lace**, black silk lace with large flower-patterns. **Spanish Main**, the territories bordering the Caribbean Sea; the Sea itself.

**spank** (**spanked**, **spank'-ing**), *v.* to slap; to move along fast: *n.* a blow with the palm of the hand. **spank'-er**, *n.* a fast horse; a sail on the mizzen-mast. **spank'-ing**, *adj.* lively; brisk. [Dan. *spanke*, to strut.]

**spar**, *n.* a crystalline mineral; one which breaks into fragments of regular and more or less lustrous surfaces. **spar'-ry**, *adj.* [A.S. *spær*.]

**spar**, *n.* a pole; a beam; (on board ship) a mast, yard, etc. [A.S. *sparrian*, to fasten.]

**spar** (**sparred**, **spar'-ring**), *v.* to box; to quarrel: *n.* a boxing-match. [O.F. *esparer*, to kick out.]

**spare** (**spared**, **spa'-ring**), *v.* to do without; to give away; to have mercy on; to use economically; to be saving: *adj.* extra; kept in reserve; not wanted for ordinary use; scanty; thin. **spare'-rib**, *n.* ribs of pork, with but little flesh on them. **spares**, *n. pl.* additional articles, for use in emergency, carried on a motor-car, ship, etc. **spa'-ring**, *adj.* saving; frugal. **spa'-ring-ly**, *adv.* frugally; infrequently. [A.S. *sparian*.]

**spark**, *n.* a fiery particle; something small and shining: *v.* (**sparked**, **spark'-ing**), to throw forth sparks. **spark'-ing**, *n.* (in an *elec.* dynamo) the production of sparks at the commutator: *adj.* **sparking plug**, *see* **plug**. **spar'-kle** (**-kled**, **-kling**), *v.* to throw forth sparks; to glitter; to be lively or witty; to bubble: *n.* a little spark. **spark'-let**, *n.* a small —. [A.S. *spearca*.]

**spar'-row**, *n.* a well-known small bird. **sparrow-grass**, *n.* wrong for **asparagus**, *q.v.* **sparrow-hawk**, *n.* a small kind of hawk. [A.S. *spearwa*.]

**sparse**, *adj.* thinly spread; scanty. **spar'-si-ty** (*-sĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *sparsus*, sprinkled.]

**Spar'-tan**, *adj.* relating to *Sparta* (ancient Greece); hardy; fearless; severe; rigorous; frugal.

**spasm** (*spazm*), *n.* a muscular contraction. **spas-mod'-ic(-al)**, *adj.* convulsive; energetic for a short time; (of literary style) rambling; disconnected. **spas-mod'-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* by fits and starts; with brief periods of energy. [F. < L. *spasmus* < Gr. *spaō*, I wrench.]

**spat**, *n.* the spawn of the oyster and other shell-fish. [< spit.]

**spat**, *n.* (*usu.* in *pl.*), a short, cloth gaiter or legging, worn over a shoe. [< spatter.]

**spatch'-cock**, *n.* a fowl cooked in a hurry: *v.* (**-cocked**, **-cock-ing**), to cook hurriedly; to make some hasty addition (to a document). [?]

**spate** (*spāt*), *n.* a sudden flood, as in a stream after rain. [O.F. *espoit*, a spouting out.]

**spathe** (*spāth*), *n.* a large bract enclosing a spike of flowers. [L. < Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade.]

**spat'-ter** (**-tered**, **-ter-ing**), *v.* to besprinkle; to throw out (something offensive): *n.* a splash. **spat'-ter-dash-es**, *n. pl.* coverings for the legs to keep them clean from water or mud; long gaiters. [< spot.]

**spat'-u-la** (*-ū-lă*), *n.* a knife with thin, broad blade, used in spreading plasters, mixing colours, etc. **spat'-u-late**, *adj.* [L. < Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade.]

**spav'-in**, *n.* a growth or swelling in, or near, the joints of a horse's leg, *esp.* between the knee and the fetlock, causing great pain and lameness. **spav'-ined**, *adj.* suffering from —. [O.F. *esparvin*.]

**spawn**, *n.* the eggs of fishes, frogs, and toads; the whitish filaments from which a fungus grows; offspring: *v.* (**spawned**, **spawn'-ing**), to deposit —; to produce. [O.F. *espaundre* < L. *expando*, I expand.]

**S.P.C.A.**, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

**S.P.C.C.**, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

**S.P.C.K.**, Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

**speak** (**spoke** or **spake**, **spo'-ken**, **speak'-ing**), *v.* to utter words; to address (a meeting); to talk; to express; to hail (a ship). **speak'-er**, *n.* one who speaks (*esp.* in public); a spokesman; a person presiding over an assembly (*esp.* the House of Commons). **speak'-ing**, *adj.*

very expressive. **speaking—trumpet,** *n.* an instrument (of trumpet-shape) for enabling the sound of the voice to reach to a greater distance. **speaking—tube,** *n.* a tube for communication (by the voice) from one room to another. **to — by the card,** to — with great precision. **to — to,** to accost; to admonish. **to — well for,** to redound to the credit of. [A.S. *sprecan.*]

**spear** (*spēr*), *n.* a long, sharp-pointed weapon of war, or of the chase; a shoot (of grass): *v.* **(speared, spear'-ing),** to stab, or kill, with a —. **spear—head,** *n.* the iron or steel point of a spear. **spear'-man,** *n.* [A.S. *spere.*]

**spe'-cial** (*spesh'-al*), *adj.* particular; different from others; distinguishing; designed for some particular purpose: *n.* a person appointed, or something arranged, for some — occasion. **spe'-cial-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* exclusive occupation with some — branch of learning or science. **spe'-cial-ist,** *n.* one who has — knowledge of a subject, or — skill in some department of a profession (*esp.* medical). **spe-ci-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-al'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a distinguishing quality; an occupation, or branch of knowledge, in which one is expert. **spe-cial-i-za'-tion** (*-ī-zā'-*), *n.* the practice of one who specializes; adaptation to some particular work or purpose. **spe'-cial-ize** (*-īz*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make — mention of; to devote to some — use; to devote oneself to some — department of knowledge, or of a profession. **spe'-cial-ized,** *adj.* **spe'-cial-ly,** *adv.* **spe'-cial-ty,** *n.* a person's — study or business; something made, or sold, exclusively by a certain person; a legal contract. **special constable,** a person sworn-in to help in maintaining order at a time of emergency. **special correspondent,** a person commissioned (on some — occasion) to send reports to a newspaper. [F. < L. *spĕcĭēs,* a kind.]

**spe'-cie** (*spē'-shĭ*), *n.* coin, as distinguished from paper-money. [L. *spĕcĭēs,* that which is seen.]

**spe'-cies** (*spē'-shēz*), *n.* (*s.* and *pl.*) a kind; a class of animals, plants, etc., which are essentially alike; a division of a genus. [L. *spĕcĭēs,* a kind.]

**spec'-i-fy** (*spes'-ĭ-fī*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to mention particularly. **spe-cif'-ic** (*spĕ-sif'-*), *adj.* distinguishing a species; of special character; definite; precise; effective in curing: *n.* a sure remedy. **spec-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-fĭ-kā'-*), *n.* particular mention; a specified article; a detailed statement of the measurements, etc., of a construction, requirements for a contract, work to be done, etc. [F. < L. *spĕcĭēs,* a kind + *făcĭo,* I make.]

**spec'-i-men** (*spes'-ĭ-*), *n.* something to show the characters of the class to which it belongs; a sample. [L. *spĕcĭo,* I see.]

**spe'-cious** (*spē'-shus*), *adj.* apparently true, well-founded, etc. (but *usu.* not really so). [F. < L. *spĕcĭōsus,* beautiful.]

**spec'-ta-cle** (*-tă-kl*), *n.* a remarkable sight; (*pl.*) framed lenses, worn to assist the sight, or to protect the eyes. **spec'-ta-cled,** *adj.* wearing spectacles. **spec-tac'-u-lar,** *adj.* of the nature of a show or pageant; marked by great display. [F. < L. *spectăcŭlum,* a show.]

**spec-ta'-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **-tress**), a looker-on; a witness of some occurrence. **spec-ta-to'-ri-al** (*-tō'-rĭ-*), *adj.* [L. *specto,* I behold.]

**spec'-tre** (*-tĕr*), *n.* a ghost; a lemur. **spec'-tral,** *adj.* ghostly; relating to a spectrum. **spec'-tro-scope,** *n.* an instrument used in producing and examining a spectrum. **spec-tro-scop'-ic (-al),** *adj.* relating to a spectroscope. **spec'-tro-sco-py** (*-skō-pĭ*), *n.* the science which treats of spectrum analysis. [F. < L. *spectrum,* an appearance.]

**spec'-trum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tra**), an image seen, after the eyes have been closed, or removed from an object; a display (on a screen in a darkened room) of the prismatic colours obtained by decomposing a beam of light. **solar spectrum,** the spectrum of sunlight, with colours ranging from red to violet, and crossed with black lines. **spectrum analysis,** the examination of a spectrum, to ascertain the composition of the heated substance, or of the heavenly body, from which it is obtained. [*See* **spectre.**]

**spec'-u-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to reflect (upon a subject); to frame theories or guesses; to buy (stocks, land, etc.) with a view to sale when prices go up; to gamble in commerce or finance. **spec-u-la'-tion,** *n.* a meditation; theorizing; a guess; a more or less risky commercial venture. **spec'-**

**u-la-tive** (*-lā-tiv*), *adj.* **spec'-u-la-tor** (*-tĕr*), *n.* [L. *spĕcŭlor*, I explore.]

**spec'-u-lum**, *n.* (*pl.* **-la**), a surgical instrument, fitted with a mirror; a reflecting metallic surface (used in telescopes). [L. *spĕcŭlum*, a mirror.]

**speech**, *n.* the faculty of speaking; language; a public address. **speech–day**, *n.* (at a school) a day, at the close of a term, when prizes are distributed, and recitations are delivered by the pupils. **speech'-i-fy** (*-ĭ-fī*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* (humorously) to make a —. **speech'-i-fi-er** (*-ĭ-fī*), *n.* one who is fond of public speaking. **speech'-less**, *adj.* unable to speak; silent. [A.S. *sprēc.*]

**speed** (**sped** or **speed'-ed, speed'-ing**), *v.* to hasten; to succeed; to send off with good wishes; to aid: *n.* swiftness; success. **speed'-i-ly**, *adv.* **speed'-i-ness**, *n.* quickness. **speed-om'-e-ter**, *n* a contrivance for measuring the rate of —, or progress. **speed'-well**, *n.* a plant with blue flowers. **speed'-y**, *adj.* quick. **to speed up**, (of machinery) to get the utmost amount of work out of a machine. [A.S. *spēdan.*]

**spell**, *n.* words supposed to have magical power; charm; fascination. **spell'-bound**, *adj.* [A.S. *spell*, a tale, a charm.]

**spell**, *n.* a turn of work; a short period. [A.S. *spelian*, to act for another.]

**spen'-cer** (*-sĕr*), *n.* a man's short overcoat; a woman's garment in imitation of it; a woman's knitted undervest. [<Earl *Spencer* (1782—1845).]

**spend** (**spent, spend'-ing**), *v.* to part with (money), in purchase; to pass (time); to squander. **spend'-thrift**, *n.* one who spends money wastefully: *adj.* **spent**, *adj.* exhausted; ineffective; (of a ball) reaching the object aimed at, but not penetrating. [A.S. *spendan* < L. *expendo*, I weigh out.]

**sperm**, *n.* spawn. **sper-ma-ce'-ti** (*-mă-sē'-tī*), *n.* a white, waxy substance obtained from the head of the **sperm–whale.** [F. < L. < Gr. *sperma* < *speiro*, I sow.] [Gospel.

**S.P.G.**, Society for the Propagation of the

**sphag'-num** (*sfag'-*), *n.* a genus of mosses (*esp.* peat-moss). [Gr. *sphagnos*, sage.]

**sphere** (*sfēr*), *n.* a globe; a heavenly body; one's occupation; rank in society; extent (of action, influence, etc.). **spher'-ic(-al)** (*sfer'-*), *adj.* globe-shaped. **spher-ic'-i-ty** (*-is'-ĭ-ti*), *n.* roundness. **sphe'-roid** (*sfē'-*), *n.* a body almost of the shape of a —. **sphe'-ry** (*-rī*), *adj.* belonging to, or like, the spheres. **music of the spheres**, the harmonies anciently supposed to be produced by the movement of the planets. [F. < L. < Gr. *sphaira*, a ball.]

**sphinc'-ter** (*sfingk'-*), *n.* a circular muscle which contracts or closes an opening. [Gr. *sphingō*, I bind tight.]

**sphinx** (*sfingks*), *n.* (*pl.* **-es**), (in Greek myths) a fabulous monster, having the body of a winged lion, and the head of a woman, which strangled those who could not solve a riddle which she asked; (in ancient Egypt) a figure with the body of a lion and a human head; a puzzling person; one whose thoughts cannot be guessed from his looks. [L. < Gr. *sphingx*, *lit.* the strangler.]

**sphyg'-mo-graph** (*sfig'-mō-graf*), *n.* an instrument for recording pulse-movements. [Gr. *sphugmos*, pulsation + *graphō*, I write.]

**spice** (*spīs*), *n.* a vegetable product (as nutmeg, cloves, etc.) used in seasoning; a flavour: *v.* (**spiced, spi'-cing**), to season. **spi'-cer-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* (collectively) spices; a store of spices. **spi'-cy** (*-sĭ*), *adj.* flavoured with —; like —; fragrant; lively. **spi'-ci-ly**, *adv.* **spi'-ci-ness**, *n.* **spice of life**, that which gives zest to life. [O.F. *espice* < L. *spĕcĭēs*, a kind.]

**spick–and–span**, *adj.* quite new; smart. [O.E. *spick*, a spike + *span*, a chip.]

**spi'-der**, *n.* a well-known web-spinning creature. **spider–line**, *n.* a thread of a spider's web, used in telescopes for finding exact position. **spider–monkey**, *n.* an American monkey. [A.S. *spinnan*, to spin.]

**spies** (*spīz*), *n. pl.* cheap, streaky-red apples of American growth. [?]

**spig'-ot**, *n.* a peg used for stopping a hole in a cask. [*Dim.* of *spick*, a spike.]

**spike** (*spīk*), *n.* an ear of corn; a form of flowering, in which the flowers are without peduncle (*q.v.*). [L. *spīca*, an ear of corn.]

**spike** (*spīk*), *n.* a piece of pointed iron; a long nail (*usu.* over four inches): *v.* (**spiked, spi'-king**), to set spikes on; to fasten with a —; to drive a nail into the touch-hole of a gun, making it useless. **spi'-ky**, *adj.* set with spikes; sharp-pointed. [Ic. *spīk.*]

**spike'-nard** (*spīk'-*), *n.* an aromatic plant; a fragrant oil obtained from it. [F.<L. *spīca nardī*, spike of nard.]

**spin** (**spun** or **span, spun, spin'-ning**), *v.* to draw out, or twist, into thread; to twirl round; to go fast; (with *out*) to prolong tediously: *n.* a twirl; a sharp run; a short excursion (on a bicycle, etc.). **spinning—jenny**, *n.* a machine for spinning wool or cotton. **spinning—wheel**, *n.* a machine (wheel and spindle) for spinning yarn or thread, driven by the hand or foot. **to — a yarn**, to tell a tale. [A.S. *spinnan*.]

**spin'-ach** (*-āj*, not *-ich*), (less correctly, **-age**), *n.* a vegetable used in cooking. [I.<L. *spīna*, a thorn.]

**spi'-nal** (*spī'-*), *adj.* relating to the spine. **spinal column**, the backbone. **spinal cord**, the nervous substance enclosed by the vertebræ of the spine. [<**spine.**]

**spin'-dle**, *n.* an axis; the rod of a spinning wheel; a measure of yarn; a slender stalk: *v.* (**-dled, -dling**), to grow with a long, slender stalk. **spindle—legged**, *adj.* having long, thin legs. [A.S. *spinl*<*spinnan*, to spin.]

**spin'-drift**, *n.* spray blown from the sea by strong winds. [<**spume**+**drift.**]

**spine** (*spīn*), *n.* the backbone; a thorn; a thorny projection. **spi'-nose** (*-nōs*), or **-nous** (*-nus*), *adj.* provided with spines; prickly. **spi'-ny** (*-nĭ*), *adj.* like a —; covered with spines; thorny. **spi'-ni-ness**, *n.* [O.F.<L. *spīna*, a thorn.]

**spi-nel'** or **-nelle'** (*spĭ-nel'* or *spin'-el*), *n.* a crystalline mineral and precious stone, of various colours. [F.<I.<L. *spīna*, a thorn, a spine.]

**spin'-et** (or *spĭ-net'*), *n.* an old-fashioned keyed instrument of music, of the piano kind. [O.F.<I.<L. *spīna*, spine: the strings were struck with a quill.]

**spin'-i-fex** (*-ĭ-feks*), *n.* (in Australia) a coarse, spiny grass, uneatable by cattle. [L. *spīna*, thorn.]

**spin'-ney** or **-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* a grove; shrubbery. [O.F.<L. *spīna*, a thorn.]

**spin'-ster**, *n.* an unmarried woman; (*orig.*) a woman who spins. [A.S. *spinnan*, to spin.]

**spi'-ra-cle** (*spī'-ră-kl*, or *spīr'-ă-*), *n.* (in some animals and vegetables) an aperture for breathing; a small opening. [F.<L. *spīrāculum*<*spīro*, I breathe.]

**spi'-ral** (*spī'-*), *adj.* of corkscrew form: *n.* a screw-like curve; a — line. **spi'-ral-ly**, *adv.* **spire** (*spīr*), *n.* a spiral; a twisted coil. **spi'-ry** (*spī'-rĭ*), *adj.* of — shape; wreathed. [F.<L. *spīra*<Gr. *speira*, a coil.]

**spire** (*spīr*), *n.* a steeple; (of plants) a stalk or blade: *v.* (**spired, spi'-ring**), to build with a —; to taper; to sprout. [A.S. *spīr*, a stalk.]

**spi-ril'-lum** (*spī-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-la**), a bacterium with spirally twisted cell. [*Dim.* of L. *spīra*, a coil.]

**spir'-it** (*spĭr'-*), *n.* the immortal part of man; the soul; an apparition; courage; animation; vitality; humour; disposition; essential purpose, or meaning; (*pl.*) distilled, alcoholic liquor: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to enliven; (with *away*) to make off with secretly. **spir'-it-ed**, *adj.* lively; bold; enthusiastic. **spir'-it-ism**, *n.* spiritualism. **spir'-it-ist**, *n.* a spiritualist. **spir'-it-less**, *adj.* depressed; without life, energy, hope, or courage. **spirit—level**, *n.* an instrument used to determine a horizontal line or surface. **spirit—rapping**, *n.* a knocking sound, supposed (by some) to be produced by spirits. **spir'-i-tu-al** (*-ĭ-tū-*), *adj.* relating to the soul; not constituted of matter; intellectual; sacred; relating to the Church. **spiritual court**, a court which judges affairs of the Church. **spir'-i-tu-al-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the belief that communication can be obtained with the souls of the departed, by a medium, *q.v.*; the doctrine that nothing is real except soul or spirit. **spir'-i-tu-al-ist**, *n.* a believer in spiritualism. **spir-i-tu-al-ist'-ic**, *adj.* **spir-i-tu-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality of being spiritual; piety; religious fervour; that which pertains to the Church. **spir'-i-tu-al-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to give a spiritual meaning to; to refine. **spir'-i-tu-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* alcoholic; ardent; volatile. **animal spirits**, liveliness and activity. **proof spirits**, spirits containing 57 per cent. of alcohol: if less, said to be "under-proof." **spirits of wine**, alcohol. [F.<L. *spīritus*, breath<*spīro*, I breathe.]

**spit**, *n.* a prong; a headland; (in digging, etc.) the depth of a spade: *v.* (**-ted, -ting**), to pierce with a —. [A.S. *spitu*.]

**spit** (**spat** or **spit, spit'-ting**), *v.* to expectorate; to rain a little; to make the sound of a cat at bay: *n.* saliva. **spit'-fire**, *n.* a hot-tempered person. **spit'-**

**tle,** *n.* saliva. **spit-toon',** *n.* a vessel into which one spits. [A.S. *spittan.*]

**spite** (*spīt*), *n.* ill-feeling; malice; hatred; defiance; a grudge: *v.* (**spi'-ted, spi'-ting**), to vex; to thwart; to injure. **spite'-ful,** *adj.* malicious. [<**despite.**]

**spitz** (*spits*), *n.* a small Pomeranian dog, with pointed ears. [G. *spitz,* pointed.]

**splash** (**splashed, splash'-ing**), *v.* to dash water about; to spatter: *n.* water thrown on something; a spot of mud; a daub; the sound of something falling into, or dashing in, water; reckless expenditure. **splash–board,** *n.* a screen (in front of a vehicle) to keep off mud splashes. **splash'-er,** *n.* a screen over the wheels of a vehicle. **splash'-y** (*-i*), *adj.* [Imit.]

**splay** (*splā*), *adj.* extended; turned outwards: *n.* a slanted expansion (of a window, or door): *v.* (**splayed, splay'-ing**), to slant; to dislocate. **splay–footed,** *adj.* having a broad, flat foot, turned outwards. [<**display.**]

**spleen** (*splēn*), *n.* a gland in the upper part of the abdomen; melancholy; spite. **spleen'-ful,** *adj.* melancholy; peevish. **spleen'-wort** (*-wĕrt*), *n.* a kind of fern. **sple-net'-ic** (*splĕ-net'-*, or *splen'-ĕ-tik*), *adj.* peevish; melancholy: *n.* a peevish person. **sple'-nic** (*splē'-*, or *splen'-*), *adj.* relating to the spleen. **splenic fever,** anthrax, or wool-sorter's disease. **sple-ni'-tis** (*-nī'-*), *n.* inflammation of the spleen. [L. <G. *splēn.*]

**splen'-did,** *adj.* brilliant; glorious; famous; heroic; magnificent; showy. **splen'-did-ly,** *adv.* **splen'-dour** (*-dĕr*), *n.* [F. <L. *splendĕo,* I shine.]

**splice** (*splīs*), (**spliced, spli'-cing**), *v.* to join (ropes, planks, or pieces of metal); † to marry: *n.* a joining (of ropes, etc.). [D. *splitsen.*]

**splint,** *n.* a splinter; a piece of wood, etc., for supporting or confining an injured limb. **splin'-ter,** *n.* a thin piece (of wood, etc.) split off: *v.* (**splin'-tered, splin'-ter-ing**), to split into thin pieces; to support with a —. **splinter–bar,** *n.* a cross-bar in front of a carriage. **splin'-ter-y** (*-i*), *adj.* [<**split.**]

**split** (**split, split'-ting**), *v.* to cleave; to rend; to burst; to be broken to pieces; to break up into opposing parties; to let a secret out; † to betray (one's accomplices): *n.* a rent; a crack; a division; (*pl.*) an acrobatic trick of sitting with legs stretched sideways on the floor. **to — hairs,** to make unnecessarily fine distinctions. **to — the difference,** to agree to a price halfway between the one asked and the one offered. [Low G. *splitten.*]

**splut'-ter** (**-tered, -ter-ing**), *v.* to speak confusedly; to spit when speaking; (of a pen) to make blots: *n.* a stir; confusion. [<**sputter.**]

**spoil** (**spoiled** or **spoilt, spoil'-ing**), *v.* to mar; to make, or become, useless or less useful; to plunder; to humour (*esp.* a child) to excess: *n.* plunder. **spoil'-ing,** *adj.* restlessly eager (for a fight, etc.). **spoil'-sport,** *n.* one who mars enjoyment. [O.F. *espoiller* <L. *spŏlĭum,* booty.]

**spoke,** *n.* a bar from the hub to the rim of a wheel; a bar fastening a wheel from turning; a rung. **spoke'-shave,** *n.* a small plane used by wheel-wrights. **to put a — in one's wheel,** to hinder; to thwart. [A.S. *spāca.*]

**spokes'-man,** *n.* one who speaks on behalf of others. [<**speak**+**man.**]

**spo'-li-ate** (*-lĭ-āt*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to plunder. **spo-li-a'-tion,** *n.* robbery; plunder. **spo'-li-a-tor** (*-tĕr*), *n.* a plunderer. [L. *spŏlĭo,* I rob.]

**sponge** (*spunj*), *n.* a marine animal of the lowest class of organisms; its porous framework; dough before kneading; a person who lives at the expense of others: *v.* (**sponged, spon'-ging**), to wash with a —; to wipe out; to live on others; to get (money) by mean tricks. **spon'-gi-ness,** *n.* **sponging–house,** *n.* a place where persons arrested for debt were detained for a day before committal to prison. **spon'-gy,** *adj.* like a —; soft, porous, and springy. **to throw up the —,** to give up all effort; to own oneself beaten. [O.F. *esponge* <L. <Gr. *spongia.*]

**spon'-son** (*-sun*), *n.* (on a steamer) the space in front of, and behind, the paddle-box. [?]

**spon'-sor,** *n.* a surety; a god-parent. **spon-so'-ri-al** (*-sō'-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to a sponsor. [L. *spondĕo,* I promise solemnly.]

**spon-ta'-ne-ous** (*-tā'-nē-us*), *adj.* acting from its (or one's) own impulse or energy; unforced; originating in itself. **spon-ta-ne'-i-ty** (*-tă-nē'-i-tĭ*), *n.*

**spontaneous combustion,** a setting on fire by internal development of heat (as in damp hay, etc.). [L. *sponte*, of one's own accord.]

**spook,** *n.* a ghost. [D.]

**spool,** *n.* a cylinder on which yarn, thread, cinematograph films, etc., are wound: *v.* (**spooled, spool'-ing**), to wind on a —. [D. *spoel.*]

**spoon,** *n.* a well-known domestic utensil; a golf-club; a simple fellow: *v.* (**spooned, spoon'-ing**), to convey with a —; to be foolishly affectionate. **spoon'-bill,** *n.* a wading-bird, like the heron. **spoon'-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**), a small quantity. **spoon–meat,** *n.* liquid food. † **spoon'-y,** or **-ey** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* silly; foolishly affectionate: *n.* **wooden —,** (formerly, at Cambridge) the student last in order of merit at the mathematical examination. [A.S. *spōn*, a chip.]

**spoor,** *n.* (*orig.* in South Africa) the track of a wild animal: *v.* (**spoored, spoor'-ing**), to follow a —. [D. *spoor.*]

**spo-rad'-ic(-al),** *adj.* scattered; (of disease) breaking out here and there. [Gr. *spŏras*, scattered.]

**spore,** *n.* the germ of a flowerless plant, or of some minute animal organisms. [Gr. *spŏrŏs*, a seed.]

**spor'-ran,** *n.* a pouch worn in front of a Highlander's kilt. [Ga.]

**sport,** *n.* out-of-door diversion or exercise; horse-racing; a game; jest; a plant or animal departing from the usual type; a sportsman: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to engage in —; to frolic; to trifle; to wear or display publicly. **sport'-ful,** *adj.* frolicsome; jesting. **sport'-ing,** *adj.* engaging in, or pertaining to, —. **sporting chance,** a chance enterprise, etc., with considerable risks, and in which the prospect of success is somewhat doubtful. **sporting man,** a sportsman; a patron of the turf, of boxing, etc. **spor'-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* playful. **sports'-man,** *n.* one who engages in field-sports, etc. **sports'-man-like,** *adj.* proper to a sportsman; showing a spirit of fair play; taking one's defeat in good temper. **sports'-man-ship,** *n.* skill as a sportsman. [M.E. *disporten*, to amuse.]

**spot,** *n.* a speck; a stain; a blemish; a place; a position marked on a billiard table: *v.* (**-ted, -ting**), to mark with spots; to detect; to recognize; to hit upon (a winning race-horse, etc.). **spot–cash,** *n.* payment on purchase. **spot'-less,** *adj.* without a —; blameless; pure. **spot–price,** *n.* a price admitting of no abatement or discount. **spot–stroke,** *n.* (billiards) a stroke which drives the red ball from — into one of the pockets. **spotted fever,** kind of typhus (cerebro-spinal meningitis). **spot'-ty,** *adj.* covered with spots. **spot'-ti-ness,** *n.* [M.E. *spot.*]

**spouse** (*spouz*), *n.* a husband or wife. [O.F. < L. *sponsus*, betrothed.]

**spout,** *n.* the mouth of a vessel; the nozzle of a pipe; a water-pipe; a water-spout; a pawnbroker's lift or shoot: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to issue forcibly, as from a pipe; to mouth one's words; to speak pompously or affectedly; (of a whale) to send up spray, when breathing. † **to put up the —,** to pawn. [D. *spuit*, a squirt.]

**S.P.Q.R.,** [L.] ***sen-a'-tus pop'-u-lus-que*** (*-kwē*) ***Ro-ma'-nus,*** the senate and Roman people.

**S.P.R.,** South Pacific Railway; Society for Psychical Research.

**sprag,** *n.* a piece of wood put in the spokes of a wheel, to stop it; a support for the roof of a mine: *v.* (**spragged, sprag'-ging**), to prop, or stop, with a —. [A.S. *spræc*, a twig.]

**sprain** (**sprained, sprain'-ing**), *v.* to overstrain (a muscle or joint): *n.* lameness caused by —. [O.F. < L. *exprĭmo*, I press out.]

**sprawl** (**sprawled, sprawl'-ing**), *v.* to lie with limbs awkwardly outstretched; to spread irregularly: *n.* [M.E. *sprawlen*, to toss the limbs about.]

**spray,** *n.* a small shoot; a twig; a branching ornament; an arrangement of flowers, for wearing. [A.S. *spræc.*]

**spray,** *n.* drops of water sprinkled from waves, a waterfall, etc.; an apparatus for sprinkling; the vapour from a nebulizer (*q.v.*): *v.* (**sprayed, spray'-ing**), to sprinkle with perfume, disinfectant, etc. [Ic. *spræna*, a jet.]

**spread** (*spred*), (**spread, spread'-ing**), *v.* to open out; to expand; to lay over a surface; to diffuse; to make generally known: *n.* extent; expansion; a table amply provisioned. **bed–spread,** *n.* a coverlet. **spread–eagle,** *n.* (heraldry) an eagle with wings and legs extended: *adj.* boastful; vainglorious. [A.S. *sprædan.*]

**spright'-ly** (*sprīt'-lī*), *adj.* lively; brisk; in high spirits. **spright'-li-ness,** *n.* [<sprite.]

**spring** (**sprung** or **sprang, sprung, spring'-ing**), *v.* to shoot forth; to leap; to start up; to rebound; to take rise; to result; (of game) to rise from covert; to propose, or bring forward, unexpectedly; to explode (a military mine): *n.* a leap; a rebound; elastic force; a contrivance having powerful elasticity; vigour; an outflow of water; source; origin; the first of the four seasons; the point of support of an arch; a crack (in a mast, etc.). **spring-balance,** *n.* an instrument for weighing, which works by a steel —. **spring'-bok,** *n.* a South African antelope. **spring'-er,** *n.* the lowest stone of an arch; a dog used in starting game. **spring-mattress,** *n.* a mattress made of elastic metal coils set in a frame. **spring-tide,** *n.* a specially high tide at, or just after, new or full moon; the season of —. **spring'-y** (*-i*), *adj.* elastic; light (in one's walk); having many springs. **spring'-i-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *springan.*]

**sprin'-kle** (**-kled, -kling**), *v.* to strew; to scatter in fine particles; to rain slightly; to baptize: *n.* a small quantity sprinkled. **sprink'-ler,** *n.* **sprink'-ling,** *n.* a small quantity or number. [A.S. *sprengan.*]

**sprint,** *n.* a short-distance race; a sharp run (*usu.* for a short distance): *v.* (**-ed, -ing**). **sprint'-er,** *n.* [Allied to **spurt.**]

**sprit,** *n.* a spar used to extend a sail; a large spar over a ship's bow. [A.S. *sprēot,* a pole.]

**sprite,** *n.* a spirit; an elf. [<**spirit.**]

**sprout** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* (of a plant) to shoot up; to put forth shoots: *n.* a shoot of a plant; (*pl.*) Brussels-sprouts, *q.v.* [A.S. *sprūtan.*]

**spruce** (*sproos*), *adj.* smartly dressed; foppish: *v.* (**spruced, spru'-cing**). [O.F. *preus,* gallant.]

**spru'-it** (*sproo'-*), *n.* (in South Africa) a brook; a small tributary. [D.]

**spume** (*spūm*), *n.* foam; froth; scum: *v.* (**spumed, spu'-ming**). **spu'-mous** (*-mus*), or **spu'-my,** *adj.* [L. *spūma.*]

**spur,** *n.* a goad worn on a horseman's heel; that which urges on to action; a hard, sharp spine on a cock's leg; mountainous country extending from the main range: *v.* (**spurred, spur'-ring**), to goad with spurs; to urge forward; to stimulate; to ride fast; to put spurs on. **spur-wheel,** *n.* a cog-wheel. **to win one's spurs,** to make one's first great success; to gain reputation by merit. [A.S. *spura* or *spora.*]

**spu'-ri-ous** (*spū'-ri-us*), *adj.* not genuine; false; counterfeit. [L. *spūrius.*]

**spurn** (*spĕrn*), (**spurned, spurn'-ing**), *v.* to reject with contempt or disdain; to kick away. [A.S. *spurnan.*]

**spurt** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to spout out; (in athletics) to make a sudden, vigorous effort: *n.* [<root of **sprout.**]

**spu'-tum,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ta**), spittle; saliva. [L.]

**spy** (*spī*), (**spied, spy'-ing**), *v.* to discern; to see from afar; to detect; to watch secretly or stealthily: *n.* one who watches secretly; a soldier sent disguised among the enemy, to discover their plans, etc. **spy-glass,** *n.* a small telescope. [O.F. *espier.*]

**squab'-ble** (*skwob'-l*), (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to dispute noisily; to scuffle: *n.* a brawl. [Swedish *sqvabbel,* a dispute.]

**squad** (*skwod*), *n.* a small party of soldiers (for drill or other duty). **awkward squad,** a body of recruits learning their drill; a set of backward pupils. [< **squadron.**]

**squad'-ron** (*skwod'-*), *n.* a division of a cavalry-regiment (two companies); a detachment of war-ships; a section of a fleet. [O.F.<I.<root of **square.**]

**squal'-id** (*skwol'-*), *adj.* filthy; wretched; poverty-stricken. **squal-id'-i-ty** or **squal'-or** (*-ĕr*), *n.* filthiness; foulness. [L. *squālīdus,* rough, dirty.]

**squall** (*skwâl*), (**squalled, squall'-ing**), *v.* to cry out loudly: *n.* a loud cry; a violent gust of wind, or series of gusts. **squal'-ly,** *adj.* gusty. [Ic. *sqvala,* to scream.]

**squan'-der** (*skwon'-*), (**-dered, -der-ing**), *v.* to waste; to spend wastefully. [?]

**square,** *adj.* having four equal sides and four right angles; having an outline of straight lines; (of the yards of a ship) at right angles to the mast; (of accounts) evenly balanced; honest; just: *n.* a — figure; a four-sided area, with houses built round; an open place in a city; an instrument for drawing or determining right angles; the product of a number multiplied by itself; infantry in — formation: *v.* (**squared, squa'-ring**), to make —; to adjust; to settle (accounts); † to bribe. **square-leg,**

*n.* (at cricket) a fielder to the left of, and in line with, the batsman. **square'-ly,** *adv.* fairly; straightforwardly. **square-rigged,** *adj.* having sails mostly —, and the yards slung by the middle. [O.F. < L. *ex-* + *quadra*, a square.]

**squar'-son,** *n.* a clergyman and landowner. [squire + parson.]

**squash** (*skwosh*), (**squashed, squash'-ing**), *v.* to reduce to a pulp; to crush; to annul; to put (an opponent) to silence; to humiliate: *n.* the fall of something soft; a crush, or crowding. **squash'-y,** *adj.* pulpy; unripe; miry. [O.F. < L. *ex-* + *cŏacto*, I compel.]

**squat** (*skwot*), (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to sit on the heels; to crouch down; to take possession of land without authority: *adj.* crouching; cowering; short and stout: *n.* a squatting position. **squat'-ter,** *n.* a settler; (in Australia and New Zealand) a person holding pasture-land on Government lease. [< root of **squash.**]

**squaw,** *n.* a woman, or wife (among Red-Indians).

**squeak** (*skwēk*), (**squeaked, squeak'-ing**), *v.* to make a shrill cry or acute sound: *n.* **a narrow** (or **near**) —, a narrow escape. [Imit.]

**squeal** (*skwēl*), (**squealed, squeal'-ing**), *v.* to cry out (*esp.* with pain), making a shrill, prolonged sound. [< **squall.**]

**squea'-mish** (*skwē'-*), *adj.* easily disgusted, or shocked; faddy; particular; scrupulous; affectedly delicate. [?]

**squee'-gee** (*skwē'-jē*), *n.* a rubber plate (or roller) with handle, used in cleansing, and in mounting photographs. [?]

**squeeze** (*skwēz*), (**squeezed, squeez'-ing**), *v.* to press closely; to force between, or through; to crowd (in); to oppress; to extort money from: *n.* the act of squeezing; a hug. **squeez'-a-ble,** *adj.* [A.S. *cwĭesan*, to crush.]

**squelch** (**squelched, squelch'-ing**), *v.* to crush; to humiliate: *n.* a heavy blow, or fall. [Allied to **quell.**]

**squib,** *n.* a small, cylindrical firework; a coarse satire. [Ic. *svipa*, to dart.]

**squid,** *n.* a cuttle-fish. [< **squib.**]

**squint** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to look with the eyes differently directed; to turn obliquely; to refer indirectly: *n.* the act of squinting, or defect of the eyes which causes it: *adj.* looking obliquely. [D. *schuin*, oblique.]

**squire** (*skwīr*), *n.* (*orig.*) an attendant on a knight; a country gentleman; a landowner; a lady's man: *v.* (**squired, squi'-ring**), to attend on; to escort. **squire'-ar-chy** (*-kĭ*), *n.* (collectively) country gentlemen; their social and political influence. **squi-reen'** (*skwĭ-*), *n.* (in Ireland) a person ranking between — and farmer. [< esquire.]

**squirm** (*skwĕrm*), (**squirmed, squirm'-ing**), *v.* to wriggle; to twist about; to writhe: *n.* [? < **swarm,** to climb.]

**squir'-rel** (*skwir'-*), *n.* a small, reddish-brown rodent. [O.F. *esquirel* < L. < Gr. *skiouros, lit.* shadow-tail.]

**SS.,** Saints. **S.S.,** steamship.

**S.S.E.,** south-south-east.

**S.S.U.,** Sunday School Union.

**S.S.W.,** south-south-west.

**St.,** saint; strait; street.

**stab** (**stabbed, stab'-bing**), *v.* to wound, or kill, with a dagger or similar weapon; to pain, or grieve, acutely: *n.* a thrust, or wound, with a pointed weapon; a sharp pain; an injury done secretly. [Ga. *stob*, a stake.]

**stab'-i-li-zer** (*-ĭ-lī-*), *n.* the hindmost part of a flying-machine, corresponding to the tail of a bird: also called the **equilibrator.** [L. *stăbĭlis*, steadfast.]

**sta'-ble** (*stā'-bl*), *adj.* firmly placed; steadfast in purpose or resolution; lasting. **sta-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the quality of being —. **sta'-bly** (*-blĭ*), *adv.* [F. < L. *stăbĭlis* < *sto*, I stand.]

**sta'-ble** (*stā'-bl*), *n.* a building with stalls for cattle, *esp.* horses: *v.* (**-bled, -bling**), to keep in a —. **livery-stable,** *n. see* **livery. sta'-bling,** *n.* accommodation for horses, cycles, etc.; fodder for horses. [O.F. < L. *stăbŭlum.*]

***stac-ca'-to*** (*-kä'-*), *adj.* [I.] separated; (*mus.*) a direction to play or sing each note with marked distinctness.

**stack,** *n.* a pile, *usu.* thatched, of grain, hay, straw, etc.; a pile of wood; a set of chimneys; a high chimney; a funnel: *v.* (**stacked, stack'-ing**), to make into a —. [Dan. *stak.*]

**sta'-di-um** (*stā'-dĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-a**), (*orig.*) a Gr. measure of length (606¾ feet); a course for runners; (now) an arena for athletic contests. [L. < Gr. *stadion.*]

**staff,** *n.* (*pl.* **staffs,** or **staves** [*stāvz*]), a stick, used for support, or as a weapon; a rod in sign of authority (as a bishop's crosier, a churchwarden's wand, etc.); (*mus.*) the five lines, and spaces between,

on, or in, which notes are written; (*pl.* **staffs**), a body of officers; persons engaged together in the same work or business. **staff-college,** *n.* an institution for training military officers. **staff-officer,** *n.* one on the — of an army or regiment. **staff-sergeant,** *n.* a sergeant of highest rank. [A.S. *stæf.*]

**stag,** *n.* (*f.* **hind**), a red-deer; a speculator in stocks and shares before allotment. [Ic. *steggr*, a male animal.]

**stage** (*stāj*), *n.* a raised platform (*esp.* for the acting of a play); the theatre, or theatrical profession; scene; a halting-place; distance between halting-places; a landing-place; point of advancement or decline: *v.* (**staged, sta'-ging**), to produce (a play) on the —. **stage-coach,** *n.* a coach going regularly between appointed stages. **stage-direction,** *n.* an instruction in a play relating to the performance of it. **stage-driver,** *n.* one who drives a stage-coach. **stage-fright,** *n.* extreme nervousness when on a — or platform. **stage-manager,** *n.* one who superintends the performance of a play. **sta'-ger** (*-jĕr*), *n.* (*usu.* **an old stager**) a person of long experience. **stage-struck,** *adj.* fascinated with the glamour of the —; foolishly eager to appear on the —. **stage-whisper,** *n.* a loud whisper (as by an actor on the stage). **sta'-gy,** or **-gey** (*-jĭ*), *adj.* relating to the —; theatrical in manner; affectedly emotional. **sta'-gi-ness,** *n.* **sta'-ging** (*-jing*), *n.* a scaffolding. [O.F. *estage* < L. *sto*, I stand.]

**stag'-ger** (**-gered, -ger-ing**), *v.* to walk unsteadily; to reel; to totter; to hesitate; to waver; to amaze; to shock: *n.* a reel; (*pl.*) a kind of apoplexy, affecting cattle. [Ic. *stakra*, to totter.]

**stag'-nate** (**-na-ted, -na-ting**), *v.* to cease flowing; to become foul; to be inactive or motionless; (of trade) to be dull. **stag'-nan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* **stag'-nant,** *adj.* still; impure; inactive; dull. **stag-na'-tion,** *n.* [L. *stagnum*, a pool.]

**staid,** *adj.* serious; grave; steady; prim. [< stay.]

**stain** (**stained, stain'-ing**), *v.* to spot; to soil, or become soiled; to colour, or discolour; to dye; to sully; to disgrace: *n.* a spot; a discolouring; a taint; a cause of shame. **stain'-less,** *adj.* free from —; guiltless. [O.F. *desteindre* < L. *dis-* + *tingo*, I dye.]

**stair** (*stār*), *n.* a step; (*usu.* in *pl.*) a series of steps. **back-stairs,** *adj.* secret; underhand. **stair'-case,** *n.* a flight of stairs. **below stairs,** in the lower part of a house; in the servants' quarters. **flight** (or **pair**) **of stairs,** a series of steps which lead from one landing to another. [A.S. *stæger* < *stīgan*, to mount.]

**staith,** or **staithe** (*stāth*), *n.* a landing-place or wharf, *esp.* one at the end of a line of rails for discharging coal. [A.S. *stædh*, a bank, a shore.]

**stake** (*stāk*), *n.* a pointed piece of wood; a post for tethering an animal; a post to which a martyr was bound; martyrdom; that which is wagered, or hazarded; (*pl.*) money competed for (at athletic sports): *v.* (**staked, sta'-king**), to wager; to hazard; to pledge; to mark (boundaries) with stakes; to fasten, or pierce, with a —. **stake-net,** *n.* a fishing-net (*esp.* for salmon), fastened with stakes. [A.S. *staca.*]

**sta-lac'-tite** (*-tīt*, or *stal'-ak-tīt*), *n.* limy matter, of an icicle-shape, hanging from the roof of a cave. [*See* next word.]

**sta-lag'-mite** (*-mīt*), *n.* limy matter of an icicle-shape, deposited on the floor of a cave. [F. < Gr. *stalaktos*, trickling.]

**stale** (*stāl*), *adj.* not new or fresh; dull; uninteresting; tasteless: *v.* (**staled, sta'-ling**), to make, or become, —. **stale'-mate,** *n.* (in chess) a position in which the game is drawn: *v.* (**-ma-ted, -ma-ting**), (in chess) to play so that the opponent's "king" cannot move, without being put in check; to puzzle completely. [< root of **stall.**]

**stalk** (*stăk*), *n.* the stem of a plant, flower, fruit, pipe, etc. [A.S. *stel.*]

**stalk** (*stăk*), (**stalked, stalk'-ing**), *v.* to strut; to walk with long steps; to hunt (game) stealthily, or behind shelter: *n.* a long stride; a strut. **stalking-horse,** *n.* a dummy horse (or something similar) screening a sportsman; a pretence concealing one's real purpose. [A.S. *stealc*, steep.]

**stall** (*stăl*), *n.* a stable, or a compartment of it; a table, or shed, where articles are offered for sale; (in a theatre) a seat between orchestra and pit; (in a cathedral) a seat in the chancel; a passage in a mine: *v.* (**stalled, stall'-ing**), *v.* to place, or be, in a stall; to install. **stall'-age,** *n.* the right of putting up a

—, or the rent paid for it. **stall-feed, (-fed, -feed-ing),** *v.* to fatten (cattle) in a stable. [A.S. *steall.*]

**stal'-wart** (*stăl'-* or *stal'-wĕrt*). *adj.* sturdy; resolute: *n.* a steadfast advocate of a cause. [A.S. *stælweorth*, worthy of place, serviceable.]

**sta'-men** (*stā'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-mens,** or **stam'-i-na** [*-i-nă*]), the part of a flower which produces pollen. [L. *stāmen*, a thread.]

**stam'-i-na,** *n.* vigour; power of endurance. **stam'-i-nal,** *adj.* [<root of **stamen.**]

**stam'-mer (-mered, -mer-ing),** *v.* to speak falteringly, or with hesitation: *n.* [A.S. *stamor.*]

**stamp (stamped, stamp'-ing),** *v.* to strike the foot down; to impress; to crush; to put a postage-stamp, or post-mark, on; (with *out*) to extinguish, or suppress: *n.* the act of stamping; a mark impressed; a postage-stamp; an instrument for impressing, cutting, or crushing (*esp.* ore); character. **stamp-duty,** *n.* a tax imposed on legal documents, paid by affixing a stamp. [A.S. *stempan.*]

**stam-pede'** (*-pēd'*), *n.* (of cattle) a wild rush away, caused by sudden fear; a panic and hasty dispersal: *v.* **(-pe'-ded, -pe'-ding).** [Sp. *estampida.*]

**stanch** (*stânch*, or *stânsh*), (or **staunch**) **(stanched, stanch'-ing),** *v.* to cease flowing; to dry up; to stop the flow of (*esp.* blood): *adj.* loyal; steadfast; firm. [O.F. <L. *stagno*, I cease to flow.]

**stan'-chion** (*-shun*), *n.* a supporting beam; a post; an upright bar. [O.F. *estanson* <L. *stans*, standing.]

**stand (stood, stand'-ing),** *v.* to be, or place, upright; to halt; to maintain one's position; to be situated; to be in a certain state; to remain in force; to endure; to be a candidate (at an election, or for an appointment); (of a ship) to keep a certain course: *n.* a stoppage; resistance; perplexity; position; a platform; a support; a place where vehicles await hiring. **stand'-ing,** *adj.* erect; lasting; settled; stagnant: *n.* continuance; rank. **standing orders,** rules for the conduct of business (of an assembly). **stand-off'-ish,** *adj.* holding oneself aloof; reserved; supercilious. **stand'-point,** *n.* one's way of regarding a matter. **stand-up,** *adj.* (of a fight) well contested. **to — out,** to keep aloof; to oppose persistently. **to — to,** to abide by (a bargain); to accord with. **to — up to,** to meet (an opponent) spiritedly. **to — upon,** to insist upon; to be particular about. **to — with,** to be in accordance with. [A.S. *standan.*]

**stan'-dard,** *n.* a banner on a staff; an ensign; an unsupported tree or shrub; an upright support; a rule, custom, or model; an authoritative measure or weight: *adj.* used as, or agreeing with, a —; of high excellence. **stan'-dard-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to adjust by, or conform to, a —; to make in — sizes, etc. **stan-dard-i-za'-tion,** *n.* [O.F. *estendard* <root of **stand.**]

**stan'-na-ry,** *n.* a tin-mine: *adj.* relating to a tin-mine. **stan'-nic,** *adj.* obtained from tin. [L. *stannum*, tin.]

**stan'-za,** *n.* a division of a poem; a series of lines of poetry arranged in a fixed order. [I. <L. *stans*, standing.]

**sta'-ple** (*stā'-*), *n.* the chief production or industry; the main constituent; raw material; a fibre of wool, cotton, etc.; a metal loop for holding a bolt: *adj.* principal; established. **sta'-pler,** *n.* a dealer in wool. [A.S. *stapol*, a prop.]

**star,** *n.* a heavenly body, other than the sun or moon; a rayed ornament worn on the breast; an asterisk; a distinguished artiste: *v.* **(starred, star'-ring),** to decorate with a —; (of an actor) to appear with distinction. **ill-starred,** *adj. see* **ill. Star-chamber,** *n.* (formerly) a tribunal famous for its harsh and arbitrary sentences. **star'-fish,** *n.* a sea-animal with radiating limbs. **star-gazer,** *n.* an astrologer, or astronomer; one who looks about in a vague, aimless manner. **star'-ry,** *adj.* abounding in stars. **star'-ri-ness,** *n.* **star-spangled,** *adj.* spotted with stars (*esp.* the banner of the United States). **Star of Bethlehem,** the star referred to in *St. Matthew*, ii.; a kind of lily. **star turn,** (at a music-hall) a performance by an *esp.* brilliant or distinguished artiste. [A.S. *steorra.*]

**star'-board,** *n.* the right side of a ship (when one looks towards the bow): *adj.* [A.S. *stēoran*, to steer + **board.**]

**starch,** *n.* a main constituent of cereal grains, etc.; a preparation (made from rice, potatoes, etc.) for stiffening linen: *v.* **(starched, starch'-ing),** to stiffen with —. **starched,** *adj.* (in manner)

formal; prim. **starch'-y,** *adj.* composed of, or like, —; formal. **starch'--i-ly,** *adv.* **starch'-i-ness,** *n.* [A form of **stark.**]

**stare (stared, sta'-ring),** *v.* to look fixedly; to be very noticeable: *n.* [A.S. *starian.*] [[A.S. *stearc.*]

**stark,** *adj.* stiff; downright: *adv.* quite.

**star'-ling,** *n.* a bird of the crow kind, bluish-black and specked with buff. [*Dim.* of A.S. *stær,* starling.]

**start (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to set out or off; to begin; to move suddenly or involuntarily; to spring up; to disturb from concealment; to shift out of place: *n.* a sudden movement (of alarm, surprise, etc.); beginning; outset. **to have the — of,** to have an advantage over, by starting first. [M.E. *sterten.*]

**star'-tle (-tled, -tling),** *v.* to alarm; to astonish; to shock; to start with alarm. [<**start.**]

**starve (starved, star'-ving),** *v.* to die, or cause to die, of want of food, or from extreme cold; to deprive of nourishment; to weaken and subdue by famine; to be in extreme want. **star-va'-tion,** *n.* **starve'-ling,** *n.* an animal or plant insufficiently nourished, and therefore weak and puny: *adj.* [A.S. *steorfan.*]

**state,** *n.* condition; rank; grandeur; pomp; the general body of the people; the authority of government; a commonwealth; a division of a republic: *v.* (**sta'-ted, sta'-ting**), to declare; to express; to detail: *adj.* public; national; relating to government. **state—ball,** *n.* a ball at a palace. **state—cabin,** *n.* (on board ship) a cabin giving superior accommodation. **state—craft,** *n.* skill in affairs of —. **state—criminal,** *n.* one who is guilty of an offence against the —. **sta'-ted,** *adj.* announced; fixed; regular. **state'-ly,** *adj.* splendid; majestic; dignified. **state'-li-ness,** *n.* **state'-ment,** *n.* the act of stating; something stated. **state—paper,** *n.* an official document on affairs of —. **state—room,** *n.* a principal room in a palace or mansion; a state-cabin, *q.v.* **states'-man,** *n.* one who is expert in affairs of —; an eminent politician; a Cumberland farmer who farms his own land. **states'-man-like,** *adj.* befitting a statesman. **states'-man-ship,** *n.* skill in affairs of —; ability as a politician. **state—trial,** *n.* a trial for an alleged offence against the —. [O.F. *estat* < L. *stătus,* position, condition.]

**stat'-ics,** *n. pl.* the part of mechanics which treats of forces in relation to objects at rest. **stat'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* relating to bodies at rest; (of *elec.*) generated by friction. [Gr. *statikos,* causing to stand.]

**sta'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* position; situation; employment; rank; a building on a railway, where trains stop; a building occupied by policemen or firemen: *v.* (**-tioned, -tion-ing**), to give a position to. **sta'-tion-a-ry,** *adj.* remaining in the same place or condition; not moving, or progressing. **sta'-tion-er,** *n.* one who sells writing materials. **Stationers' Hall,** (in London) the hall of the Company of Stationers. **sta'-tion-er-y,** *n.* writing materials. [F. < L. *stătio.* a standing still.]

**sta-tis'-tics,** *n.* statements in figures, *esp.* relating to the condition of the people; the part of political science which is concerned with such statements. **sta-tis'-ti-cal,** *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, —. **stat-is-ti'-cian** (*-tish'-an*), *n.* a student of, or writer on, —. **vital —,** statistics which treat of increases and decreases of population. [F. < Gr. *statizō,* I establish.]

**sta'-tor** (*stā'-*), *n.* the stationary part of a turbine or motor. [L. *stător,* establisher.]

**stat'-ue** (*-yū*), *n.* an image carved. **stat'--u-a-ry,** *n.* the art of making statues; a maker of statues; (collectively) statues. **stat-u-esque'** (*-esk'*), *adj.* like a —, *esp.* in pose. **stat-u-ette'** (*-et'*), *n.* a small —. [F. < L. *stătŭo,* I cause to stand.] [L. *stătūra.*]

**stat'-ure** (*-yūr*), *n.* tallness; height. [F. <

**sta'-tus** (*stā'-*), *n.* rank; social position; state of affairs. ***sta'-tus quo,*** [L.] *lit.* the state in which; the original state of affairs. [L. *stătus.*]

**stat'-ute** (*-yūt*). *n.* a law enacted by Parliament; a permanent rule (of a corporation, university, etc.). **stat'-u-table,** *adj.* in accordance with a —. **statute—book,** *n.* a record of statutes; (collectively) statutes, or laws. **stat'--u-to-ry,** *adj.* enacted or authorized by —. **statute law,** enacted law, as distinguished from common law, *q.v.* [F. <L. *stătūtum,* established.]

**staunch.** *See* **stanch.**

**stave,** *n.* a staff; a narrow board used in

cask-making; a stanza: *v.* **(staved** or **stove, sta'-ving)**, to make a hole in; (with *off*) to postpone. [A form of **staff.**]

**stay** (*stā*), **(stayed, stay'-ing)**, *v.* to remain; to stop; to restrain; to support: *n.* abode; stop; support; (*pl.*) a corset. [O.F. *estayer*, to support.]

**stay** (*stā*), *n.* a rope supporting a mast, etc. [A.S. *stæg.*]

***ste.***, [F. *f.*] *sainte* = saint.

**stead** (*stĕd*), *n.* place (of another person or thing); service. [A.S. *stede*, a place.]

**stead'-fast** (*stĕd'-*), *adj.* firm; resolute; fixed. [**stead** + **fast.**]

**stead'-ing** (*stĕd'-*), *n.* a farm-house and adjoining sheds and stables. [< **stead.**]

**stead'-y** (*stĕd'-ĭ*), *adj.* **(-i-er, -i-est)**, standing firmly; not shaking; constant; dependable (*esp.* as regards sobriety and industry): *v.* **(-ied, -y-ing)**, to make, or become, —. **stead'-i-ly,** *adv.* **stead'-i-ness,** *n.* **steady-going,** *adj.* industrious; plodding. [A.S. *stedig* < *stede*, place.]

**steak** (*stāk*), *n.* a slice of meat for broiling. [Ic. *steikja*, to broil.]

**steal** (*stēl*), **(stole** [*stōl*], **sto'-len** or **stole, steal'-ing)**, *v.* to take another's property; to win secretly, slyly, gradually, etc.; to pass unnoticed; to move, avoiding notice. **steal'-ing,** *n.* theft. **stealth** (*stĕlth*), *n.* secrecy; underhandedness. **stealth'-i-ly,** *adv.* **stealth'-i-ness,** *n.* **stealth'-y,** *adj.* sly; done secretly or craftily. **to — a march on,** to anticipate, and so obtain advantage over, another. [A.S. *stelan.*]

**steam** (*stēm*), *n.* the vapour from boiling water, or from a heated body; visible vapour; energy: *v.* **(steamed, steam'-ing)**, to give forth —; to evaporate; to cook with —; to progress by steam-power. **steam-chest,** or **-dome,** *n.* a chamber in an engine through which steam passes. **steam'-er,** *n.* a vessel, or fire-engine, worked by —; a utensil in which articles are exposed to —. **steam-navvy,** *n.* an excavating machine. **steam-packet,** *n.* a mail-steamer plying between certain places. **steam-port,** *n.* a valve for admitting steam. **steam-power,** *n.* the force of —, utilized for mechanical purposes. **steam-tug,** *n.* a steamboat by which ships, barges, etc. are towed. **steam'-y,** *adj.* full of —; composed of, or like, —. **steam'-i-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *stēam.*]

**ste'-a-rin** (not **-rine**) (*-rĭn*), *n.* the chief solid constituent of animal fat. **ste-ar'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *stear*, suet.]

**steed,** *n.* a horse. [A.S. *stēda.*]

**steel,** *n.* iron hardened by combination with carbon; a cutting or piercing instrument; an implement on which knives are sharpened; sternness; constancy: *adj.* made of, or like, —: *v.* **(steeled, steel'-ing)**, to make like —; to make (or be) hard or unfeeling. **steel-clad,** *adj.* wearing armour. **steel-engraving,** *n.* engraving on steel plates; a print from such a plate. **steel'-y,** *adj.* made of, or like, —. **steel'-i-ness,** *n.* **steel'-yard,** *n.* a balance in which the weight is moved along a graduated rod. [A.S. *stīēl.*]

**steen'-bok** (*stēn'-*, or *stān'-*), *n.* a South African antelope. [D.]

**steep,** *adj.* sloping abruptly: *n.* a precipice; a height. **steep'-en (-ened, -en-ing)**, *v.* to become —. [A.S. *stēap.*]

**steep (steeped, steep'-ing)**, *v.* to soak; to saturate. [D. *stippen.*]

**stee'-ple,** *n.* a spire. **stee'-ple-chase,** *n.* a cross-country horse-race, in which fences, ditches, etc., are jumped over. **stee'-pled** (*-pld*), *adj.* having a —. **steeple-jack,** *n.* a person who repairs high chimneys or steeples. [A.S. *stēpel.*]

**steer,** *n.* a young ox. [A.S. *stēor.*]

**steer (steered, steer'-ing)**, *v.* to direct with a helm (as the course of a ship); to make for a certain object; to guide. **steer'-age,** *n.* the act or practice of steering; the fore-cabin, in which passengers travel at the cheapest rate. **steers'-man,** *n.* [A.S. *stēoran.*]

**stein'-bock** (*stīn'-*), *n.* same as **steenbok.**

**ste'-la,** or **-le** (*-lē*), *n.* (*pl.* **-læ** [*-lē*]), a monumental pillar. **ste'-lene** (*-lēn*), *adj.* [Gr. *stēlē.*]

**stel'-lar,** *adj.* starry. **stel'-late,** or **-la-ted,** *adj.* like a star; formed of rays. [L. *stella*, a star.]

**stem,** *n.* stalk; branch; trunk; tube; family; pedigree; the fore part of a ship; the curved timbers at the head of a ship, to which the sides are joined: *v.* **(stemmed, stem'-ming)**, to take the — off; to strike with the —; to make progress against. **stem'-mer-y,** *n.* a factory in which tobacco-leaf is stripped from the —. **stem-winder,** *n.* a watch which is wound up by fixed mechanism at its —. [A.S. *stefn.*]

**stem (stemmed, stem'-ming)**, *v.* to check; to stop the progress of. [Ic. *stemma*, to stop.]

**stench**, *n.* a foul smell. [A.S. *stenc.*]

**sten'-cil** (*-sil*), *n.* a thin plate of metal, etc., with a design cut out, over which colour is brushed, to apply the design to a surface placed underneath: *v.* **(-cilled, -cil-ling)**, to decorate with a —. **sten'-cil-ler**, *n.* [?]

**ste-nog'-ra-pher** (*-fĕr*), or **-phist** (*-fist*), *n.* a shorthand-writer. **sten-o-graph'-ic(-al)** (*-graf'-*), *adj.* relating to, or written in, shorthand. **ste-nog'-ra-phy** (*-fi*), *n.* shorthand. [Gr. *stenŏs*, narrow + *graphō*, I write.]

**sten-to'-ri-an** (*-tō'-rĭ-*), *adj.* (of voice) very loud. [< Gr. *Stentor*, herald of the Greeks in the siege of Troy.]

**step**, *n.* a pace; a short distance; foot-fall; way of walking; action; proceeding; a degree of rank; a block supporting the foot of a mast; (*mus.*) an interval; (*pl.*) a self-supporting ladder (called also a **step—ladder**): *v.* **(stepped, step'-ping)**, to walk (*esp.* a short distance); to pace; to succeed to; (with *out*) to walk with longer paces. **step—dance**, *n.* a hornpipe, or clog-dance. **step—girl**, *n.* a girl who cleans door-steps. **stepping—stone**, *n.* a stone to step on, by means of which one crosses over water, mud, etc.; a means of advancement or attainment. [A.S. *stæpe.*]

**step'-child**, *n.* the child of one's husband (or wife) by a former marriage. Hence, **step'-broth-er, step'-daugh-ter, step'-fa-ther, step'-moth-er, step'-sis-ter, step'-son**, *ns.* denoting relationships through the second (or subsequent) marriage of a parent. [A.S. *stēop-*, orphaned.]

**steppe** (*step*), *n.* (in Russia and Siberia) a vast, treeless plain. [Russian *stepj.*]

**stère** (*stār*), *n.* a cubic metre (nearly $35\frac{1}{3}$ cubic feet). [F. < Gr. *stereos*, solid.]

**ster'-e-o-scope** (*-skōp*), *n.* an optical apparatus, in which two flat pictures of the same scene or object are looked at through lenses, and the appearance of solidity is produced. **ster-e-o-scop'-ic(-al)** (*-skop'-*), *adj.* [Gr. *stereŏs*, solid + *skŏpeō*, I view.]

**ste'-re-o-type**, *n.* a metal plate for printing from, cast from a mould made from movable types: *v.* **(-typed, -ty-ping)**, to print from stereotypes; to make a — of; to render unchangeable: *adj.* [Gr. *stereŏs*, solid + *tŭpos*, type.]

**ster'-ile** (*-īl*, not *-īl*, nor *stē'-rīl*), *adj.* barren; unproductive. **ste-ril'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* barrenness. **ster'-il-ize (-ized, -i-zing)**, *v.* to make —; to free from harmful microbes. **ster-il-i-za'-tion** (*-ī-zā'-*), *n.* the act, or process, of sterilizing. [O.F. < L. *stĕrĭlis.*]

**ster'-ling**, *adj.* denoting the standard British coinage; genuine. [< *Easterlings*, North German merchants.]

**stern**, *adj.* severe (in look or manner); resolute. [A.S. *sterne.*]

**stern**, *n.* the hinder part of a vessel. **stern—chase**, *n.* a chase in which one ship follows directly behind another. **stern—chaser**, *n.* a cannon at a ship's —. **stern—post**, *n.* the timber supporting a ship's rudder. **stern—sheets**, *n.* the part of a boat between the — and the rowers. **stern—wheeler**, *n.* a vessel having a paddle-wheel at the stern. [Scand.]

**ster'-num**, *n.* (*pl.* **-na**), the breast-bone. [[L.]

**ster'-to-rous** (*-rus*), *adj.* snoring; with a snoring sound. [F. < L. *sterto*, I snore]

***stet***, [L.] let it stand: an indication that something is struck out by mistake, and should remain.

**steth'-o-scope** (*-skōp*), *n.* an instrument for testing the condition of the heart and lungs. **steth-o-scop'-ic(-al)**, *adj.* [Gr. *stēthos*, the breast + *skŏpeō*, I examine.]

**ste'-ve-dore** (*stē'-vĕ-*), *n.* one who loads or unloads ships. [Sp *estivador*, a packer of wool.]

**stew** (*stū*), **(stewed, stew'-ing)**, *v.* to boil slowly: *n.* stewed meat and vegetables; anxiety. [O.F. *estuve*, a stove.]

**stew'-ard** (*stū'-ĕrd*), *n.* (*f.* **-ess**), the manager of an estate, farm, institution, etc.; one engaged in the direction of an assembly, ball, race-meeting, etc.; (on ship) an attendant on passengers; an officer in charge of a ship's provisions. [A.S. *stīweard*, = keeper of a sty.]

**stg.**, sterling.

**stick (stuck, stick'-ing)**, *v.* to pierce, or thrust into; to stab; to fix on, or in; to adhere; to stay. **stick'-y**, *adj.* adhesive. **to — at nothing**, to be deterred by no scruples. **to — oneself up**, to assume a conceited manner. **to — out**, to project; to be obstinate in opposition. [A.S. *stician.*]

**stick'-le** (*stik'-l*), (**-led, -ling**), *v.* to contend about trifles. **stick'-ler,** *n.* [A.S. *stihtan*, to rule, regulate.]

**stick'-le-back** (*stik'-l-*), *n.* a small fish with spiny back and fins. [A.S. *sticel*, a prickle.]

**stiff,** *adj.* not easily bent; thick; formal; wanting in ease of manner; obstinate; (of wind) boisterous; (of a task) difficult. **stif'-fen (-fened, -fen-ing),** *v.* to make, or become, —. **stif'-fen-er** or **-ing,** *n.* that which is used for stiffening. **stiff-neck,** *n.* a rheumatism of the muscles of the neck. **stiff-necked,** *adj.* obstinate. [A.S. *stīf*.]

**sti'-fle** (*stī'-fl*), (**-fled, -fling**), *v.* to smother; to choke; to repress; to deaden (sound). [Ic. *stīfla*, to repress.]

**sti'-fle** (*stī'-fl*), *n.* the knee of a horse; a disease of it. [<**stiff.**]

**stig'-ma** (*-mă*), *n.* (*pl.* **-mas** or **-ma-ta**), a disgrace; a stain on one's character; a spot on the skin; the top of the pistil of a flower; a breathing-pore (of an insect); (*pl.*) marks like those on Christ's crucified body. **stig-mat'-ic (-al),** *adj.* like, or relating to, or marked with, a —. **stig'-ma-tize (-tized, -ti-zing),** *v.* to denounce; to apply terms of disgrace to. [F.<L.<Gr. *stigma*, a prick.]

**stile,** *n.* a step, or steps, for climbing over a wall or fence. [A.S. *stigel*.]

**sti-let'-to** (*stĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-tos**), a small dagger with rounded blade; an instrument for making eyelet-holes: *v.* **(-toed, -to-ing),** to pierce with a —. [I., *dim.* of *stilo*, a dagger.]

**still,** *adj.* quiet; motionless; silent; subdued: *v.* **(stilled, still'-ing),** to make —: *adv.* nevertheless; yet; now, or in future, as hitherto; to a greater degree. **still-born,** *adj.* born dead. **still-life,** *n.* (in painting) objects without animal life. **still'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* quiet. **stil'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* noiselessly. [A.S. *stille*.]

**still,** *n.* an apparatus for distilling liquids. **patent-still,** *n.* an arrangement of pipes and chambers through which steam is passed continually, for distillation purposes. **pot-still,** *n.* *see* **pot.** **still-room,** *n.* a room where liquors, preserves, etc., are kept, and where tea, coffee, etc., are made for the table; a room for distilling. [<**distil.**]

**still'-age** or **-ing,** *n.* a rack on which casks are placed. [A.S. *steall*, a place.]

**stilt,** *n.* a bar of wood, with foot-rest, to raise a person above the ground in walking. **stilt'-ed,** *adj.* (of style or manner) affectedly pompous; wanting in ease and naturalness. [Swedish *stylta*, a prop.]

**stil'-ton,** *n.* a rich, cream cheese, formerly made at *Stilton* (Huntingdonshire).

**stim'-u-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to rouse to action; to quicken energy. **stim-u-la'-tion,** *n.* **stim'-u-la-tive,** *adj.* of stimulating effect: *n.* that which stimulates. **stim'-u-lant,** *adj.* stimulating: *n.* a stimulating drug; alcoholic drink. **stim'-u-lus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-li** [*-lī*]), that which spurs to action; encouragement to energy. [L. *stĭmŭlus*, a goad.]

**sting (stung, sting'-ing),** *v.* to pierce with a point darted out; to pain severely: *n.* (of insects, etc.) a sharp-pointed organ; (of plants) a hair secreting a poison; that which occasions pain or shame; remorse. **sting'-ing,** *adj* painful; sharp; bitter. [A.S. *stingan*.]

**stin'-gy** (*-jĭ*), *adj.* mean; niggardly. **stin'-gi-ly,** *adv.* **stin'-gi-ness,** *n.* [?]

**stink (stank, stunk, stink'-ing),** *v.* to smell very offensively: *n.* a foul smell. [A.S. *stincan*.]

**stint (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to limit narrowly: *n.* limit; restriction. [A.S *styntan*, to dull]

**sti'-pend** (*stī'-*), *n.* salary. **sti-pen'-di-a-ry** (*-dĭ-ă-rĭ*), *adj.* receiving a —: *n.* a paid magistrate (in large towns). [L. *stīpendĭum*.]

**stip'-ple (-pled, -pling),** *v.* to draw (or shade a drawing) by means of dots: *n.* [D. *stippelen*, to dot.]

**stip'-u-late (-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to contract; to agree on certain terms. **stip-u-la'-tion,** *n.* an agreement, or article in an agreement; a condition. **stip'-u-la-tor,** *n.* [F.<L. *stĭpŭlor*.]

**stir** (*stĕr*), **(stirred, stir'-ring),** *v.* to move; to set in motion; to rouse; to incite; to move about actively: *n.* disturbance; excitement. **stir'-a-bout,** *n.* a kind of thick, oatmeal porridge; a bustling person. **stir'-ring,** *adj.* full of business, or excitement. [A.S. *styrian*.]

**stir'-rup,** *n.* a ring, suspended by a strap from the saddle, in which the rider's foot is placed. **stirrup-cup,** *n.* a farewell cup drunk on horseback. **stirrup-iron,** *n.* the metal part of a —, as distinguished from the **stirrup-leather.** [A.S. *stīgan*, to mount+*răp*, a rope.]

**stitch (stitched, stitch'-ing),** *v.* to sew; to do needlework: *n.* a movement of needle and thread through a fabric; a turn of knitting-yarn; a pain in the side; (in ploughing) the space between furrows. **stitch'-er-y,** *n.* ornamental needlework. [A.S. *stician*, to pierce.]

**stith'-y** (*stith'-ĭ*, or *stith'-*), *n.* a blacksmith's shop; an anvil. [Ic. *stethi.*]

**sti'-ver** (*stī'-*), *n.* a Dutch coin worth about a penny; anything of little or no value. [D. *stuiver.*]

**stoat** (*stōt*), *n.* a small kind of weasel (having reddish fur in summer, but in winter, when the fur turns white, called the **ermine**). [?]

**stock,** *n.* stem (of a plant, *esp.* one into which a graft is put); a holder, handle, or support; the butt-end of a gun; the cross-bar of an anchor; family; property; store; goods, animals, raw materials, implements, etc., of a concern; money invested; shares in a financial company, or in national or municipal debt; liquor from stewed meat, bones, etc., for making soups and gravies; (*pl.*) a wooden frame with holes, formerly used to confine prisoners; the support of a ship during construction: *v.* (**stocked, stock'-ing**), to store; to keep for sale; to provide with —: *adj.* kept for sale or use; of long standing; commonplace. **rolling-stock,** *n.* the wheeled property of a railway-company. **stock'-bro-ker,** *n.* one who deals in stocks and shares. **Stock Exchange,** a place where stocks and shares are dealt in; a corporation of stock-brokers. **stock'-fish,** *n.* dried cod, ling, etc. **stock-jobber,** *n.* a gambler in stocks and shares. **stock'-man,** *n.* one in charge of cattle on a farm. **stock-market,** *n.* a stock-exchange; a cattle-market. **stock-pot,** *n.* a pot in which meat, vegetables, etc., are simmered for soup. **stock-rider,** *n.* (*esp.* in Australia) a man in charge of cattle. **stock-taking,** *n.* the making of an inventory of goods. **to take — of,** to observe closely, and so estimate the character of. [A.S. *stocc*, a stick.]

**stock-ade'** (*-ād'*), *n.* a barrier of stakes: *v.* (**-a'-ded, -a'-ding**), to defend with a —. [A. S. *stocc*, a stump.]

**stock'-ing,** *n.* a covering for the foot and lower part of the leg. **stock-i-net'** (*-ĭ-*) (not **-ing-ette'**, nor **-in-ette'**), *n.* a knitted, or woven, elastic fabric, for undergarments. [<**stock.**]

**stod'-gy** (*-jĭ*), *adj.* wet; heavy; dull; uninteresting; indigestible. [<**stock.**]

**Sto'-ic,** *n.* a disciple of Ze'-no, a philosopher of ancient Athens (342—270 B.C.), who taught that the wise man should strive after virtue, with indifference to pleasure or pain; one who bears suffering without show of feeling or complaining: *adj.* **sto'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* **sto'-i-cism** (*-ĭ-sizm*), *n.* the doctrines of the Stoics; fortitude; patient endurance. [L.<Gr. *Stōikos*<*stoa*, a porch or colonnade (where Zeno taught).]

**stoke (stoked, sto'-king),** *v.* to stir or tend (a fire or furnace). **stoke'-hold,** *n.* the part of a steamship where the stokers work. [D. *stoken.*]

**stole,** *n.* a narrow silk scarf worn over the shoulders by bishops and priests; a loose robe. [L.<Gr. *stōlē*, a robe.]

**stol'-id,** *adj.* dull; stupid; unfeeling. **sto-lid'-i-ty,** *n.* [L. *stōlidus*, firm.]

**stom'-ach** (*stŭm'-ak*), *n.* an internal organ in which food is partly digested; inclination: *v.* (**-ached, -ach-ing**), to suffer patiently (a wrong, insult, etc.). **sto-mach'-ic** (*-măk'-*), *adj.* relating to, or stimulating, the —: *n.* a medicine for the —. [F.<L.<Gr. *stomachos*, the gullet.]

**stone,** *n.* a small portion of mineral matter; rock used as building material; a gem; a monumental tablet; the kernel of some fruits; a growth in the kidneys, etc., or the resulting disease; a weight (*usu.* 14 lbs.): *v.* (**stoned, sto'-ning**): *adj.* **stone-age,** *n.* the early stage of man's progress, when all implements were of —. **stone-waller,** *n.* (in Colonial Parliaments) one who obstructs business; (in cricket) a batsman who does not play for runs, but to save his wicket. **sto'-ny** (*-nĭ*), *adj.* like —; abounding in stones; hard; pitiless; † without money. [A.S. *stān.*]

**stook** (*stōōk*), *n.* sheaves of corn put up together in a field to dry: *v.* (**stooked, stook'-ing**). [Low G. *stuke*, a heap.]

**stoop** (**stooped, stoop'-ing**), *v.* to bend down; to lean forward in walking; to submit; to deign: *n.* [A.S. *stūpian.*]

**stoop,** or **stoep** (*stoop*), *n.* front steps; a porch; a verandah. [D. *stoep.*]

**stoop,** *n.* a drinking-vessel; a basin in church containing holy water. [D. *stoop*, a large cup.]

**stop (stopped, stop'-ping)**, *v.* to halt; to stay; to cease; to close up; to check; to prevent; to keep back: *n.* a halt; a pause; an end; a punctuation mark; a set of organ pipes, or the knob which brings them into use; a finger-hole of a wind-instrument. **stop-cock**, *n.* a valve used to open or close a water-pipe, etc. **stop'-page**, *n.* a stopping; obstruction; deduction. [A.S. *stoppian*, to stop up.]

**store**, *n.* a stock; abundance; a warehouse; (*pl.*) supplies; a shop supplying a large variety of goods: *v.* (**stored, sto'-ring**). **sto'-rage**, *n.* the storing of goods; the charge for it. **cold storage**, the preservation of foods and other perishable goods in refrigerating chambers. **storage battery**, a set of cells in which *elec.* power is accumulated. [O.F. *estoire*, provisions < L. *instauro*, I renew]

**sto'-ried** (*-rĭd*), *adj.* famous in legend or history; ornamented with legendary or historical figures; having an inscription (or story) upon it; (of a building) having such, or so many, stories. [< **story.**]

**stork**, *n.* a wading bird. [A.S. *storc.*]

**storm**, *n.* a tempest; violence; tumult; an attack on a stronghold; a violent rage: *v.* (**stormed, storm'-ing**), to be tempestuous weather; to rage; to assault. **brain-storm**, *n.* a form of excitement, to which persons suffering from acute nervous disease are liable, and in which they are irresponsible for their actions. **storm-cone**, *n.* a cone of tarred canvas, used for indicating a coming — (if upright, from the north: if inverted, from the south). **stor'-my**, *adj.* boisterous; passionate. **stor'-mi-ly**, *adv.* **stor'-mi-ness**, *n.* [A.S.]

**Stor'-thing** (*-ting*), *n.* the Norwegian Parliament. [Norwegian *stor*, great + *thing*, assembly.]

**sto'-ry**, *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), a narrative; a tale; a lie. [Short for **history.**]

**sto'-ry**, *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), (less correctly, **-rey**, *pl.* **-reys**), a floor of a building. [O.F. *estorer*, to build.]

**stoup** (*stoop*, or *stoup*), *n.* same as **stoop** [(a basin).

**stout**, *adj.* bulky; fat; big; bold; strong: *n.* a kind of beer. [O.F. *estout.*]

**sto-vaine'** (*-vān'*), *n.* an anæsthetic which causes insensibility to pain without loss of consciousness. [?]

**stow (stowed, stow'-ing)**, *v.* to pack; to store away. **stow'-age**, *n.* stowing; charge, or room, for stowing. **stow'-a-way**, *n.* one who hides in the hold of a ship. [A.S. *stōw*, a place.]

**stra-bis'-mus** (*strā-biz'-* or *-bis'-*) *n.* squinting. **stra-bot'-o-my**, *n.* an operation on the muscles of the eyeball, to cure —. [Gr. *strabos*, oblique.]

**strad'-dle (-dled, -dling)**, *v.* to stand, or walk, with the legs far apart; to stride; to sit astride: *n.* [< **stride.**]

**strag'-gle (-gled, -gling)**, *v.* to be scattered; to ramble; to grow irregularly. **strag'-gly**, *adj.* [A.S. *strīcan*, to go.]

**straight**, *adj.* not crooked; direct; honest: *adv.* directly: *n.* a — direction; a — part of a race-course. **straight'-en (-ened, -en-ing)**, *v.* **straight-for'-ward** (*-wērd*), *adj.* in a — direction; honest; frank. **straight'-way**, *adv.* at once. [A.S. *streccan*, to stretch.]

**strain (strained, strain'-ing)**, *v.* to stretch, or clasp, tightly; to exert as much as possible; to harm by over-exertion; to cause to pass through a filter: *n.* a force tending to break; violent exertion; excess of work, anxiety, etc.; a poem, or melody, or distinctive part of one; tendency (of one's talk). **strained**, *adj.* stiff; uneasy. **to — a point**, to exceed one's duty; to make a special effort. [O.F. *straindre* < L. *stringo*, I draw tight.]

**strain**, *n.* lineage; character. [A.S. *strȳnd* < *strȳnan*, to produce.]

**strait**, *adj.* narrow; difficult: *n.* a narrow channel of water between two portions of land; a narrow mountain-pass; (*pl.*) distress. **strait'-en (-ened, -en-ing)**, *v.* to narrow; to distress. **strait-jacket**, or **-waistcoat**, *n.* a garment put upon an insane person, as a restraint. **strait-laced** (not **straight-**), *adj.* rigid in morals; narrow-minded. [O.F. < L. *strictus*, drawn tight.]

**strand**, *n.* shore; beach: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to drive, or be driven, ashore; to be left helpless, distressed, or at a stand. [A.S.]

**strand**, *n.* one of the parts twisted to form a rope or wire: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to break a —; to make with strands. [D. *streen.*]

**strange**, *adj.* unusual; surprising; unknown; foreign; distant, or peculiar (in manner). **stran'-ger**, *n.* a person unknown, or not knowing. [O.F. *estrange* < L. *extrānĕus*, outward.]

**stran'-gle (*strang'-gl*), (-gled, -gling)**, *v.* to choke; to repress. **stran'-gu-la-ted,**

*adj.* with stopped circulation. **strangulated hernia,** a dangerous twist in the bowels. **stran-gu-la'-tion,** *n.* suffocation; compression. [O.F.<L.<Gr. *stranggos*, twisted.]

**strap,** *n.* a band (of leather, cloth, metal, etc.); a military shoulder-ornament; an iron plate, joining planks; a strop for sharpening a razor: *v.* (**strapped, strap'-ping**), to fasten with a —; to chastise with a —. **strap-hanger,** *n.* a passenger in a railway-carriage, car, etc., who holds on to a — suspended from a rail, when the seats are all occupied. **strap'-ping,** *adj.* of fine build: *n.* material for making straps; chastisement. [A.S. *stropp.*]

**strat'-a-gem** (*-jem*), *n.* an artifice (*esp.* to gain advantage over an opponent). **stra-teg'-ic(-al)** (*-tēj'-*), *adj.* relating to strategy. **strat'-e-gist** (*-jist*), *n.* an expert in strategy. **strat'-e-gy** (*-ē-jī*), *n.* the art of directing (*esp.* the movements of an army); the practice of —. [F.<L.<Gr. *stratēgos*, a general.]

**strath,** *n.* (in Scotland) a river-valley. **strath-spey'** (*-spā'*), *n.* a Scotch dance; the music for it. [Ga. *srath.*]

**stra'-tum** (*strā'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ta** or **-tums**), a layer of rock, sand, or other mineral matter. **strat'-i-fy** (*-ĭ-fī*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to form in strata. **strat-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-ĭ-fĭ-kā'-*), *n.* [L.]

**straw** (*strä*), *n.* the stalk of a corn-plant; (collectively) corn-stalks, after threshing; something worthless. **straw'-ber-ry,** *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), a well-known, pulpy berry; the plant bearing it. **straw'-board,** *n.* a kind of cardboard. **straw-plait,** *n.* narrow bands of —, used in making hats. [A.S. *strēaw.*]

**stray** (**strayed, stray'-ing**), *v.* to wander; to go wrong: *adj.* gone astray: *n.* a straying animal. [O.F. *estraier.*]

**streak** (*strēk*), *n.* a mark differing in colour from the surface on which it occurs; a stripe: *v.* (**streaked, streak'-ing**), to mark with streaks. **streak'-y,** *adj.* [A.S. *strica*, a stroke, line.]

**stream** (*strēm*), *n.* running water; a current; something proceeding continuously: *v.* (**streamed, stream'-ing**), to flow, or issue, in a —; to extend. **stream'-er,** *n.* a long, narrow flag; a beam of light from the horizon; a long band, hanging from a nurse's cap, widow's bonnet, etc. [A.S. *strēam.*]

**street,** *n.* a road lined with houses. **street-arab,** *n.* a ragged and dirty boy, that wanders about the streets. **street-orderly,** *n.* one employed to clean and tidy the —. [A.S. *strǣt.*]

**strength,** *n.* force; vigour; power; intensity; number of men in an army, etc. **strength'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to make, or to become, strong, or stronger; to encourage. **on the —,** on the roll (of a regiment, etc.). **on the — of,** relying upon. [A.S. *strengthu.*]

**stren'-u-ous** (*-ū-us*), *adj.* forceful; full of energy; zealous. **stren-u-os'-i-ty,** or **stren'-u-ous-ness,** *n.* [L. *strēnŭus.*]

**stress,** *n.* force; pressure; strain; tempestuousness; emphasis: *v.* (**stressed, stress'-ing**), to press; to emphasize. [Short for **distress.**]

**stretch** (**stretched, stretch'-ing**), *v.* to extend; to make tight; to exaggerate: *n.* an extending; extent; expanse; effort. **stretch'-er,** *n.* a frame for carrying the dead, sick, or injured; an oarsman's footboard; any implement for stretching. [A.S. *streccan.*]

**strew** (*stroo*), (**strewed, strewed** or **strewn, strew'-ing**), *v.* to scatter; to cover by scattering. [A.S. *strēowian.*]

**stri'-ate,** or **stri'-a-ted** (*strī'-*), *adj.* with marked streaks. [L. *strĭa*, a furrow.]

**strict,** *adj.* rigorous; severe; exact; precise. [L. *strictus*, drawn tight.]

**stric'-ture,** *n.* criticism; censure; contraction. [L. *stringo*, I draw tight.]

**stri'-dent** (*strī'-*), *adj.* harsh in sound; piercing. [L. *strīdens*, creaking.]

**strife** (*strīf*), *n.* contest; quarrel; enmity. [F.<Ic. *strīth.*]

**strike** (**struck, struck** or **strick'-en, stri'-king**), *v.* to hit; to knock; to impress; to penetrate; to sound (the hour); to lower (a sail, or flag); to take down (a tent); to settle (a bargain); to refuse to work, until terms are arranged between employers and employed: *n.* cessation of work. **stri'-king,** *adj.* impressive. **to — home,** to hit hard. **to — oil,** to come upon something of special advantage. [A.S. *strīcan*, to proceed.]

**strin'-gent** (*-jent*), *adj.* strict; severe; binding. **strin'-gen-cy** (*-jen-sĭ*), *n.* [L. *stringo*, I draw tight.]

**strip** (**stripped, strip'-ping**), *v.* to deprive of covering; to plunder: *n.* a long, narrow piece. [A.S. *strȳpan.*]

**stripe** (*strīp*), *n.* a strip; a line coloured

differently from the general surface; a stroke; a mark made by a lash; a mark worn on the sleeve of a uniform to indicate rank, good conduct, etc.: *v.* (**striped, stri'-ping**), to mark with stripes. [Low G. *stripe.*] [**-ling.**]

**strip'-ling,** *n.* a youth. [**strip**+*dim.*

**strive** (*strīv*), (**strove, striv'-en, stri'-ving**), *v.* to try hard; to work hard; to contend. [O.F. *estriver.*]

**stroke** (*strōk*), *n.* a knock; a sudden seizure (of disease); a line, or dash; a fine effort; striking of a clock; movement of the piston of an engine; stroke-oar; the sweep of an oar: *v.* (**stroked, stro'-king**), to row —. **stroke-oar,** *n.* the aftmost oar of a boat, or its rower. [A.S. *strīcan*, to strike.]

**stroke** (**stroked, stro'-king**), *v.* to caress by gently passing the hand over; to smooth: *n.* [A.S. *strācian.*]

**stroll** (*strōl*), (**strolled, stroll'-ing**), *v.* to ramble; to saunter: *n.* [?]

**strong,** *adj.* powerful; vigorous; robust; forcible; affecting forcibly; intense; impressive; intoxicating; firm; zealous; earnest; impetuous; well fortified; consisting of a specified number of men; (of market prices) rising. **strong'-hold,** *n.* a fortress. **strong-minded,** *adj.* determined; masculine in character. **strong-room,** *n.* a room, made proof against fire and burglary, for storing valuables. [A.S. *strang.*]

**strop,** *n.* a leather for sharpening razors on; a rope round a block: *v.* (**stropped, strop'-ping**). [A.S. *stropp.*]

**struc'-ture** (*-tyŭr*, or *-chĕr*), *n.* a building; build; arrangement of parts or organs. **struc'-tu-ral,** *adj.* [F. <L. *strŭo, structum*, I build.]

**strug'-gle** (*-l*), (**-gled, -gling**), *v.* to strive; to contend; to make great efforts; to writhe: *n.* [?]

**strum** (**strummed, strum'-ming**), *v.* to play a stringed instrument carelessly or unskilfully. [Imit.]

**stru'-ma** (*stroo'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-mæ** [*-mē*]), a tumour; a swelling. **stru'-mose** (*-mōs*) or **-mous** (*-mus*), *adj.* scrofulous. [L.]

**strut,** *n.* a proud or pompous gait; a timber set obliquely to strengthen: *v.* (**-ted, -ting**), to walk with a —; to support with a —. **strut'-ter,** *n.* [Low G. *strutt*, sticking out.]

**strych'-ni-a** (*strik'-nĭ-ă*) or **strych'-nine** (*-nĭn*, less correctly, *-nēn*) (not **-nin**), *n.* a poison obtained from the seeds of nux-vomica. [Gr. *struchnos*, a kind of nightshade.]

**stub,** *n.* the stump of a felled tree. **stub'-by,** *adj.* short, but thick and strong. **stub'-bi-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *stybb.*]

**stub'-ble** (*-l*), *n.* the parts of corn-stalks left after reaping. **stub'-bly,** *adj.* covered with, or like, —; short and stiff. [*Dim.* of **stub.**]

**stub'-born** (*-urn*), *adj.* obstinate; difficult to work upon. [<**stub.**]

**stuc'-co** (*stuk'-kō*), *n.* fine plaster; work made of it: *v.* (**-coed, -co-ing**), to face with, or make of, —. [I.]

**stud,** *n.* an ornamental knob, nail, or shirt-button; (in some *elec.* tramways) a metal projection in the road for supplying motive power to the car passing over it: *v.* (**-ded, -ding**), to provide with studs; to scatter over. [A.S. *studu*, a prop.]

**stud,** *n.* a number of horses kept for riding, racing, etc. **stud-book,** *n.* a book showing the pedigree of horses, cattle, etc. [A.S. *stōd.*]

**stu'-dent,** *n.* one who studies. **stu'-dent-ship,** *n.* a scholarship. **stud'-ied** (*-ĭd*), *adj.* deliberate; well considered. **stu'-di-o** (*-dĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-os**), the work-room of an artist. **stu'-di-ous** (*-dĭ-us*), *adj.* devoted to study; thoughtful; conducive to study; eager; diligent. **stud'-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ies**), mental application; careful reading, investigation, etc.; a branch of learning; a treatise; close attention; a room where one reads and writes; a preliminary sketch: *v.* (**stud'-ied, stud'-y-ing**), to apply the mind to; to commit (an actor's part) to memory; to strive to please. **a brown study,** a reverie. [L. *stŭdĕo*, I study.]

**stuf'-fy,** *adj.* badly ventilated; close. [O.F. *estouffer*, to stifle.]

**stul'-ti-fy** (*-tĭ-fī*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to make a fool of; to prove foolish. **stul-ti-fi-ca'-tion** (*-fĭ-kā'-*), *n.* [L. *stultus*, foolish+*făcĭo*, I make.]

**stum'-ble** (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to trip; to err; to come by chance (upon): *n.* [Allied to **stammer.**]

**stump,** *n.* part of a tree-trunk left standing, after the tree is felled; part remaining from something cut or broken off; (in cricket) one of the three rods of the wicket: *v.* (**stumped, stump'-ing**), to make a — of; to walk heavily; to go

about speech-making; (of a wicket-keeper) to knock down a —, and so get the batsman out; † (with *up*) to pay up.
**stump—orator,** *n.* a ranting speaker.
**stump'-y** (*-i*), *adj.* short and thick; full of stumps. [A form of **stub.**]
**stun** (**stunned, stun'-ning**), *v.* to make senseless with a blow; to stupefy; to amaze. [A.S. *stun*, noise.]
**stunt** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to check the growth of. **stunt'-ed,** *adj.* dwarfish. [A.S. *stunt*, stupid.]
**stu'-pe-fy** (*-pē-fī*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to render insensible, or stupid. **stu-pe-fac'-tion,** *n.* insensibility. [F.<L. *stŭpĕo*, I am stunned+*făcĭo*, I make.]
**stu-pen'-dous** (*-dus*), *adj.* wonderful; extraordinary. [L. *stŭpendus.*]
**stu'-pid,** *adj.* dull; foolish; unintelligent; wearisome; senseless. **stu-pid'-i-ty,** *n.* dullness of comprehension; folly. **stu'-por,** *n.* a dazed state; insensibility. [L. *stŭpĭdus*, senseless.]
**stur'-dy** (*-dĭ*), *adj.* strong; robust; forcible; hardy. **stur'-di-ly,** *adv.* **stur'-di-ness,** *n.* [O.F. *estourdi*, stunned.]
**stur'-geon** (*-jŭn*), *n.* a fish from which caviare and isinglass are obtained. [F.]
***Sturm und Drang*** (*stŏŏrm ŏŏnt drang*), [G.] storm and stress; a period of unsettled beliefs, restless impulses, immense difficulties, etc.
**stut'-ter** (**-tered, -ter-ing**), *v.* to falter in speaking: *n.* [Imit.]
**sty** (*stī*), *n.* (*pl.* **sties**), a place where swine are kept; a filthy place: *v.* (**stied, sty'-ing**). [A.S. *stigu.*]
**sty** or **stye** (*stī*), *n.* a small tumour on the eyelid. [A.S. *stīgend*, rising.]
**style** (*stīl*), *n.* a pointed implement; manner; fashion; manner of expression (in speech, writing, painting, musical composition, etc.); method of reckoning time; title: *v.* (**styled, sty'-ling**), to name; to entitle; to term. **sty'-lish,** *adj.* smart; fashionable. **sty'-lo-graph,** *n.* a kind of fountain-pen, writing with a fine, wire pin. [F.<L. *stīlus*, a stake.]
**style** (*stīl*), *n.* a column; the pin of a sun-dial; the part of a flower supporting the stigma. [Gr. *stulos*, pillar.]
**sty'-mie** (*stī'-mī*), *n.* (*pl.* **-mies**), (in golf) a position in which the opponent's ball is in one's own line of approach to the hole. [?]
**sua'-sion** (*swā'-zhun*), *n.* persuasion; advice. **sua'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* **moral —,** influence. or discipline, by an appeal to one's sense of what is right, wrong, just, etc.; persuasion as opposed to force. [F.<L. *suādĕo*, I advise.]
**suave** (*swāv*, or *swâv*), *adj.* pleasant in manner. **suav'-i-ty** (*swăv'-i-tĭ*, not *swâv'-*), *n.* [F.<L. *suāvis*, sweet.]
***sua'-vi-ter*** (*swā'-vĭ-*) ***in mod'-o,*** [L.] gentle in manner.
**sub-,** *pref.* [L.] under; inferior; somewhat: also in forms **suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-, sus-.**
***su-bah-dar'*** (*soo-*), *n.* (in India) a ruler of a province; a native military officer, corresponding to captain. [Hind. *subah*, province+*dar*, holding.]
**sub'-al-tern,** *n.* a military officer, ranking below a captain: *adj.* subordinate. [F.<L. *sub-*+*alter*, the other.]
**sub-due'** (**-dued', -du'-ing**), *v.* to overcome; to soften; to make less bright. [O.F.<L. *sub-*+*dūco*, I lead.]
**sub'-ject,** *adj.* under another's authority; liable: *n.* one owing obedience (to a sovereign, etc.); topic; theme; that which a picture represents; something operated upon. **sub-ject'** (**-ject'-ed, -ject'-ing**), *v.* to subdue; to make subordinate; to expose. **sub-jec'-tion,** *n.* **sub-jec'-tive,** *adj.* relating to the conscious self; existing only in one's consciousness; occupied with oneself; expressive of one's temperament. **sub-jec'-ti-vism** (*-tĭ-vizm*), *n.* the doctrine that our knowledge must necessarily be relative to our modes of perceiving and thinking. **sub-jec-tiv'-i-ty** (*-tĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state or quality of being subjective. [F.<L. *sub-*+*jăcĭo*, I throw.]
***sub ju'-di-ce*** (*-dĭ-sē*), [L.] under (consideration of) a judge, or a court of justice, or a committee.
**sub'-ju-gate** (**-ga-ted, -ga-ting**), *v.* to reduce to submission. **sub-ju-ga'-tion,** *n.* **sub'-ju-ga-tor,** *n.* a conqueror. [F.<L. *sub-*+*jūgum*, a yoke.]
**sub-let'** (**-let', -let'-ting**), *v.* to let (on the part of a tenant) to another.
**sub—lieutenant,** *n.* (in the British navy) a commissioned officer of the lowest rank, immediately below a lieutenant.
**sub'-li-mate** (*-lĭ-*), (**-ma-ted, -ma-ting**), *v.* to change a solid into vapour, which is condensed and solidified again: *n.* the product of sublimating: *adj.* **sub-li-ma'-tion,** *n.* **corrosive —,** bi-chlor-

ide of mercury, a powerful poison and antiseptic. [L. *sublīmo*, I raise.]

**sub-lime'** (*-līm'*), *adj.* grand; noble; majestic; awe-inspiring: *n.* that which is —; a majestic style: *v.* **(-limed', -li'-ming)**, to render sublime; to sublimate.

**sub-lim'-i-ty,** *n.* [F.<L. *sublīmis.*]

**sub-lim'-i-nal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* too vague or dim to enter into consciousness. [L. *sub-*+*līmen*, a threshold.]

**sub-ma-rine'** (*-rēn'*), *adj.* lying, growing, or operating beneath the surface of the sea: *n.* a vessel navigable under water.

**sub-merge'** (*-mĕrj'*) or **-merse' (-merged', -mer'-ging: -mersed', -mer'-sing),** *v.* to cover with water; to plunge into and under water. **sub-mer'-gence** (*-jens*), or **-mer'-sion,** *n.* **sub-mer'-si-ble,** *adj.* able to be submerged: *n.* a torpedo-boat, primarily intended for navigation on the surface, but capable of being worked under water. [L. *sub-*+*mergo*, I plunge.]

**sub-mit'** (**-mit'-ted, -mit'-ting**), *v.* to yield; to surrender; to offer for another's judgement. **sub-mis'-si-ble,** *adj.* able to be submitted. **sub-mis'-sion** (*-mish'-un*), *n.* **sub-mis'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* ready to —; obedient; humble. [L. *sub-*+*mitto*, I send.]

**sub-or'-di-nate** (*-dĭ-*), *adj.* inferior in rank, importance, etc.: *v.* **(-na-ted, -na-ting),** to make —; to regard as of less importance: *n.* one who ranks (or is in a position) below another. **sub-or-di-na'-tion,** *n.* [L. *sub-*+*ordĭno*, I set in order.]

**sub-orn'** (**-orned', -orn'-ing**), *v.* to bribe to give false evidence. **sub-or-na'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *suborno*, I equip secretly.]

**sub-pœ'-na** (*-pē'-nă*), *n.* a summons to attend a court of law as a witness: *v.* **(-naed** [*-nad*], **-na-ing),** to serve with writ of —. [L. *sub-*+*pœna*, punishment.]

***sub ro'-sa,*** [L.] *lit.* under the rose; privately; secretly.

**sub-scribe'** (*-skrīb'*), **(-scribed', -scri'-bing),** *v.* to sign; to bind oneself by signature; to assent; to contribute, or promise to contribute; to give one's name as purchaser of a book, periodical, etc. **sub-scrip'-tion,** *n.* signature; sum contributed; price of a periodical. [L. *sub-*+*scrībo*, I write.]

**sub'-se-quent** (*-kwent*), *adj.* following after. **sub'-se-quent-ly,** *adv.* afterwards. **sub'-se-quence** (*-kwens*), *n.* [L. *sub-*+*sĕquor*, I follow.]

**sub-serve'** (**-served', -ser'-ving**), *v.* to be of use to; to serve in subordinate position; to help on. **sub-ser'-vience** (*-vĭ-ens*), *n.* **sub-ser'-vi-ent,** *adj.* meanly submissive; being of service. [L. *sub-*+*servĭo*, I serve.]

**sub-side'** (*-sīd'*), **(-si'-ded, -si'-ding),** *v.* to sink down; to become quiet. **sub-si'-dence** (*-sĭ'-*), *n.* [L. *sub-*+*sīdo*, I settle.]

**sub-sid'-i-a-ry** (*-ĭ-ă-rĭ*), *adj.* helping; subordinate: *n.* [L. *subsĭdĭārĭus.*]

**sub'-si-dy** (*-sĭ-dĭ*), *n.* a grant of money; payment for the hire of troops, etc. **sub'-si-dize (-dized, -di-zing),** *v.* to confer a — on; to purchase with a —. [L. *subsĭdium*, reserve troops.]

**sub-sist'** (**-sis'-ted, -sis'-ting**), *v.* to maintain life; to exist. **sub-sis'-tence** (*-tens*), *n.* [F.<L. *sub-*+*sisto*, I stand.]

**sub'-soil,** *n.* the layer of earth under the surface soil.

**sub'-stance** (*-stans*), *n.* that which is real; matter of which a thing is made; essential part; property; wealth. **sub-stan'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* real; material; considerable; strongly made; well-to-do. **sub-stan-ti-al'-i-ty** (*-shĭ-al'-*), *n.* **sub-stan'-tial-ly,** *adv.* strongly; for the most part. **sub-stan'-ti-ate** (*-shĭ-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting),** *v.* to prove true. **sub-stan-ti-a'-tion,** *n.* proof. **sub'-stan-tive** (*-tiv*), *n.* a noun: *adj.* denoting existence. **a substantive motion,** (in a debate) an amendment which, having been carried, becomes a proposition for further consideration. [F.<L. *substantĭa*<*sub-*, under+*sto*, I stand.]

**sub'-sti-tute** (*-stĭ-*), **(-tu-ted, -tu-ting),** *v.* to put in place of another: *n.* a person, or thing, put in place of another; a person paid to do military service in one's stead. **sub-sti-tu'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *sub-*+*stătŭo*, I place.]

**sub-tend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to be opposite to. [L. *sub-*+*tendo*, I stretch.]

**sub'-ter-,** *pref.* [L.] beneath.

**sub'-ter-fuge** (*-fūj*), *n.* an evasion; an underhand trick. [F.<L. *subter-*+*fŭgĭo*, I flee.]

**sub-ter-ra'-ne-an** (*-rā'-*), or **-ne-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* underground. [L. *sub-*+*terra*, the earth.]

**sub'-tle** (*sut'-l*), *adj.* cunning; (of distinction, connection, etc.) fine, delicate. **sub'-tle-ty,** *n.* **sub'-tly** (*sut'-lĭ*), *adv.* [F.<L. *subtīlis*, delicate.]

**sub-tract'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to take from (a

quantity or number). **sub-trac'-tion,** *n.* **sub-trac'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* **sub'-tra-hend,** *n.* that which is subtracted. [L. *sub-*+*trăho*, I draw.]

**sub'-urb,** *n.* a district on (or just beyond) the boundaries of a city. **sub-ur'-ban,** *adj.*: *n.* [F.<L. *sub-*+*urbs*, a city.]

**sub-ven'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* a government grant. [L. *sub-*+*vĕnĭo*, *ventum*, I come.]

**sub-vert'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to destroy; to overthrow; to corrupt. **sub-ver'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* **sub-ver'-sive** (*-siv*), *adj.* tending to —. [L. *sub-*+*verto*, I turn.]

**sub'-way,** *n.* an underground passage.

**suc-ceed'** (*-sēd'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to follow after; to take the place of; to prosper; to accomplish one's wish. **suc-cess'** (*-ses'*), *n.* result (*esp.* a favourable one). **suc-cess'-ful,** *adj.* **suc-cess'-ful-ly,** *adv.* **suc-ces'-sion** (*-sesh'-un*), *n.* a series; act, or right, of succeeding; those who —; rotation (of crops). **succession duty,** a tax levied on inherited property. **suc-ces'-sive** (*-ses'-iv*), *adj.* following in series. **suc-ces'-sor** (*-ses'-ĕr*), *n.* [F.<L. *sub-*+*cēdo*, I go.]

***succès d'estime*** (*sŭk-sā' des-tēm'*), [F.] *lit.* success of esteem; a reputable, but not a brilliant, success.

**suc-cinct'** (*-singkt'*), *adj.* expressed in few words. [L. *sub-*+*cingo*, *cinctum*, I gird.]

**suc'-cour** (*suk'-ĕr*), (**-coured, -cour-ing**), *v.* to aid (some one in distress): *n.* [O.F.<L. *sub-*+*curro*, I run.]

**suc'-cu-lent,** *adj.* juicy. **suc'-cu-lence** (*-lens*), *n.* [F.<L. *succus*, juice.]

**suc-cumb'** (*-kum'*), (**-cumbed', -cumb'-ing**), *v.* to yield; to give way; to die. [L. *sub-*+*cumbo*, I lie down.]

**suc'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* the act of sucking; the drawing up of a fluid, by exhaustion of air. **suction-gas,** *n.* same as **producer-gas,** *q.v.* [O.F.<L. *sūgo*, *suctum*, I suck.]

**sudd,** *n.* a mass of floating vegetation in a river (*esp.* the Nile), which obstructs navigation; a temporary dam across a river. [Ar.]

**sud'-den,** *adj.* happening unexpectedly; abrupt; violent. [O.F.<L. *sŭbĭtus*).

**su'-dra** (*soo'-dră*), *n.* (in India) one of the lowest caste. [Hind.]

**sue** (*sū*), (**sued, su'-ing**), *v.* to plead; to prosecute; to woo. [L. *sĕquor*, I follow.]

**suède** (*swād*), *n.* dull-dressed kid-skin: *adj.* [F., = Swedish.]

**suf'-fer** (**-fered, -fer-ing**), *v.* to undergo; to endure; to permit. **suf'-fer-ance,** *n.* endurance; forbearance; permission. **suf'-fer-ing,** *n.* pain; hardship; injury. [O.F.<L. *sub-*+*fĕro*, I bear.]

**suf-fice'** (*-fīs'*), (**-ficed', -fi'-cing**), *v.* to be enough; to satisfy. **suf-fi'-cient** (*-fĭsh'-ĕnt*), *adj.* enough; adequate; competent. **suf-fi'-cien-cy** (*-fĭsh'-ĕn-sĭ*), *n.* sufficient supply, or means; competence; self-confidence. [F.<L. *suffĭcio*<*sub-*+*făcio*, I make.]

**suf'-fo-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to choke; to stifle, or be stifled. **suf-fo-ca'-tion,** *n.* **suf'-fo-ca-tive** (*-kā-tĭv*), *adj.* [L. *sub-*+*faux*, the throat.]

**suf'-fra-gan** ("*g*" hard), *n.* an assistant bishop: *adj.* [F.<L. *suffrāgĭum*, a vote.]

**suf'-frage** (*-frāj*), *n.* a vote; the right to vote; aid; support; a form of short prayer. **suf-fra-gette'** (*-fră-jet'*), *n.* a woman who agitates for the grant of parliamentary votes to women. **suf'-fra-gist** (*-jist*), *n.* a voter; an advocate of parliamentary franchise for women. **woman-suffrage,** *n.* the possession of a parliamentary vote by a woman. [F.<L. *suffrāgĭum*, a vote.]

**suf-fuse'** (*-fūz'*), (**-fused', -fu'-sing**), *v.* to fill; to spread over; to cover. **suf-fu'-sion** (*-zhŭn*), *n.* [F.<L. *sub-*+*fundo*, I pour.]

**su'-gar** (*shōō'-gĕr*), *n.* a sweet substance obtained from the sap of the sugar-cane, beet, maple, etc.; that which is like —; flattery: *v.* (**-gared, -gar-ing**), to sweeten; to mix with —; to smear with a sugary preparation, for the catching of moths. **sugar-candy,** *n.* a crystallized —. **sugar-loaf,** *n.* refined —, made in conical shape. **sugar-plum,** *n.* a flavoured and coloured sweetmeat. **su'-ga-ry,** *adj.* like —; sweet. **su'-ga-ri-ness,** *n.* **invert** (or **inverted**) **—,** a mixture of dextrose and levulose. **sugar of lead,** acetate of lead. **sugar of milk,** a crystallized substance obtained from whey. [F. *sucre*<P. *shakhara*.]

**sug-gest'** (*sŭ-jest'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to hint; to propose. **sug-ges'-tion,** *n.* **sug-ges'-tive,** *adj.* hinting; prompting thought; indelicate. [F.<L. *sub-*+*gĕro*, I bring.]

***sug-ges'-ti-o fal'-si*** (*sū-jes'-tĭ-o*) ***fal'-sī*** (*-sī*), [L.] a suggestion of falsehood.

**su'-i-cide** (*-ĭ-sīd*), *n.* death by one's own hand; one who takes his own life. **su-i-ci'-dal** (*-sī'-*), *adj.* relating to —; ruinous. [L. *sui*, of himself+*cædo*, I kill.]

***su'-i*** (*-ī*) ***gen'-er-is*** (*jen'-*), [L.] of his [her, its] own kind; peculiar to itself; unique.

***Suisse*** (*swēs*), *n.* one of the guards of the Pope's palace; the head porter (at a mansion); the beadle (in some churches). [F.. = Swiss.]

**suit** (*sūt*). *n.* petition; wooing; an action at law; a set of things (clothes, playing-cards, etc.): *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to fit; to befit; to satisfy. **suit'-a-ble,** *n.* fitting; proper. **suit'-a-ble-ness,** or **suit-a-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* **suit'-a-bly,** *adv.* **suite** (*swēt*), *n.* [F.] retinue; a set (of apartments). **suit'-or** (*-ĕr*), *n.* a wooer; one engaged in a lawsuit. **to follow —,** to follow another's example. [F.< L. *sēquor*, I follow]

**sulk (sulked, sulk'-ing),** *v.* to be sullen. **sulks,** *n. pl.* a sullen mood. **sul'-ki-ly,** *adv.* **sul'-ki-ness,** *n.* **sul'-ky,** *adj.* sullen. [A.S. *solcen*.]

**sul'-len,** *adj.* ill-humoured; gloomy. [O.F. *solain*<L. *sōlus*, alone]

**sul'-ly** (*sul'-ĭ*), **(-lied, -ly-ing),** *v* to soil, or be soiled; to stain. [A.S. *sylian*.]

**sul'-phur** (*-fĕr*), *n.* a yellow mineral substance. **sul'-phate** (*-fāt*), *n.* a salt formed by combining sulphuric acid with some other substance. **sul'-phite** (*-fīt*), *n.* a salt formed from sulphurous acid. **sul'-phu-rate** (*-fū-rāt*), **(-ra-ted, -ra-ting),** *v.* to combine with, or expose to the action of, —. **sul'-phu-ra-tor,** *n.* an apparatus for bleaching with sulphur-fumes. **sul-phu'-re-ous,** *adj.* composed of, or like, —. **sul'-phu-ret-ted,** *adj.* combined with —. **sulphuretted hydrogen,** a foul-smelling gas of hydrogen and — combined. **sul-phu'-ric,** *adj.* relating to, or obtained from, —. **sulphuric acid,** a strong acid, a compound of hydrogen, oxygen, and —. **sul'-phu-rous** (*-rŭs*), *adj.* containing, or like, —; denoting an acid formed by the burning of —. [L]

**sul'-tan,** *n.* the sovereign of a Mohammedan country, *esp.* the Turkish empire **sul-ta'-na** (*-tă'-*), *n.* wife of a —; a small raisin. [F.<Ar.]

**sul'-try** (*-trĭ*), *adj.* hot and oppressive. **sul'-tri-ness,** *n.* [<root of **swelter.**]

**sum,** *n.* total; an amount of money; an arithmetical question; summary: *v.* **(summed, sum'-ming),** to total; to solve arithmetical questions; (with *up*) to state concisely (*esp.* said of a judge, when reviewing evidence, for the direction of the jury). **sum'-ma-ry** (*sum'-ă-rĭ*), *adj.* concise; done expeditiously: *n.* a short, concise statement. **sum'-ma-ri-ly,** *adv.* promptly; rapidly; without delay or formality. **sum'-ma-rize (-rized, -ri-zing),** *v.* to set forth the chief points of a matter. **sum-ma'-tion,** *n.* total amount; the calculation of it. [O.F.<L. *summus*, highest.]

**su'-mac, or -mach** (*sū'-măk*), *n.* a shrub, yielding products useful in tanning, dyeing, and medicine. [F.<Ar. *summāq*.]

**sum'-mer,** *n.* the warm season (June, July, August): *adj.* [A.S. *sumor*.]

**sum'-mit,** *n.* highest point, or degree. [F.<L *summus*, highest.]

**sum'-mon** (*sum'-un*), **(-moned, -mon-ing),** *v.* to command to come; to rouse up. **sum'-mons** (*-unz*), *n.* (*pl.* **-mons-es**), a command to attend (*esp.* in a court of law); a call to surrender. [O.F. <L. *sub-* + *mŏnĕo*, I warn.]

***sum'-mum bo'-num,*** [L.] the supreme good; the highest aim.

**sump,** *n.* a puddle; a pit or well in a mine at the foot of the shafts; a pond at a saltworks; a cesspool. [Du. *somp*.]

**sump'-tu-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*). *adj.* regulating expenses. **sump'-tu-ous,** *adj.* splendid; costly. [L. *sumptus*, expense.]

**sun,** *n.* the central orb of our planetary system; sunshine: *v.* **(sunned, sun'-ning),** to expose to the —. **sun'-flow-er,** *n.* a tall plant with flower of yellow rays. **sun'-ny,** *adj.* bright; warmed by the —; cheerful. **sun'-ni-ness,** *n.* **sun—spot,** *n.* a patch on the surface of the —. **sun'-stroke,** *n.* illness caused by exposure to extreme heat of the —. [A.S. *sunne*.]

**sun'-der (-dered, -der-ing),** *v.* to separate, or be separated. [A.S. *sundrian*.]

**sun'-dry** (*-drĭ*), *adj.* several. **sun'-dries** (*-drĭz*), *n. pl.* miscellaneous items. **sundry—man,** *n.* a dealer in miscellaneous articles. [A.S. *sundor*, separate.]

**super-,** *pref.* [L.] above; beyond; more than.

**su-per-a-bound'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to be exceedingly abundant. **su-per-a-bun'-dance,** *n.* great plenty. **su-per-a-bun'-dant,** *adj.* more than enough.

**su-per-an'-nu-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to pension; to retire (from employment) on a pension. **su-per-an-nu-a'-tion,** *n.* [L. *super-* + *annus*, a year.]

**su-perb'**, *adj.* splendid; proud. [F.< L. *sŭperbus*, proud.]

**su-per-car'-go**, *n.* (on a merchant-ship) an officer in charge of cargo, etc.

**su-per-cil'-i-ous** (*-sil'-ĭ-us*), *adj.* haughty; disdainful; contemptuous. [L. *sŭpercĭlium*, the eyebrow, pride.]

**su-per-er-o-ga'-tion**, *n.* the doing of more than is absolutely necessary. **su-per-e-rog'-a-to-ry**, *adj.* [L. *super-* + *ĕrŏgo*, I pay.]

**su-per-fi'-cies** (*-fĭsh'-ē-z*, or *-fish'-ĭ-ēz*, not *-pĕr'-fī-sēz*), *n.* (*s.* and *pl.*) surface. **su-per-fi'-cial** (*-fish'-al*), *adj.* situated on the surface; (of knowledge) slight, not thorough. **su-per-fi-ci-al'-i-ty**, *n.* [L. *super-* + *făcĭes*, face.] [quality.

**su-per-fine'**, *adj.* very fine; of superior

**su-per-flu'-i-ty**, *n.* a larger supply than is needed; something unnecessary. **su-per'-flu-ous** (*-ŭs*), *adj.* [F.< L. *super-* + *fluo*, I flow.]

**su-per-hu'-man**, *adj.* above the ordinary powers of man.

**su-per-in-tend'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to control; to have charge or oversight of. **su-per-in-ten'-dence** or **-den-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* act of superintending. **su-per-in-ten'-dent**, *n.* an overseer: *adj.* [F.< L. *super-* + *intendo*, I stretch.]

**su-pe'-ri-or** (*-pē'-rĭ-ēr*), *adj.* higher in place, rank, or quality; uninfluenced by; supercilious: *n.* one who is —; the head of a religious house. **su-pe-ri-or'-i-ty**, *n.* the quality of being —; advantage. [F.< L. *sŭpĕrus*, high.]

**su-per'-la-tive** (*-lă'-tĭv*), *adj.* supreme; surpassing; denoting the highest degree: *n.* [F.< L. *super-* + *lātus*, borne.]

**su'-per-man**, *n.* an imagined person of the future, of higher powers than those of present humanity. [L. *super-* + **man.**]

**su-per-nat'-u-ral**, *adj.* miraculous; not subject to the laws of nature. **su-per-nat'-u-ral-ism** (*-ĭzm*), *n.* belief in the —.

**su-per-nu'-mer-a-ry** (*-mĕr-ă-rĕ*), *adj.* beyond the usual or required number: *n.* an extra employee. [F.< L. *super-* + *nŭmĕrus*, number.]

**su-per-pose'** (*-pōz'*), (**-posed', -po'-sing**), *v.* to place upon. **su-per-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* a placing, or lying, over. [L. *super-* + F. *poser*, to lay.]

**su-per-scribe'** (*-skrīb'*), (**-scribed', -scri'-bing**), *v.* to write above, or on the cover of; to address. **su-per-scrip'-tion**, *n.* [F.< L. *super-* + *scrĭbo*, I write.]

**su-per-sede'** (*-sēd'*), (**-se'-ded, -se'-ding**), *v.* to take the place of; to displace. [O.F.< L. *super-* + *sĕdĕo*, I sit.]

**su-per-sti'-tion** (*-stish'-un*), *n.* unreasonable belief in the supernatural; overscrupulousness in religion. **su-per-sti'-tious** (*-stish'-us*), *adj.* [F.< L. *sŭperstĭtĭo*, *orig.* a standing in awe.]

**super-tax**, *n.* a special tax, over and above the ordinary one; *esp.* an additional income-tax on large incomes.

**su-per-vene'** (*-vēn'*), (**-vened', -ve'-ning**), *v.* to happen (as something additional or unexpected); to follow. [L. *super-* + *vĕnĭo*, I come.]

**su-per-vise'** (*-vīz'*), (**-vised', -vi'-sing**), *v.* to watch over; to have charge, or control, of. **su-per-vi'-sal** (*-vī'-zal*) or **-vi'-sion** (*-vizh'-un*), *n.* the act of supervising. **su-per-vi'-sor** (*-vī'-zĕr*), *n.* [L. *super-* + *vīso*, I look out.]

**su-pine'**, *adj.* lying on the back; idle; without energy. **su-pine'-ness**, *n.* laziness; negligence. [L. *sŭpīnus*.]

**sup-plant'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to take the place of; to displace. [F.< L. *supplanto*, I trip up, overthrow.]

**sup'-ple** (*sup'-l*), *adj.* easily bent; yielding. [F.< L. *supplex*, bending under.]

**sup'-ple-ment**, *n.* an addition; an additional number (or part) of a book, periodical, etc.: *v.* (*-ment'*), (**-ed, -ing**), to add to. **sup-ple-men'-tal** or **-ta-ry**, *adj.* additional. [F.< L. *supplĕo*, I fill up.]

**sup'-pli-ant** (*-plī-*), *adj.* beseeching humbly: *n.* [F.< L. *supplĭco*, I pray.]

**sup'-pli-cate** (*-plī-*), (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to entreat; to pray to. **sup-pli-ca'-tion**, *n.* **sup'-pli-ca-to-ry**, *adj.* **sup'-pli-cant**, *adj.*: *n.* [L. *supplĭco*, I pray.]

**sup-ply'** (*-plī'*), (**-plied', -ply'-ing**), *v.* to provide; to fill (a vacancy): *n.* the act of supplying; that which is supplied; production of goods for the market; a temporary substitute; (in *pl.*) stores; Parliamentary grants of money. **Committee of Supply,** the House of Commons sitting as a committee to discuss, and decide on, the appropriation of revenue to the various departments of State. [F.< L. *supplĕo*, I fill.]

**sup-port'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to uphold; to aid; to maintain; to speak on behalf of; to endure: *n.* **sup-por'-ter**, *n.* one who, or that which, supports; a figure on each side of a coat-of-arms. [F.< L. *sub-* + *porto*, I carry.]

**sup-pose'** (*-pōz'*), **(-posed', -po'-sing),** *v.* to assume; to imagine; to think; to imply. **sup-po'-sa-ble** (*-zā-bl*), *adj.* **sup-po-si'-tion** (*-zish'-un*), *n.* the act of supposing; something supposed. [L. *sub-*+F. *poser*, to place.]

**sup-pos-i-ti'-tious** (*-pŏz-ĭ-tish'-us*), *adj.* put in the place of another; imaginary; counterfeit; supposed. [F.<L. *supp̄ono*, I lay under, substitute for.]

**sup-press'** (**-pressed', -press'-ing**), *v.* to quell; to check; to conceal; to prohibit from publication. **sup-pres'-sion** (*-presh'-un*), *n.* **sup-press'-ive** (*-ĭv*), *adj.* tending to —. **sup-press'-or,** *n.* [L. *sub-*+*prĕmo*, I press.]

**sup'-pu-rate** (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to fester; to form matter. **sup-pu-ra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *sub-*+*pūs*, *pūris*, matter.]

**su'-pra-,** *pref.* [L.] above.

**su-preme',** *adj.* highest (in authority, degree, rank, etc.); absolute; utmost. **su-prem'-a-cy** (*-ă-sĭ*), *n.* highest authority. **oath of supremacy,** an oath denying the authority of the Pope over the English Church or State. [F.<L. *sūpr̄emus*, highest.]

**sur-,** *pref.* [F.<L.] over.

**su'-rah,** *n.* a twilled, silk fabric. [< *Surat* (Bombay, India).]

**sur-charge'** (**-charged', -char'-ging**), *v.* to overcharge, overload, or overstock; to disallow certain expenditure of a public body, making its members liable for its repayment. **sur'-charge,** *n.* [F. *surcharger*.]

**sure** (*shoor*), *adj.* certain; secure; never failing. **sure'-ness,** *n.* certainty. **sure'-ty,** *n.* security; one who makes himself responsible for another's payment of debt, attendance in court, etc. [F.<L. *sēcūrus*, free from care.]

**surf,** *n.* waves breaking on rocks or shore. **surf'-y,** *adj.* [?]

**sur'-face,** *n.* outside part, or appearance. **surface-contact,** *n.* the supply of *elec.* motive power, by contact of a conducting apparatus with a series of studs. [F.<L. *super-*+*făcĭes*, face.]

**sur'-feit** (*-fĭt*), *n.* excessive eating and drinking; the resulting sickness: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to feed, or enjoy, to excess. [O.F. *surfait*, excess.]

**surge** (*sĕrj*), *n.* a great wave; a heaving: *v.* **(surged, surg'-ing),** to swell; to heave. [O.F.<L. *surgo*, I rise.]

**sur'-geon** (*sĕr'-jun*), *n.* a doctor who treats diseases and injuries by operation and the use of instruments and external remedies. **sur'-ger-y** (*-jĕr-ĭ*), *n.* the science and art of a —; the work-room of a —. **sur'-gi-cal** (*-jĭ-*), *adj.* [O.F. <Gr. *cheir*, hand+*ergon*, work.]

**sur'-ly,** *adj.* sour-tempered; rude. stormy. **sur'-li-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *sūr*, sour.]

**sur-mise'** (*-mīz'*), *n.* a guess: *v.* **(-mised', -mi'-sing).** [O.F. *surmise*, accusation.]

**sur-mount'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to overcome; to rise above.

**sur'-name,** *n.* one's family name; an added name: *v.* **(-named, -na-ming).**

**sur-pass'** (**-passed', -pass'-ing**), *v.* to exceed; to go beyond (others).

**sur'-plice** (*-plĭs*), *n.* a white over-garment worn by clergymen, choristers, etc. [F.<L. *super-*+*pellĭcĭum*, a tunic.]

**sur'-plus,** *n.* quantity above what is used, or wanted: *adj.* [F. *sur-*+L. *plus*, more.]

**sur-prise'** (*-prīz'*), **(-prised', -pris'-ing),** *v.* to astonish; to come upon, or attack, unexpectedly: *n.* something unexpected. **sur-pris'-al,** *n.* act of surprising. [F.<L. *super-*+*prĕhendo*, I take.]

**sur-ren'-der** (**-dered, -der-ing**), *v.* to yield; to deliver up; to give oneself over; to resign (an assurance policy) on repayment of part of the premiums: *n.* [F. *sur-*+*rendre*, to render.]

**sur-rep-ti'-tious** (*-tish'-us*), *adj.* done, or obtained, by stealth or fraud. [L. *sur-*+*rēpo*, I crawl: or *surrĭpĭo*, I steal.]

**sur'-ro-gate,** *n.* a deputy, or delegate, or substitute; a clergyman acting on behalf of a bishop to grant special marriage licences. [L. *surrŏgo*, I substitute.]

**sur-round'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to be on all sides of. **sur-round'-ings,** *n. pl.* things which —; circumstances under which one lives; influences to which one is subject. [O.F. *suronder*, to overflow.]

***sur'-sum cor'-da,*** [L.] *lit.* hearts above; let your thoughts be of Heaven; (lift) up your hearts.

**sur'-tax,** *n.* an extra tax.

**sur-tout'** (*-too'*), *n.* a light overcoat. [F., = over all.]

**sur-veil'-lance** (*-vāl'-yans*), *n.* a watching over. [F. *sur-*+*veiller*, to watch.]

**sur-vey'** (*-vā'*), **(-veyed', -vey'-ing),** *v.* to examine; to view; to superintend; to measure the extent of. **sur'-vey,** *n.* an examination; measurement; plan; description. **sur-vey'-or,** *n.* one who measures, and draws plans of, portions

of land; an officer of customs; a superintendent; an examiner. [O.F. *surveoir*, to see over.]

**sur-vive'** (*-vīv'*), **(-vived', -vi'-ving)**, *v.* to continue to live; to live longer than (another). **sur-vi'-val**, *n.* a living after; continuance from olden times. **survival of the fittest,** the continued existence of those species of animals and plants which are most adaptable to their surroundings. **sur-vi'-vor,** *n.* one who outlives another. [F. *survivre.*]

**sus-cep'-ti-ble** (*-sep'-tĭ-*), or **-tive** (*-tĭv*), *adj.* easily affected, impressed, changed, etc.; tender-hearted. **sus-cep-ti-bil'-i-ty,** *n.* [F. <L. *susc*ĭ*p*ĭ*o*, I take up.]

**sus-pect'** **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to believe to be guilty; to mistrust; to conjecture: *n.* a suspected person. **sus-pi'-cion** (*-pish'-ŭn*), *n.* distrust; a slight idea; a slight degree. **sus-pi'-cious** (*-pish'-us*), *adj.* ready to —; inducing one to —. [F. <L. *susp*ĭ*c*ĭ*o*, I look at from below.]

**sus-pend'** **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to hang up; to delay; to cease, or cause to cease, for a time; to deprive temporarily of one's appointment or privileges; to stop (payment). **sus-pen'-ders,** *n. pl.* braces; elastic bands with clasps for keeping stockings up. **sus-pense',** *n.* doubt; indecision; anxiety. **suspense account,** an account in which receipts or expenses are temporarily noted; items which, for various reasons, cannot be entered in the ordinary accounts. **sus-pen'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* temporary cessation, or deprivation; a truce; postponement. **in suspension,** said of matter floating undissolved in a liquid. **suspension-bridge,** *n.* a bridge held up by chains hanging from piers. [F. <L. *suspendo*, I hang up.]

**sus-tain'** (*-tān'*), **(-tained', -tain'-ing)**, *v.* to support; to endure; to prove true; to prolong; to nourish. **sus'-te-nance** (*-tĭ-nans*), *n.* support; food. **sus-ten-ta'-tion,** *n.* support; maintenance; upkeep. [O.F. <L. *sustĭnĕo*, I hold up.]

**sut'-ler,** *n.* one who follows troops, to sell food, etc. [D. *soetelen*, to do dirty work.]

**sut-tee',** *n.* (formerly, in India) self-sacrifice of a widow on her husband's funeral pyre. [Sa. *satī*, a good wife.]

**su'-ze-rain** (*soo'-zĕ-rān*), *n.* an overlord. **su'-ze-rain-ty,** *n.* the authority of a —. [F., *lit.* one above.]

***svelte,*** *adj.* [F.] elegant; slim.

**S.W.,** south-west; South-Western postal district (London).

**swad'-dle** (*swod'-l*), **(-dled, -dling)**, *v.* to put a bandage round (*esp.* the body of an infant). [A.S. *swethel*, swaddling-band.]

**swag'-ger** **(-gered, -ger-ing)**, *v.* to brag; to bully; to strut: *n.* a bragging or blustering: *adj.* smart; showy. [<**sway.**]

**swain** (*swān*), *n.* a countryman; a lover. [Ic. *sveinn*, a youth.]

**swal'-low** (*swol'-*), *n.* a migratory bird. **swallow-tail,** *n.* a man's coat with tapering skirts. [A.S. *swealwe.*]

**swal'-low** (*swol'-*), **(-lowed, -low-ing)**, *v.* to take down the throat; to put up with (some indignity); to consume; to engulf; to receive credulously: *n.* the throat; gullet. [A.S. *swelgan.*]

**swamp** (*swomp*), *n.* a marsh: *v.* **(swamped, swamp'-ing)**, to fill with water; to flood; to sink; to overwhelm. **swamp'-y,** *adj.* [Swedish, *svamp*, a sponge.]

**swan** (*swon*), *n.* a long-necked water-bird. **swans'-down,** *n.* a soft, thick, woollen fabric; a twilled fustian. **swan-song,** *n.* the last work of a poet, etc. [A.S.]

† **swank,** *n.* bragging; showing-off; swagger; idle talk. [G. *Schwank*, a prank.]

**sward** (*swărd*), *n.* turf; grass-land. [A.S. *sweard*, *orig.* rind of bacon.]

**swarm** (*swärm*), *n.* a great number; a community of bees: *v.* **(swarmed, swarm'-ing)**, to abound; to crowd; to leave a hive in a —. [A.S. *swearm.*]

**swarm** (*swärm*), **(swarmed, swarm'-ing)**, *v.* to scramble up. [A.S. *sweorfan*, to rub.]

**swar'-thy** (*swär'-thĭ*), *adj.* dusky; dark-skinned. [A.S. *swæth*, black.] [[?]

**swash'-buck-ler,** *n.* a bully; a braggart.

**swath** (*swāth* or *swawth*), *n.* the sweep of a scythe; a line of mowed grass or grain. [A.S. *swæth*, a track.]

**swathe** (*swāth*), **(swathed, swath'-ing)**, *v.* to bind; to wrap: *n.* something wound about; a band; a fillet. [A.S. *swethian*, to bind.]

**sway** **(swayed, sway'-ing)**, *v.* to swing; to incline; to influence; to rule: *n.* [? Ic. *sveigja.*]

**swear** (*swār*), **(swore, sworn, swear'-ing)**, *v.* to take oath; to promise, or declare, on oath; to curse; (with *by*) to have complete trust in; (with *in*) to appoint with administration of an oath. **swear'-ing,** *n.* declaration on oath; profane language. [A.S. *swerian.*]

**sweat** (*swĕt*), *n.* perspiration; moisture issuing from something; toil: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to give out —; to labour; to work for low wages. **sweat'-er,** *n.* one who sweats; an underpaying employer; a jersey. **sweating-system,** *n.* the employment of persons (*esp.* at their own homes) at miserable wages. **sweat'-y,** *adj.* **sweat'-i-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *swāt.*]

**swee'-dle** (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to cajole money, etc. out of, by coaxing and flattering. [**swindle**+**wheedle.**]

**sweep** (**swept, sweep'-ing**), *v.* to clean with a broom or brush; to carry, or strike, off; to trail over; to pass swiftly, or showily: *n.* act of sweeping; one who sweeps chimneys; range; curve; a large oar. **sweep'-ing,** *adj.* inclusive; irresistible. **sweep'-stake,** *n.* a form of gambling, in which the stakes, contributed by all, go to the winner or winners. [A.S. *swāpan.*]

**sweet,** *adj.* agreeable to the senses; not salt, sour, nor stale; charming; affectionate: *n.* a sweetmeat; a darling; (*pl.*) delights; confectionery. **sweet'-bread,** *n.* the pancreas of an animal killed for food. **sweet'-bri-er** (not **-bri-ar,** *q.v.*), *n.* a fragrant shrub, allied to the rose. **sweet'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to make, or become, — or wholesome. **sweet'-heart,** *n.* a lover. **sweet'-meat,** *n.* confectionery; preserved fruit. **sweet-oil,** *n.* unrectified olive-oil. **sweet-pea,** *n.* a pea-plant with fragrant flowers. **sweet-potato,** *n.* a tropical plant, with — tubers. [A.S. *swēte.*]

**swell** (**swelled, swelled** or **swol'-len** [*swōl'-n*], **swell'-ing**), *v.* to become larger, or louder; to increase; to expand; to be puffed up (with pride or anger): *n.* increase; heightening; succession of waves; ascent of land; † a person of fashion. [A.S. *swellan.*]

**swel'-ter** (**-tered, -ter-ing**), *v.* to be faint with heat. **swel'-ter-ing,** *adj.* sultry. [A.S. *sweltan,* to die.]

**swerve** (**swerved, swer'-ving**), *v.* to turn aside; to deviate (from duty, custom, etc.): *n.* [A.S. *sweorfan.*]

**swin'-dle** (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to defraud: *n.* a fraud. [G. *schwindeln,* to cheat.]

**swine,** *n.* (*s.* and *pl.*) a pig. **swi'-nish** (*swī'-*), *adj.* [A.S. *swīn.*]

**swirl** (*swĕrl*), (**swirled, swirl'-ing**), *v.* to eddy; to whirl: *n.* an eddy; a twist (*esp.* of hair round the top of the head). [Imit.]

**swish** (**swished, swish'-ing**), *v.* to chastise with a cane or birch: *n.* the noise made by something moving rapidly through the air. **swish'-ing,** *n.* [Imit.]

**switch,** *n.* a rod; a movable rail for passing a railway train, etc., on to another line; a contrivance for opening or closing an *elec.* circuit; a tress of false hair: *v.* (**switched, switch'-ing**), to lash; to shunt; to open, close, or change the direction of, an *elec.* current. **switch'-back,** *n.* a railway, or road, of numerous ups and downs (*esp.* for amusement). **switch'-board,** *n.* an apparatus for making *elec.* connections. [O.D. *swick,* a whip.]

**swiv'-el,** *n.* a fastening which permits of movement on an axis; a gun mounted on a pivot. [A.S. *swīfan,* to revolve.]

**swoon** (**swooned, swoon'-ing**), *v.* to faint: *n.* [A.S. *swōgan,* to sigh.]

**swoop** (**swooped, swoop'-ing**), *v.* to come down upon (prey) suddenly: *n.* [A.S. *swāpan,* to sweep.]

**sword** (*sōrd*), *n.* a military weapon, used for cutting or thrusting; war; the emblem of judicial punishment, or of authority. **sword-bayonet,** *n.* a bayonet which can also be used as a —. **sword-dance,** *n.* a dance over crossed swords, or one in which swords are waved and clashed together. **sword'-fish,** *n.* a fish of the mackerel kind, with sword-shaped extension of the upper jaw. **sword-knot,** *n.* a tassel on the hilt of a —. [A.S. *sweord.*]

**syc'-a-more** (*sĭk'-ă-*), *n.* a kind of fig-tree; a maple; a plane-tree. [F. < L. < Gr. *sūkon,* fig + *mŏrŏn,* mulberry.]

**syce** (*sīs*), (not **sice**), *n.* (in India) a native groom. [Hind.]

**syc'-o-phant** (*sĭk'-ō-fant*), *n.* one who fawns and flatters; a tale-bearer. **syc'-o-phan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the practice of a —; servility. **syc-o-phan'-tic(-al),** *adj.* [Gr. *sūkon,* a fig + *phainō,* I show: (?) *orig.* an informer against those who illegally exported figs from Athens.]

**syl'-la-ble** (*sil'-ă-bl*), *n.* a part of a word having a distinct sound. **syl-lab'-ic** (**-al**), *adj.* **syl-lab'-i-cate** (**-ca-ted, -ca-ting**), *v.* to divide into syllables. **syl-lab-i-ca'-tion,** *n.* [F. < L. < Gr. *sullabē, lit.* that which is held together.]

**syl'-la-bus** (*sil'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-bus-es**), a brief outline or summary. [L.]

**sylph** (*silf*), *n.* a supposed spirit of the

air. **sylph–like,** *adj.* slim and graceful. [F. ?<Gr. *silphē*, a beetle.]

**syl'-van** (*sĭl'-*), *adj.* relating to woods; inhabiting woods; abounding in trees. [L. *silva*, a wood.]

**sym'-bol** (*sĭm'-*), *n.* an emblem; a token; a sign; a type. **sym-bol'-ic(-al),** *adj.* figurative. **sym'-bol-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* expression by symbols; a system of symbols; the giving of symbolic meaning. **sym'-bol-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to represent by a —. [F.<L.<Gr. *sŭn*, together+*ballō*, I throw.]

**sym'-me-try** (*sĭm'-ĕ-trĭ*), *n.* proportion, or mutual adaptation, of parts. **sym-met'-ric(-al),** *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *sŭn*, with+*mĕtron*, a measure.]

**sym'-pa-thy** (*sĭm'-pă-thĭ*), *n.* feeling for another's distress; agreement of tastes, inclinations, etc. **sym-pa-thet'-ic(-al),** *adj.* **sym'-pa-thize (-thized, -thizing),** *v.* to feel —; to harmonize. [Gr. *sŭn*, with+*pathos*, suffering.]

**sym'-pho-ny** (*sĭm'-fō-nĭ*), *n.* harmony; an orchestral piece of music. **sym-phon'-ic** (*-fŏn'-*), *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *sŭn*, with+*phōnē*, sound.]

**sym-po'-si-um** (*sĭm-pō'-zĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-a**), *orig.* a banquet; a conference; a collection of essays by various writers, bearing on the same subject. [Gr. *sŭn*, with+*pŏsis*, a drinking.]

**symp'-tom** (*sĭmp'-tum*), *n.* an indication (*esp.* of a disease); a sign. **symp-to-mat'-ic(-al),** *adj.* indicative; (of disease) resulting from a previous illness. [F.<L.<Gr. *sŭn*, with+*piptō*, I fall.]

**syn-,** *pref.* [Gr.] with; together with: also in forms **sy-, syl-, sym-.**

**syn'-a-gogue** (*sĭn'-ă-gog*), *n.* a Jewish church, or congregation. [F.<L.<Gr. *sŭn*, with+*ăgō*, I lead.]

**syn'-chro-nous** (*sĭn'-krō-nŭs*), *adj.* occurring at the same time. **syn'-chron-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to occur together; to indicate, or cause to indicate, the same time. [Gr. *sŭn*, with+*chrŏnŏs*, time.]

**syn'-co-pe** (*sĭn'-kō-pē*), *n.* a fainting-fit; heart-failure. **syn'-co-pate (-pa-ted, -pa-ting),** *v.* to contract; (*mus.*) to begin on an unaccented note, or to transfer the accent. **syn-co-pa'-tion,** *n.* [Gr. *sŭn*, with+*koptō*, I cut off.]

**syn'-di-cate** (*-dĭ-*), *n.* a council; an association for commercial purposes. [L.<Gr. *sundĭkos*, an advocate.]

**syn'-od** (*sĭn'-*, not *sī'-*), *n.* a council; an assembly (*esp.* of bishops and clergymen); a Presbyterian church-court. [F.<L.<G. *sŭn*, with+*hŏdos*, a way.]

**syn'-o-nym** (*sĭn'-ō-nim*), *n.* a word meaning the same as another (in the same language). **syn-on'-y-mous** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *sŭn*, with+*ŏnŏma*, name.]

**syn-op'-sis** (*sĭn-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ses** [*-sēz*]), a concise statement. **syn-op'-tic(-al),** *adj.* [L.<Gr. *sŭn*, with+*opsis*, a view.]

**syn'-tax** (*sĭn'-*), *n.* the part of grammar which treats of the construction of sentences. **syn-tac'-tic(-al),** *adj.* [F.<L.<Gr. *sŭn*, with+*tassō*, I put in order.]

**syn'-the-sis** (*sĭn'-thĕ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ses** [*-sēz*]), a building-up; combination into a whole. **syn-thet'-ic(-al),** *adj.* [L.<Gr. *sŭn*, with+*thĕsis*, a placing.]

**syn-to-ni-za'-tor** (*-nī-zā'-*), *n.* (in wireless telegraphy) an apparatus to regulate the reception of messages, and prevent the "tapping" of them. **syn'-to-nize (-nized, -ni-zing),** *v.* to tune transmitter and receiver so that they work together. [Gr. *sŭn*, with+*tŏnos*, a tone.]

**syphon,** incorrect for **siphon,** *q.v.*

**syr'-inge** (*sĭr'-ĭnj*, not *srĭnzh*) *n.* a squirt: *v.* **(-inged, -ing-ing),** to inject, or cleanse, with a —. [Gr. *sūrinx*, a pipe.]

**syr'-up** (*sir'-*), *n.* a solution of sugar; the juice of fruits, boiled with sugar; refined treacle. **syr'-up-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* [F.<Sp.<Ar. *sharab*, a drink.]

**sys'-tem** (*sis'-*), *n.* a combination of things forming a whole; a number of things acting together; methodical plan, scheme, or order; the universe; the body and its parts and organs. **sys-te-mat'-ic(-al),** *adj.* **sys'-tem-a-tize (-tized, -ti-zing),** *v.* to make systematic. **sys-tem-a-ti-za'-tion** (*-tĭ-zā'-*), *n.* [L.<Gr. *sustēmă*.]

**sys'-to-le** (*sĭs'-tō-lē*, incorrectly *-tŏl*), *n.* contraction of the heart in its beat. [Gr. *sŭn*, with+*stellō*, I put.]

## T

**T,** the 20th letter of the alphabet.

**T.,** Territorial.

**taal** (*tál*), *n.* a form of Dutch spoken in South Africa. [D.]

**tab'-ard,** *n.* an ancient military tunic worn over armour; a herald's coat. [O.F.<?]

**tab'-by** (*-bĭ*), *n.* a kind of rich, waved silk

etc.; an artificial stone; a coat of mixed colours; a female cat. [F. *tabis* < Ar.]

**tab'-er-nac-le** (*-nak-l*), *n.* a tent or booth; the Israelites' sacred tent; a place of worship; (in R.C. churches) the place where the consecrated Host is kept. [L. *tăbernāculum, dim.* of *tăberna*, a hut.]

**ta'-bes** (*tā'-bēz*), *n.* a wasting disease; consumption. [L. *tābĕo*, I waste away.]

**ta'-ble** (*-bl*), *n.* a flat, smooth surface; a flat surface supported on legs; an arranged list, catalogue, or collection of items; an index: *v.* **(-bled, -bling)**, to form into a list; to set down in writing. **ta'-ble-spoon-ful**, *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**). **table-talk**, *n.* familiar talk (as at table). **to lay on the —**, to bring (a motion, etc.) forward for consideration. **to lie on the —**, to be set down for future consideration. **to turn the tables (on)**, to reverse positions (with an opponent). [F. < L. *tăbŭla*, a plank.]

***tab-leau'*** (*-lō'*), *n.* (*pl.* ***-leaux'*** [*-lōz'*]), [F.] a striking picture or represented scene. ***tab-leau' vi-vant'*** (*vē-văń'*), (*pl.* ***-leaux vivants***), a representation, by silent and motionless performers, suitably dressed and grouped, of some picture, scene, or event.

**table d'hôte** (*tă-bl-dōt'*) (*pl.* **tables d'hôte**, *pro.* as *sing.*) dinner served in the public room of an hotel, etc. [F., *lit.* the host's table.]

**tab'-let**, *n.* a small table or flat surface; something flat on which to write, draw, or paint. **tab'-loid**, *n.* a drug, etc., made up like a small lozenge. [*Dim.* of **table.**]

**ta-boo'** (not **ta-bu'**) (*tă-*), *n.* setting something apart as forbidden or prohibited; prohibition: *v.* **(-booed', -boo'-ing)**, to forbid approach to, or use of. [Polynesian.]

***tab'-u-la***, *n.* (*pl.* ***-læ*** [*-lē*]), a table; a tablet; a flat plate or surface. **tab'-u-lar**, *adj.* **tab'-u-late (-la-ted, -la-ting)**, *v.* to set down, or arrange, in a list, table, or tables. [< root of **table.**]

**tac'-it** (*tas'-*), *adj.* not spoken, but understood. **tac'-it-ly**, *adv.* **tac'-i-turn** (*tas'-i-*), *adj.* of silent habits; not talkative. **tac-i-tur'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *tăcĕo*, I am silent.]

**tack** (*tak*), *n.* a small nail with flat head; the course of a shi as regards the wind; a course of conduct or action: *v.* **(tacked, tacked'-ing)**, to fasten with a —; to fasten with long, loose stitches; to alter the course of a ship by means of the sails. **tack'-ing**, *n.* —; (in legislation) the practice of incorporating in a bill matters which should be dealt with separately. **tack'-y**, *adj.* adhesive; sticky. **on the right** (or **wrong**) **tack**, taking the right (or wrong) course of action. [? < root of **attach.**]

**tack'-le** (*-l*), or **tack'-ling**, *n.* ropes and other such fittings (*esp.* of a ship); appliances for any work or sport: *v.* **(-led, -ling)**, to take in hand; to seize; to grasp. [< root of **tack.**]

**tact**, *n.* prudent mode of action; ability to say or do the right thing at the right time. **tact'-ful**, *adj.* [L. *tango*, I touch.]

**tac'-tics**, *n. pl.* the science and art of arranging and using military and naval forces in time of war; way or manner of proceeding. **tac'-ti-cal**, *adj.* **tac-ti'-cian** (*-tish'-un*), *n.* one who manages with skill and wisdom. [Gr. *taktĭka*, tactics < *tassō*, I arrange.]

**tad'-pole**, *n.* the first state of a toad (and frog) after spawn. [< **toad** + **poll** (= head).]

**tael** (*tāl*), *n.* (in China) a money value (not a coin, but a certain weight of silver) of about 3*s.*; weight (about 1⅓ oz.). [Chinese.]

**taf'-fe-ta** (*-tă*), or **-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* a thin, silk fabric. [I. < P. *tāftah*, woven.]

**taff'-rail**, *n.* the upper, flat part of the stern of a ship; a rail over the stern. [D. < L. *tăbŭla*, a table.]

**tag—rag and bob—tail**, the rabble.

**tail** (*tāl*), *n.* an appendage at the end of the backbone of an animal; the hinder part or end of anything. **tail'-light**, *n.* one carried at night at the end of a locomotive, vehicle, etc. **tail—race**, *n.* the channel in which water runs after driving a mill-wheel. **tail of a bank**, a sandbank or shoal where it slopes off into deeper water. [A.S. *tægl.*]

**tail** (*tāl*), *n.* (in law) limitation of time or person. **estate tail**, one limited to certain heirs. [F. *taille*, a cutting.]

**tail'-or**, *n.* (*f.* **-or-ess**), a maker of clothes (*esp.* for men). **tailor—made**, *adj.* made by a tailor; (of ladies' outer garments) close-fitting, and with little, or no, ornamentation. [F. *tailler*, to cut.]

**taint** (*tānt*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to defile; to infect; to corrupt: *n.* [O.F. < L. *tingo, tinctum*, I wet, dye.]

**take (took, ta'-ken, ta'-king)**, *v.* to lay

hold of; to receive with the hands; to capture. **ta'-king,** *adj.* attractive; pleasing. **to — down,** to write from dictation; to pull down; to humiliate. **to — in,** to enclose; to cheat; to furl (sails). **to — in hand,** to undertake; to commence. **to — it out of,** to get compensation; to revenge (oneself). **to — orders,** to be ordained as a clergyman. **to — upon,** to assume. [A.S. *tacan*, to take.]

**tale,** *n.* something told; a story; a fable; number counted. [A.S. *tæl*, number.]

**tal'-ent,** *n.* a weight, or sum of money (among the Hebrews, about 110 lbs., and £400 respectively); great, or special, natural ability. **tal'-ent-ed,** *adj.* possessing great natural ability; very clever, *esp.* in some special direction. [F.<L.<G. *talenton*, something weighed.]

**tal'-is-man,** *n.* (*pl.* **-mans**), a charm supposed to possess wonderful power. **tal-is-man'-ic,** *adj.* [Sp.<Ar.<Gr. *tĕlĕō*, I end, accomplish.]

**talk** (*tawk*), (**talked, talk'-ing**), *v.* to speak (*esp.* in conversation): *n.* **talk'-a-tive** (*-ă-tiv*), *adj.* fond of talking. **talk'-a-tive-ness,** *n.* **talky—talky,** *n.* incessant, idle talk or chatter. **to — down,** to argue down, and prevent a person replying. **to — out,** to continue a discussion until too late to take a vote. [<root of **tell.**]

**tall** (*tăl*), *adj.* high (*esp.* in stature); bold; improbable. **tall'-ness,** *n.* **tall talk,** boastful language. [?]

**tal'-low** (*-lō*), *n.* the melted fat of animals. **tallow—chandler,** *n.* a maker of candles, etc. [D. *talk*, tallow.]

**tal'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-lies**), a notched stick (to number with); something made to correspond with, or suit, another; an account of goods sold, entered in seller's and in purchaser's books: *v.* (**-lied, -ly-ing**), to correspond or agree (with). **tal'-ly-man,** *n.* (*pl.* **-men**), one who sells goods on credit, paid for at stated times, often weekly. [F. *taille*, a notch<*tailler*, to cut.]

**tal'-ly—ho!** (*-lĭ-*), *int.* the cry of the huntsman to the hounds when the fox is started: *n.* a four-in-hand, *q.v.* [Imit.]

**Tal'-mud,** *n.* the book of the Jewish laws and traditions, with comments thereon by learned Jews. [Chaldee *talmūd*, instruction.]

**tal'-on,** *n.* the claw of a bird of prey. [F.<L. *tālus*, heel.]

**tam'-bour** (*-boor*), *n.* a kind of small drum; a circular frame upon which a rich kind of embroidery, called **tambour—work** is done. **tam-bour-ine'** (*-ēn'*), *n.* a musical instrument like the top of a drum, with bells or jingles hung round it. [F.<Ar.]

**tame,** *adj.* not wild; domesticated; gentle; spiritless; dull; without vigour: *v.* (**tamed, ta'-ming**), to make —; to make gentle. **tame'-a-ble** (or **ta'-ma-**), *adj.* **tame'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *tam.*]

**Tam'-il** (or *tâ'-mĭl*), *n.* the language spoken in parts of India and Ceylon, and the people who speak it.

**Tam'-ma-ny** (*-mă-nĭ*), *n. usu.* in phrase **Tammany Ring,** a combination of unscrupulous politicians in New York, who control elections and use the municipal revenues for corrupt purposes. [<the name of an Indian chief.]

**tam'-my** (*-mĭ*), *n.* a kind of sieve used in cookery. **tammy—cloth,** *n.* a coarse-woven woollen, or cotton and wool, fabric used for strainers, etc. [F.<?]

**tam-o'-shan'-ter,** *n.* a tight-fitting cap of woollen stuff. [<*Tam-o'-Shanter*, the hero of Burns's poem of that name.]

**tam'-per** (**-pered, -per-ing**), *v.* to meddle unfairly, or injuriously (with); to use underhand influence. [<root of **temper.**]

**tan,** *n.* bark (*esp.* of oak) used for tanning: *v.* (**tanned, tan'-ning**), to turn (hides) into leather; to give a sun-burnt colour to: *adj.* of yellowish-brown colour, like leather. **tan'-ner,** *n.* **tan'-ner-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* a place where leather is tanned. [F. *tan*, bark of young oak.]

**tan'-gent** (*-jĕnt*), *n.* a line touching a curve (but not cutting it). **tan-gen'-tial** (*-jen'-shal*), *adj.* of, or relating to, a —. **to fly off at a —,** to break off suddenly into a very different line of thought, action, etc. [L. *tango*, I touch.]

**tan'-ger-ine** (*-jĕr-ēn*), *n.* a kind of small orange from *Tangiers*, in Africa.

**tan'-gi-ble** (*-jŭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be touched or handled; real; not imaginary. **tan-gi-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [*See* **tangent.**]

**tan'-gle** (*-gl*), *n.* an involved knot; a state of confusion: *v.* (**-gled, -gling**), to involve in a knot or state of confusion. [Scand.]

**tan'-gram,** *n.* a Chinese puzzle, consisting of pieces of wood, card-board, etc.,

of various regular shapes, to be combined to form other different shapes; puzzle-pictures. [Chinese.]

**tank,** *n.* a large cistern, or reservoir (for water). **tank-engine,** *n.* a locomotive which has its tank for water over the boiler. **tank-car, tank-vessel,** *ns.* a car, or vessel, specially built for the carrying of oil (petroleum). [Po.<L. *stagnum*, a pool.] [Scand.]

**tank'-ard,** *n.* a large drinking-cup. [?

**tan'-nin,** *n.*, or **tan'-nic acid,** an astringent, but not bitter, substance, found in oak-bark (also in tea, coffee, etc.), which turns hides into leather. [*See* **tan.**]

**tan'-tal-ize** (*-īz*), **(-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to tease, vex, or torment, by raising false hopes. [<*Tantălus*, in Gr. mythology, who died of starvation, though food and water were only just beyond his reach.]

**tan'-ta-mount** (*-tă-*), *adj.* equal in meaning or value; equivalent. [F. < L. *tantum*, so much + **amount.**]

**tan'-trum,** *n.* a fit of bad temper or ill-humour without any real cause. [?]

**Ta'-o-ism** (*tâ'-ō-izm*, or *tou'-*), *n.* one of the three religions of China. [Chinese.]

**tap,** *n.* a short pipe with a stopper, through which liquids are drawn: *v.* **(tapped, tap'-ping),** to draw off by a tap; to take off (a telegraphic message) from the telegraph wire. **tap-house,** *n.* a tavern. **tap'-ster,** *n.* a barman in a public-house. **tap-root,** *n.* the main root of a plant, growing downwards. **tap-wires,** *n. pl.* the conductors in a trolley system of electric cars, which, at intervals, take current from the mains and supply it to the feed-wires. [A.S. *tæppa.*]

**tape,** *n.* a narrow band (for tying); the strip of paper in a printing-telegraph, or telegram-recording instrument. **tape-worm,** *n.* a long, narrow, and flat worm which infests the intestines of animals. [A.S. *tæppe*, ribbon.]

**ta'-per,** *n.* a small, wax candle: *adj.* narrowing towards the point: *v.* **(-pered, -per-ing),** to narrow gradually towards the point. [A.S. *tapor.*]

**tap'-es-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* an ornamental fabric of wool or silk, having pictures and other designs, woven partly by a needle and partly by a shuttle. [F.<L.<Gr. *tăpēs*, a carpet.]

**tap-i-o'-ca** (*-ĭ-ō'-kă*), *n.* a starchy food obtained from the roots of the cassava plant. [Brazilian.]

**tap'-is** (or *tă-pē'*), *n.* tapestry; carpet. **to be on** (or **upon**) **the tapis,** to be under consideration. [F. *tapis*, carpet.]

**tar** (*târ*), *n.* a dark, thick, liquid substance obtained from pine-wood, or in gas-making; a sailor: *v.* **(tarred, tar'-ring),** to smear with —. **tar'-ry,** *adj.* [A.S. *teoro*, or *teru*, tar.]

**ta-ran'-tu-la,** *n.* a large, long-legged spider of S. Italy, supposed to be venomous. [I. *Taranto*, in S. Italy.]

**tar-boosh'** (not **-busch'**, or **-bush'**), *n.* a red woollen skull-cap, worn by Egyptians, etc.; a kind of fez. [Ar.]

**tar'-dy** (*-dĭ*), *adj.* slow; late. **tar'-di-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* slowly; after much delay. **tar'-di-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *tardus*, slow.]

**tare,** *n.* a wild plant, of the vetch kind. [Shortened from O.E. *tare-vetch.*]

**tare,** *n.* the weight of a packing-case or vehicle (for goods), for which allowance is made; the allowance itself. [F.< Ar. *taraha*, to throw down or away.]

**tar'-get,** *n.* a shield or buckler (in poetry **targe**); a mark for firing at. **tar-get-eer',** *n.* one armed with a —. **Solano** (*-lâ'-*) **targets,** wooden frameworks, arranged in tiers, and painted to represent natural scenery, with miniature figures placed in front to represent enemies, in imitation of the conditions of actual warfare: invented by Mr. E. J. *Solano*, and adopted by the War Office in 1909. [A.S. *targe*, a small shield.]

**tar'-iff** (*tăr'-ĭf*, not *tâ'-rĭf*), *n.* a list of prices; a table of duties charged (by law) on goods imported. **preferential tariff,** *see* **preferential. tariff reform,** a revision of tariff, with the view of putting duties on imports, so as to protect home industries, as advocated by **tariff reformers. free tariff,** the permitting of goods to be imported free of all duty. [F.<Ar. *ta'rīf*, information, knowledge.] [for ladies' dresses. [?]

**tar'-la-tan,** *n.* a thin, gauzy muslin used

**tarn,** *n.* a small mountain lake or pool. [Scand. *tyorn*, a pool.]

**tar'-nish (-nished, -nish-ing),** *v.* to soil: to stain; to dull the brightness of. [F. *ternir*<O. High G. *tarnen*, to obscure.]

**tar'-pau-lin** (or **-ling**), *n.* canvas tarred (or made waterproof). [<**tar** + **pall.**]

**tar'-ry** (*-rĭ*), **(-ried, -ry-ing),** *v.* to stay a while; to loiter. [A.S. *tirgan*, to vex.]

**tart,** *adj.* sour; sharp (to taste or feelings). **tart'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *teart*, sharp, severe]

**tar'-tan,** *n.* woollen clŏth, woven with cross stripes in patterns. [F. *tiretaine*, linsey-wolsey < Sp. *tiritaña.*]

**Tar'-tar,** *n.* a native of *Tartary* (in Asia); a person of irritable temper; one too strong for his assailant. **Tar-tar'-ic,** *adj.*

**tar'-tar,** *n.* a salt (called argol) which forms on the sides of wine casks (when purified, called **cream of tartar**); a deposit which sometimes forms on the teeth. **tar-ta'-re-ous** (*-tā'-*), *adj.*, or **tar-tar'-ic,** *adj.* of, like, or obtained from, —. **tartaric acid,** an acid obtained from cream of tartar. [F. *tartre* < ?]

**task,** *n.* work set, or imposed, on any one to do: *v.* (**tasked, task'-ing**). **task-work,** *n.* work done as a —, or by the job. **task-master,** *n.* an overseer. **to take to** —, to reprove. [< tax.]

**tas'-sel,** *n.* a bunch of silk, etc., hanging as an ornament; the hanging flowers of some plants. [O.F. < L. *taxillus*, a small die.]

**taste (tast'-ed, tast'-ing),** *v.* to perceive by the palate; to enjoy; to try: *n.* the sense of tasting; fine discernment; good style. **tast'-er,** *n.* **taste'-ful,** or **tas'-ty,** *adj.* having strong taste; having, or showing, good taste. **taste'-less,** *adj.* without taste. **tas'-ti-ly,** *adv.* [O.F. < L. *taxo*, I handle < *tango*, I touch.]

**tat'-ter,** *n.* a torn piece of cloth; a rag (*usu.* hanging loose). **tat'-tered,** *adj.* in rags. [Ic. *tŏtturr*, rags.]

**tat'-ting,** *n.* ornamental netting done with a shuttle, forming a kind of lace. [?]

**tat'-tle** (*-tl*), *n.* trifling, idle, or mischievous talk: *v.* (**-tled, -tling**). **tat'-tler** or **tat'-ler,** *n.* [Imit.]

**tat-too',** *n.* (*pl.* **-toos'**), a beat of drum and bugle call to summon soldiers to their quarters for the night; an exhibition of military movements, with torches and military music: *v.* (**-tooed', -too'-ing**). **devil's tattoo,** the idle drumming of the fingers on a table, showing impatience or absence of mind. [Imit.]

**tat-too',** *n.* the pricking-in of figures with colouring-matter on the skin: *v.* (**-tooed', -too'-ing**). [Polynesian.]

**taunt** (*tawnt*, not *tănt*, nor *tănt*), *n.* mocking, reproachful, or insulting language: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**). **taunt'-er,** *n.* [?]

**Tau'-rus,** *n.* one of the signs of the Zodiac = the Bull. [L. < Gr. *tauros*, a bull.]

**taut,** *adj.* drawn tight. [< root of **tight.**]

**tau-tol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* saying the same thing again in different words. **tau-to-log'-ic** [**-al**] (*-lŏj'-*), *adj.* [F. < Gr. *tautos*, the same + *lŏgŏs*, a word.]

**tav'-ern,** *n.* an inn. [F. < L. *tăberna*, a hut.]

**taw'-dry** (*-drĭ*), *adj.* vulgar and showy; cheap and worthless. **taw'-dri-ness,** *n.* [< *St. Audrey*, at whose fair (near Ely) gaudy articles were sold.]

**taw'-ny** (*-nĭ*), *adj.* brownish-yellow (as the lion's skin). [< root of **tan.**]

**tax,** *n.* a charge made by a government on property, income, etc.; any duty or occupation felt as a burden: *v.* (**taxed, tax'-ing**), to lay a tax on; to accuse. **tax'-a-ble,** *adj.* **tax-a'-tion,** *n.* the act or system of taxing. **tax'-i-me-ter** (not *tax-im'-*), *n.* an apparatus for measuring distances, and so indicating the fare (in cabs, etc.). **tax'-i-cab,** *n.* a motor-cab plying for hire, and fitted with a taximeter. **taxation of land values,** *see* **land.** [F. < L. *taxa* < *tango*, I touch.]

**tax'-i-der-my** (not *tax-id'-*), *n.* the art of preserving, and stuffing, the skins of animals. **tax'-i-der-mist,** *n.* [F. < Gr. *taxis*, arranging + *derma*, skin.]

**tea** (*tē*, formerly *tā*), *n.* the dried leaves of an Eastern shrub; the drink made from it; the afternoon meal at which tea is generally drunk; an infusion. **tea-garden,** *n.* a public garden where tea and light refreshments are served. **tea-rose,** *n.* one of the many varieties of tea-scented roses from China. **tea'-spoon-ful,** *n.* (*pl.* **-fuls**). **tea-taster,** *n.* an expert who tests the quality of tea by tasting infusions of it. **tea-tree,** *n.* the tea shrub; the name of several Australian trees and shrubs of the myrtle family. [F. *thé* < Chinese *ch'a.*]

**teach** (*tēch*), (**taught, teach'-ing**), *v.* to give knowledge to; to cause to know. **teach'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* **teach'-er,** *n.* **teach'-ing,** *n.* the act of giving instruction; that which is taught; doctrine. [A.S. *tǣcan*, to show, teach.]

**teak** (*tēk*), *n.* a large tropical timber-tree producing hard, durable wood. [Malay.]

**team** (*tēm*), *n.* a number of animals (as horses, oxen, etc.) drawing together; all the players on one side in a game. **team'-ster,** *n.* the driver of a —. [A.S. *tēam*, a team (of oxen, etc.).]

**tear** (*tēr*), *n.* a drop (of liquid) falling from the eye. **tear'-ful,** *adj.* abounding with tears; weeping. **tear'-less,** *adj.*

without tears; unmoved. [A.S. *tēar*.]

**tear** (*tār*), (**tore, torn, tear'-ing**), *v.* to pull a thing violently so as to separate the parts; to drag or remove violently: *n.* a rent; a fissure. **tear'-ing,** *adj.* violent; rushing. [A.S. *teran*.]

**tease** (*tēz*), (**teased, teas'-ing**), *v.* to annoy, vex, or irritate; to comb or card (wool). [A.S. *tǣsan*, to pull to pieces.]

**tech'-ni-cal** (*tek'-nĭ-kăl*), *adj.* pertaining to arts and sciences. **tech-ni-cal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a peculiarity of a particular trade, art, or science; anything technical. **tech'-ni-cal-ly,** *adv.* according to the strict rules (of a science, art, business, profession, etc.). **tech-ni'-cian** (*-nish'-un*), *n.* one versed in an art or science. **tech-nique'** (*-nēk'*), [F.] the method in which an artist employs his materials and instruments to express his ideas. **tech-nol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the systematic study of arts and sciences, *esp.* those connected with industries. **tech-nol'-o-gist,** *n.* [Gr. *technē*, art.]

**Ted'-dy Bear,** *n.* a toy bear, for children to play with. [<*Theodore* Roosevelt (born 1858, the 26th President [1901—1909] of the U.S.A.), familiarly called "Our *Teddy*."]

***Te De'-um,*** an ancient Latin hymn of praise and thanksgiving, so called from the commencing words *Te De'-um laudā'-mus*, "We praise Thee, O God"; a thanksgiving service of which this hymn forms a principal part.

**te'-di-ous** (*-dĭ-us*, or *-dyus*), *adj.* tiresome; causing weariness. **te'-di-um** (*-dĭ-*), *n.* weariness. [L. *tædĭum*, weariness.]

**tee,** *n.* (in golf) the little heap of sand or earth upon which a ball is very slightly raised at the beginning of play for each hole; a mark towards which balls, quoits, curling-stones, etc., are aimed. **teeing-ground,** *n.* a marked line from which a player in golf begins. **dead from the tee,** with good aim; straight for the mark. [Ic. *tjā*, a mark.]

**teem** (**teemed, teem'-ing**), *v.* to bring forth abundantly; to be fruitful. **teem'-ing,** *adj.* overflowing; fruitful. [A.S. *tyman*, to produce.]

**tee-to'-tal,** *adj.* abstaining altogether from intoxicating liquors. **tee-to'-tal-ler,** or **-tal-er,** *n.* a total abstainer. **tee-to'-tal-ism,** *n.* [?<**total.**]

**tel-au'-to-graph** (*-graf*), *n.* an apparatus for rapidly sending facsimiles of writing, pictures, plans, etc., by a form of telegraph. Also called **tel-ec'-to-graph.** [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance+*autos*, self+*graphō*, I write.]

**tel'-e-gram,** *n.* a message sent by telegraph. [*See* **telegraph.**]

**tel'-e-graph** (*-graf*), *n.* an apparatus for sending rapidly messages to a distance, *esp.* by electricity: *v.* (**-graphed, -graph-ing**), to send a message (a **tel'-e-gram**) by it. **tel-e-graph'-ic,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the telegraph; communicated, or sent, by telegraph. **tel'-e-graph-ist** (or *tel-eg'-raf-*), *n.* one who works a telegraph. **tel'-e-graph-y** (or *tĕl-ĕg'-*), *n.* the art or system of telegraphing. **telegraph-cable,** *n.* a cable (*usu.* under water) containing wires, used for transmitting telegraphic messages. [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance+*graphō*, I write.]

**te-lep'-a-thy** (*-ă-thĭ*, or *tĕl'-ĕ-path-ĭ*), *n.* the communication of thought and feelings between persons at a distance by the exercise of the will alone, or sometimes unconsciously. **tel-e-path'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance+*pathos*, feeling.]

**tel'-e-phone** (*-fōn*), *n.* an instrument for transmitting sounds to a distance, so that people can speak to each other. **tel'-e-pho-ner,** *n.* **tel-e-phon'-ic** (*-fŏn'-*), *adj.* **tel'-e-pho-nist** (*-fō-*), *n.* one who sends a message by —; one skilled in telephony. **tel'-e-pho-ny** (or *tel-ef'-ō-*), *n.* the art and science of making and using telephones. [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance+*phōnē*, sound.]

**tel-e-pho'-to** (*-fō'-*), *adj.* denoting a lens which will photograph distant objects, magnifying them like a telescope: *n.* a photograph thus produced. **tel-e-pho'-to-graph,** *n.* a special kind of photograph transmitted by an *elec.* apparatus called a **tel'-e-phote** (*-fōt*). [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance+**photograph.**]

**tel'-e-scope,** *n.* an instrument for viewing distant objects: *v.* (**-scoped, -scoping**), (of trains, etc.) to collide, or drive together, so that one vehicle is driven into the end of the one in front of it. **tel-e-scop'-ic,** *adj.* **tel'-e-scop-ist** (or *tĕl-ĕs'-kō-*), *n.* one who uses a telescope. **tel-es'-co-py** (*-pĭ*), *n.* the art of constructing or using telescopes. [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance+*skŏpeō*, I see.]

**tel'-e-scrip-tor,** or **tel'-e-wri-ter,** *n.* a telegraphic writing-machine. [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance+L. *scrībo*, I write.]

**tell (told, tel'-ling),** *v.* to give an account; to relate; to count. **tel'-ler,** *n.* one who tells; one who counts (votes, etc.); a clerk who receives and pays money. **telling,** *adj.* having great effect. [A.S. *tellan,* to count, say.]

**tel-lu'-ri-um** (*-lū'-rĭ-*), *n.* a brittle metallic element found *usu.* in gold ore. [L. *tellus, tellūris,* the earth.]

**te-mer'-i-ty** (*-mĕr'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* boldness; rashness; needless running into danger. [F. < L. *tĕmĕre,* by chance, rashly.]

***temp.,*** = [L.] ***tem'-po-re,*** in the time of.

**tem'-per,** *n.* a due mixture of qualities; peculiar quality (of metals); state of mind; passion; rage: *v.* (**-pered, -per-ing**), to mix; to qualify; to moderate; to give a certain degree of elasticity and hardness to; to tune or adjust. **tem'-per-a-ment,** *n.* state or disposition of mind or body. **tem'-per-ate,** *adj.* moderate; not excessive; calm or self-restrained. **tem'-per-a-ture** (*-ă-*), *n.* constitution; degree of heat. [L. *tempĕro,* I moderate, regulate < *tempus,* time.]

**tem'-per-ance,** *n.* moderation (*esp.* in the use of strong drinks). [< root of **temper.**]

**tem'-pest,** *n.* a furious storm. **tem-pes'-tu-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* [L. *tempestās,* season < *tempus,* time.]

**tem'-ple,** (*-pl*), *n.* a building for religious worship; [with cap. **T**] (in London) two Inns of Court, once occupied by the Knights Templars. **Temp'-lar,** *n.* one of the **Knights Templars,** a military order (founded at Jerusalem, 1118) for the protection of pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land (suppressed in 1312). [F. < L. *templum,* a temple < Gr. *tĕmĕnŏs,* a piece of ground cut off.]

**tem'-ple** (*-pl*), *n.* one of the sides of the head above the cheek. **tem'-po-ral,** *adj.* relating to the temple. [F. < L. *tempŏra,* the temples.]

**tem'-plet** (less correctly, **-plate**), *n.* a mould in wood or metal; a pattern, guide, or model. [F. < L. *templum,* a small timber.]

***tem'-po,*** *n.* [I.] time.

***tem'-po-ra mu-tan'-tur,*** [L.] the times are changed; things (circumstances) are different (now).

**tem'-po-ral,** *adj.* relating to time; not eternal. **tem-po-ral'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), what belongs to temporal (not eternal nor spiritual) matters; in *pl.* the possessions, or the revenues, of an ecclesiastic (from lands, etc.). **tem'-po-ra-ry** (*-ră-rĭ*), *adj.* lasting only for a time. **tem'-po-rize** (**-rized, -ri'-zing**), *v.* to yield to circumstances; to delay (in order to gain *time*); to parley. [F. < L. *tempus,* time.]

**tempt** (*temt*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to try; to allure; to incite to evil. **temp-ta'-tion,** *n.* **temp'-ter,** *n.* (*f.* **temp'-tress**), one who tempts. **The Tempter,** Satan. [F. < L. *tento,* I handle, try.]

***tem'-pus fu'-git*** (*-jit*), [L.] time flies.

**ten'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be held or retained. [F. < L. *tĕnĕo,* I hold.]

**te-na'-cious** (*-shus*), *adj.* holding fast; stubborn; obstinate; tough. **te-nac'-i-ty** (*-nas'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *tĕnĕo,* I hold.]

**ten'-ant,** *n.* one who holds or occupies land or a house not his own (paying rent to a landlord). **ten'-an-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* **ten'-ant-a-ble,** *adj.* fit to be occupied (by a —); in a state of good repair. **ten'-ant-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* the tenants of one landlord. **tenant at will,** one in possession of land, etc., only so long as the owner wishes. **tenant rights,** rights which certain tenants have according to the custom of the manor. [F. < L. *tĕnĕo,* I hold.]

**tend (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to go with; to guard; to aim at something, or to move in a certain direction. **ten'-den-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* direction, inclination, or movement towards. [F. < L. *tendo,* I stretch.]

**ten'-der,** *n.* an offer; something offered: *v.* (**-dered, -der-ing**), to offer (for purchase or acceptance). **legal tender,** *see* **legal.** [L. *tendo,* I stretch out.]

**ten'-der,** *n.* a small vessel attending on a larger one; the carriage (behind a locomotive) which carries coal and water. [< root of **attend.**]

**ten'-der,** *adj.* soft; delicate; pitiful. **ten'-der-ness,** *n.* **tender-hearted,** *adj.* having a soft, kind, feeling heart. **ten'-der-foot,** *n.* (*pl.* **-foots**), a novice; a greenhorn; a new-comer to the Australian bush, or American prairies; one unused to the hardships of "the simple life." [F. *tendre* < L. *tĕner,* tender.]

**ten'-don,** *n.* a cord of fibrous tissue joining a muscle to a bone. [F. < L. *tendo,* I stretch.]

**ten'-dril,** *n.* a fine slender shoot of a plant, by which it attaches itself for support. [F. < L. *tĕner,* tender.]

**ten'-e-ment,** *n.* a holding (*esp.* a house

or set of apartments rented from a landlord by a tenant). **tenement house**, a large house divided into sets of apartments, each occupied by a different family. [F.<L. *těněo*, I hold.]

**ten'-et**, (not *tē'-net*), *n.* an opinion, principle, or doctrine held or believed in by a person. [L. *těněo*, I hold.]

**ten'-nis**, *n.* a game with balls and rackets. [O.F.<L. *těněo*, I hold.]

**ten'-on**, *n.* *See under* **mortise.**

**ten'-or**, *n.* a course or direction; purport or meaning. **the even tenor of one's way**, the plain, quiet, steady course of one's life or conduct. [L. *těněo*, I hold.]

**ten'-or**, *n.* the musical or vocal part (for male voices) next above the bass; one who sings —: *adj.* [F.<I.<L. *těněo*, I hold.] [[L. *tempus*, time.]

**tense**, *n.* a form of the *v.* to indicate time.

**tense**, *adj.* stretched tightly; (of feelings) exceedingly anxious. **ten'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* the act of stretching; state of being stretched; strain; effort; mental strain; excited feelings; strained relationship. **ten'-sile** (*-sĭl*, not *-sīl*), *adj.* capable of being stretched or extended. **tension rod**, one in a structure holding together different parts. [L. *tendo*, I stretch.]

**ten'-ta-cle** (*-tă-kl*), *n.* a thread-like organ of certain insects, fishes, and other creatures, which use it as a feeler or for motion; a feeler. **ten-tac'-u-lar**, *adj.* [L.L. *tentacŭlum*<*tento*, I handle, feel.]

**ten'-ta-tive** (*-tă-tiv*), *adj.* trying; experimental; used for the time being. **ten'-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* [L. *tento*, I handle.]

**ten'-ter-hook**, *n.* a hook for stretching cloth (on a frame or **ten'-ter**) when being finished. **to be on tenterhooks**, to be in a state of anxiety, uncertainty, or suspense. [L. *tendo*, I stretch + **hook.**]

**ten-u'-gui** (*ten-oo'-gwĭ*), *n.* a strip of cotton cloth, with beautiful designs printed or painted on it, used for decorative purposes. [Japanese.]

**ten-u'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* thinness; rarity; slenderness. **ten'-u-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* [F.<L. *tĕnŭis*, thin, slender.]

**ten'-ure**, *n.* a holding (*esp.* of land, office, or position); state or terms of holding. [L. *těněo*, I hold.]

**te-pee'** (*tē-pē'*, or *tep'-ĭ*), *n.* an American-Indian wigwam or tent. [Indian.]

**tep'-id** (not *tē'-pid*), *adj.* slightly warm; lukewarm. **tep-id'-i-ty**, (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *tĕpĭdus*, warm.]

**ter-cen'-te-na-ry** (*-sen'-tē-nă-rĭ*, not *-sen-ten'-ă-*), *adj.* relating to three hundred years: *n.* the three-hundredth anniversary of an event. **ter-cen-ten'-ni-al**, *adj.* and *n.* [L. *ter*, three times + *centum*, one hundred.]

**ter'-e-bene** (*-bēn*), *n.* an almost colourless liquid, prepared from oil of turpentine and sulphuric acid, and used as a disinfectant and antiseptic, and in medicine. **ter'-e-binth**, *n.* the turpentine-tree. [Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree.]

**te-re'-do**, *n.* (*pl.* **-dos**), a worm-like creature (the ship-worm), which bores into wood. [L. *tĕrĕbro*, I bore.]

**term**, *n.* a period; (in law courts) the time during which they continue to be open; (at school) the time between long holidays; certain days on which rents are due; the end; a name; in *pl.* conditions; circumstances: *v.* (**termed, term'-ing**), to name. [<**terminus.**]

**ter'-ma-gant** (*-mă-gănt*), *n.* a violent-tempered, quarrelsome woman. [? Ar.]

**ter'-min-al**, *n.* (in *elec.*) one of the two free ends of an electric conductor; extremity; in *pl.* (of an *elec.* arc lamp) the two carbons between which the current passes; the two poles of a voltaic battery: *adj.* forming, or growing at, the end; occurring in every term. **ter'-min-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to put an end to. **ter-min-a'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* end. **ter'-min-a-ble**, *adj.* able to be ended. [L. *termĭnus*, end.]

**ter-min-ol'-o-gy** (*-jĭ*), *n.* the terms (or names) used in any art, science, etc. **ter-min-o-log'-i-cal** (*-loj'-*), *adj.* [L. *termĭnus*, term + Gr. *lŏgŏs*, a discourse.]

**ter'-min-us**, *n.* (*pl.* **-min-i**), the end, or extreme point; a boundary or limit; the end of a road, railway, or tram-route. [L. *termĭnus*, end.]

**ter'-mite**, *n.* the white ant. [L. *termēs.*]

**terp-si-cho-re'-an** (*-sĭ-kō-*), *adj.* relating to dancing. [Gr. *terpō*, I delight + *choros*, dancing.]

**ter'-race**, *n.* a raised, level bank of earth; the flat roof of a house; a row of houses. [F.<L. *terra*, the earth.]

**ter'-ra-cot'-ta** (*-kŏt'-*), *n.* a hard pottery of a brownish-red colour, used for building, statuary, etc. [I. = baked earth.]

***ter'-ra fir'-ma***, [L.] firm land; dry ground.

***ter'-ra in-cog'-ni-ta***, [L.] unknown land or country.

**ter'-ra-pin,** *n.* the name of several kinds of tropical, fresh-water tortoises. [?]

**ter-res'-tri-al** (*-trĭ-*), *adj.* relating, or pertaining, to the earth. [L. *terra*, the earth.]

**ter'-ri-ble,** *adj.* **ter'-ri-fy,** *v. see* **terror.**

**ter'-ri-er** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a kind of dog that pursues animals into their holes in the earth; the burrow of a rabbit, fox, etc.; a book in which landed property is described. [L. *terra*, the earth.]

**ter'-ri-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a tract of country; a region; dominion. **ter-ri-to'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* pertaining to a territory; limited to a district. **Territorial Army,** or **Force,** a fully equipped and self-contained English volunteer army of 300,000 men. It took the place of the old Volunteers (1860—1908) in 1908. **Ter-ri-to'-ri-als,** or (short) **Ter'-ri-ers,** *n. pl.* soldiers belonging to this Army or Force. [L. *terra*, the earth.]

**ter'-ror,** *n.* very great fear or dread; anything causing such fear or dread. **ter'-ri-ble** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* causing terror; dreadful. **ter'-ri-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to frighten or alarm very much. **ter-rif'-ic,** *adj.* causing great fright; tremendous. **ter'-ror-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to rule by terror; to frighten very much. **ter'-ror-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* a system of ruling by fear. **ter'-ror-ist,** *n.* one who rules by terror; one who gains his ends by threats of violence. **reign of terror,** *see* **reign.** [L. *terrĕo*, I frighten.]

**ter'-ry velvet,** a heavy, corded fabric (silk or wool) used for ladies' dresses, upholstery, and trimming. [F. ?]

**terse,** *adj.* short; neat; concise (*usu.* of language). **terse'-ly,** *adv.* **terse'-ness,** *n.* [L. *tergo, tersum*, I rub, polish.]

**ter'-ti-a-ry** (*-shĭ-ă-rĭ*, not *-shă-rĭ*), *adj.* of the third degree or formation; (in geology) belonging to the third great division of stratified rocks: *n.* [L. *tertiārius*, containing one-third.]

**tes'-sel-la-ted,** *adj.* (of pavements, etc.) formed by the inlaying of regular squares, triangles, etc., of variegated colour. **tes-sel-la'-tion,** *n.* [L. *tessella*, *dim.* of *tessĕra*, a square.]

**test (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to try; to prove: *n.* a trial; a proof; means of trial. **test'-a-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* **test case,** one which may serve as an example for others. **test-match,** *n.* (in cricket, etc.) one of a series played between a team chosen to represent England and a team from some other country, the team winning most matches in the series being accounted champion. [L. *testum*, an earthen vessel (in which metals, etc. were tried, *usu.* by fire).]

**test'-a-ment,** *n.* a witness; a will; one of the two great divisions of the Bible, **Old** and **New Testaments. test-a-men'-ta-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* belonging to a will; bequeathed by testament or will. [F. < L. *testāmentum* < *testis*, a witness.]

**tes-ta'-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **-trix**), one who has made and left a will. [F. < L. < *testis*, a witness.]

***tes'-te,*** [L.] by testimony of; as per, or according to (so and so).

**tes'-ti-fy (-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to be a witness; to make a solemn declaration. **tes-ti-mo'-ni-al** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* written or evidence (often written) as to character, ability, qualifications, etc.; a gift denoting respect. **tes'-ti-mo-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* witness; evidence (by a witness) in court; a declaration to prove some fact. [L. *testis*, a witness + *fĭo*, I become.]

**tes'-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* easily provoked; touchy (in temper). **tes'-ti-ness,** *n.* [F. < L. *testa*, a potsherd, skull.]

**tet'-a-nus** (*-ă-*, not *tē-tā'-*), *n.* a spasm of the muscles; lock-jaw. **te-tan'-ic,** *adj.* [Gr. *tĕtănos* < *teinō*, I stretch.]

***tête-à-tête*** (*tāt-â-tāt'*), *adj.* [F.] face to face; private; confidential: *n.* a private interview; a friendly or close conversation. [*Lit.* head to head.]

**teth'-er** (*tĕth'-*), *n.* a cord for tying up a beast: *v.* **(-ered, -er-ing),** to tie up (a beast) with a tether; to restrain within limits. [? < root of **tie.**]

**tet'-rarch** (*tĕt'-rârk*, or *tē'-trârk*), *n.* the ruler of the fourth part of a Roman province; any petty king or sovereign. **tet'-rar-chy** (*-kĭ*), *n.* the rule of a —; the province over which he rules. [Gr. *tetra*, four + *archē*, government, rule.]

**Teu-ton'-ic,** *adj.* relating to the ancient Teutons (including Germans, Scandinavians, Anglo-Saxons, etc.), and their descendants and languages. **Teu'-ton,** *n.* one of Teutonic race; a German. [L. < Gothic *thiuda*, a people, nation.]

**Tex.,** Texas (U.S.A.)

**text,** *n.* a short passage of Scripture; the subject matter or actual words of a book, sermon, etc. **text'-book,** *n.* a book containing the chief points to be

mastered by the students of any subject. **tex'-tu-al criticism,** that which deals with the actual words of a book (*esp.* of the Scriptures) in the original. [L. *textum* < *texo*, I weave.]

**tex'-tile** (*-tĭl*, less correctly *-tīl*), *n.* woven fabric: *adj.* woven; pertaining to weaving; able to be woven. **tex'-ture,** *n.* weaving; that which is woven; the nature of a woven fabric; the structure (of a material). [L. *texo*, I weave.]

**tha'-ler** (*tâ'-lĕr*, not *thâ'-lĕr*), *n.* a dollar, a German silver coin worth about 3*s.* [*See* **dollar.**]

**thane** (*thān*), *n.* a title of distinction among A.S. and Danes, almost equivalent to *baron.* [A.S. *thegen*, a servant.]

**thank (thanked, thank'-ing),** *v.* to express gratitude to. **thank'-ful,** *adj.* grateful. **thank'-less,** *adj.* not feeling thanks; ungrateful. **thank-offering,** *n.* an offering made to express gratitude for benefits received. **thanks'-giv-ing,** *n.* the act of giving thanks (*esp.* for God's goodness). **Thanksgiving Day,** (in U.S.A.) a day set apart by proclamation (*usu.* the last Thursday in Nov.) for a public acknowledgement of God's goodness. [A.S. *thancian*, to thank.]

**thaw (thawed, thaw'-ing),** *v.* to melt (what is frozen—as snow, ice, etc.); to become less cold or stiff (in manners or demeanour): *n.* **thaw'-y,** *adj.* inclined to thaw. [A.S. *thāwian*, to thaw.]

**the'-a-tre** (*thē'-ă-tr*), *n.* a building in which plays are acted, or spectacular effects are presented; a lecture-room. **the-at'-ri-cal,** *adj.* relating to the theatre; showy; pompous. **the-at'-ric-als,** *n. pl.* theatrical performances. [F. < L. < Gr. *theătron* < *thĕaomai*, I see]

**theft,** *n.* the act or crime of stealing. [< root of **thief.**]

**the'-ine** (*thē'-ĭn*, not *-īn*), *n.* the bitter principle found in tea. [< root of **tea.**]

**theirs,** not **their's.**

**the'-ist** (*thē'-*), *n.* one who believes in God (but often not in Christianity). **the-is'-tic(-al),** *adj.* **the'-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the belief in, or the acknowledgement of, the existence of a God as the creator and ruler of the universe. [Gr. *theos*, God.]

**theme** (*thēm*), *n.* a set subject (of a speech, etc.). [F. < L. < Gr. *tithēmi*, I place.]

**the-oc'-ra-cy** (*thē-ok'-ră-sĭ*), *n.* direct government by God; a state (as of the ancient Hebrews) thus governed. **the-o-crat'-ic(-al),** *adj.* [Gr. *theos*, God + *krăteō*, I rule.]

**the-od'-o-lite** (*thē-*), *n.* an instrument used in land-surveying. [F. < ?]

**the-ol'-o-gy** (*thē-ŏl-ō-jĭ*), *n.* the science which treats of God and man's duty to Him, and of divine things. **the-o-lo'-gi-an** (*-jĭ-*), *n.* a student or professor of —. **the-o-log'-i-cal** (*-loj'-ĭ-*), *adj.* pertaining to —; based upon the nature and will of God as revealed to man. [F. < L. < Gr. *theos*, God + *lŏgŏs*, a discourse.]

**the'-o-rem** (*thē'-*), *n.* something to be proved by reasoning. **the'-o-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a supposition, *esp.* one forming the basis of reasoning, argument, or experiment; the general principles of any science or art. **the-o-ret'-i-cal** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* pertaining to theory; not practical; not actual. **the'-o-rist,** *n.* one who states a theory; one whose schemes are impracticable. **the'-o-rize (-rized, -ri-zing),** *v.* to form, or state, a theory. [L. < Gr. *theōreō*, I see, behold.]

**the-os'-o-phy** (*thē-ŏs'-ŏ-fĭ*), *n.* wisdom (based on knowledge) with respect to divine things; a modern form of Buddhism. **the-o-soph'-i-cal** (*-sof'-ĭ-*), *adj.* **the-os'-o-phist** (*-fĭst*), *n.* one versed in knowledge of divine things; one who claims to have special knowledge of divine things. [Gr. *theos*, God + *sŏphia*, wisdom.]

**ther-a-peu'-tic** (*-ă-pū'-*), *adj.* relating to healing, or the art of healing; medical. **ther-a-peu'-tics,** *n. pl.* the science and art of healing. **ther-a-peu'-tist,** *n.* **ther'-a-py** (*-ă-pĭ*), *n.* the healing art. [F. < L. < Gr. *therapeuō*, I cure.]

**there** (*thār*), *adv.* in that place. **there-for',** *adv.* for that, or this, or it. **there'-fore,** *conj.* for that reason. [A.S. *thēr.*]

**ther'-mal,** or **ther'-mic,** *adj.* relating to heat. **thermal springs,** natural springs of hot water. **ther'-mit,** *n.* a mixture of powdered aluminium and oxide of iron, which readily fuses with intense heat, and is used to make joints in tramway rails, etc. [Gr. *thermos*, hot.]

**ther-mom'-e-ter,** *n.* an instrument for measuring variations of temperature. **ther-mo-met'-ric(-al),** *adj.* [Gr. *thermos*, hot, + *mĕtron*, a measure.]

**the'-sis** (*thē'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ses** [*-sēz*]), a subject for discussion; an essay. [F. < Gr. *thĕsis*, something placed or laid down.]

**thews** (*thūz*), *n. pl.* muscles; strength of

body. **thews and sinews,** bodily strength. [A.S. *thēawas.*]

**they're,** for **they are.**

**thick'-et,** *n.* a small, dense wood. [A.S. *thicce,* dense.]

**thief** (*thēf*), *n.* (*pl.* **thieves**), one who steals. **thieve** (*thēv*), (**thieved, thiev'-ing**), *v.* to act as a thief; to steal. **thiev'-er-y,** *n.* **thiev'-ish,** *adj.* given to thieving; dishonest. **theft,** *n.* the act of stealing. [A.S. *thēof,* thief.]

**thigh** (*thī*), *n.* the upper, thick, fleshy part of the leg. [A.S. *thēoh,* thigh.]

**thin,** *adj.* of small thickness; lean. **thin'-ness,** *n.* **thin-skinned,** *adj.* easily vexed or offended. [A.S. *thynne.*]

**think (thought, think'-ing),** *v.* to use the mind; to judge; to have an idea or opinion. **to think furiously,** to think seriously, or deeply, over some puzzling matter. [A.S. *thencan,* to think.]

**thirst (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to have desire for drink; to have an eager desire or longing for anything: *n.* **thirst'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* having thirst. [A.S. *thurst,* thirst.]

**thist'-le** (*this'-l*), *n.* a kind of wild, prickly plant, the national emblem of Scotland. **thistle-down,** *n.* the feathery bristles of thistle seeds. **thist'-ly,** *adj.* overgrown with thistles. [A.S. *thistel.*]

**thole,** or **thole'-pin,** *n.* a pin (*usu.* of wood) in the gunwale of a boat to keep the oar in place in rowing. [A.S. *thol.*]

**tho'-ri-a** (*-rĭ'-ă*), *n.* an oxide of thorium, largely used in the manufacture of gas-mantles. **tho'-ri-um** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a rare metal existing as a grey powder, easily inflammable. [<*Thor,* a Scand. deity.]

**thorn,** *n.* a thorny or prickly shrub; a prickle. **thorn'-y,** *adj.* full of thorns; perplexing; vexatious. [A.S. *thorn.*]

**thor'-ough** (*thur'-ō*), *adj.* complete; entire; finishing completely. **thor'-ough-ly,** *adv.* **thorough-bred,** *adj.* (of animals) of pure and noble breed: *n.* **thor'-ough-fare,** *n.* a road open at both ends; a public road. **thorough-paced,** *adj.* downright; complete. [<**through.**]

**though** (*thō*), *conj.* and *adv.* notwithstanding. [A.S. *thēah.*]

**thought** (*thawt*), *n.* that which one thinks; an idea. **thought'-ful,** *adj.* exercising thought or consideration; meditating. **thought'-less,** *adj.* heedless; careless. **thought-reader,** *n.* one who professes to discover what some other person is thinking about. **thought-transference,** *n.* same as **telepathy,** *q.v.* **a happy thought,** a bright idea; a thought which, put into practice, forms the solution of a difficulty. [<**think.**]

**thrall,** *n.* a slave. **thral'-dom,** *n.* slavery. [A.S. *thrǣl,* a slave.]

**thrash,** or **thresh (thrashed, thrash'-ing: threshed, thresh'-ing),** *v.* to beat (*esp.* wheat or other grain from the straw); to whip soundly. **thrashing-floor,** *n.* one on which thrashing is done. [A.S. *therscan,* to thrash.]

**thread** (*thrĕd*), *n.* fine cord for sewing: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to put thread through the eye of (a needle); to make one's way (through). **thread'-bare,** *adj.* (of cloth) worn till the threads show. **drawn-thread work,** (in sewing) patterns made by drawing out certain threads of a fabric, and then joining the cross threads left with a needle and thread. [A.S. *thrǣd.*]

**threat** (*thrĕt*), *n.* a declaration that one will punish or injure somebody. **threat'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* **threat'-en-ing,** *adj.* using threats; menacing; indicating something likely to happen: *n.* [A.S. *thrēat,* a crowd; a threat.]

**three-colour process,** a method of printing pictures in natural colours by using combinations of red, blue, and yellow only, from blocks prepared by photography.

**three-decker,** *n.* an old, wooden war-vessel, having cannons on three decks.

**thresh,** *see* **thrash.** **thresh'-er,** *n.* a kind of shark; the grampus. [<**thrash.**]

**thresh'-old,** *n.* the wood or stone on which we tread in passing through a doorway; beginning. [A.S. *therscwald* <*therscan,* to beat+*wald,* wood.]

**thrift.** *See* **thrive.**

**thrill,** *n.* a sudden, piercing, tingling feeling: *v.* **(thrilled, thrill'-ing),** to cause such a feeling. **thrill'-ing,** *adj.* exciting; sensational: *n.* [A.S. *thȳrlian,* to pierce a hole.]

**thrive (throve, thriv'-en, thri'-ving),** *v.* to prosper; to succeed in life. **thrift,** *n.* the act of thriving; economy. **thrift'-y,** *adj.* of saving habits; having good management. [Ic. *thrifa,* to grasp.]

**throat** (*thrōt*), *n.* the front part of the neck; a narrow opening or passage in anything. [A.S. *throte.*]

**throb (throbbed, throb'-bing),** *v.* to beat forcibly (of the heart, pulse, etc.); to

palpitate; to be full of life and energy: *n.* [M.E. *throbben*<?]

**throe** (*thrō*), *n.* a violent pain; a pang. [A.S. *thrōwian*, to suffer.]

**throne,** *n.* a royal chair of state; the seat of a bishop in his cathedral; sovereign power or dignity; the sovereign himself: *v.* **(throned, thron'-ing),** to seat on a throne; to exalt. [F.<L.<Gr. *thrŏnŏs*, a seat, throne.]

**throng,** *n.* a crowd: *v.* **(thronged, throng'-ing),** to crowd together. [A.S. *thrang*<*thringan*, to press, crowd.]

**thros'-tle** (*thros'-l*), *n.* the singing thrush. [A.S. *throstle.*]

**throt'-tle** (*-tl*), *n.* the throat or windpipe: *v.* **(-tled, -tling),** to choke; to cut off (as steam). **throttle-valve,** *n.* (in a steam engine) the valve regulating the supply of steam to the cylinder. [< root of **throat.**]

**through** (*throo*), *prep.* from one end (or side) to the other. **through-out',** *adv.* and *prep.* in every part (of). **through-ticket,** *n.* a ticket for the whole of a journey. **through-traffic,** *n.* traffic between places far apart (as distinguished from local traffic). **through-train,** *n.* one which carries passengers to a certain destination without change of carriage. [A.S. *thurh.*]

**throw (threw, thrown, throw'-ing),** *v.* to fling; to cast; to twist together (as yarn); to cast to the ground: *n.* [A.S. *thrāwan*, to twist.]

**thrum,** *n.* the end of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn. [M.E. *thrum.*]

**thrum (thrummed, thrum'-ming),** *v.* to play unskilfully and clumsily on (a musical instrument); to drum with the fingers. [Imit.] [*thrysce.*]

**thrush,** *n.* a well-known song-bird. [A.S.

**thrush,** *n.* a disease of the mouth and throat; a disease of horses' feet. [Ic. *thurr*, dry.] [*thydan*, to strike.]

**thud,** *n.* a dull sound, as of a blow. [A.S.

**Thu'-le** (*thū'-lē*, not *thūl*), in phrase ***Ul'-ti-ma Thu'-le,*** [L.] farthest Thule; the end of the world.

**thumb** (*thum*), *n.* the short, thick finger of the hand. **rule of thumb,** a rough and ready method of calculating, or doing work, without great exactness. **thumb'-screw,** *n.* an ancient instrument of torture. [A.S. *thūma.*]

**thun'-der,** *n.* the sound which follows a flash of lightning: *v.* **(-dered, -dering). thun'-der-bolt,** *n.* a powerful flash of lightning followed by loud —; anything sudden and startling; a severe reproof or menace. **thun'-der-struck,** *adj.* very much astonished; amazed. **thun'-der-y,** *adj.* indicating, or accompanied with, —; angry; frowning. [A.S. *thunor.*]

**Thurs'-day,** *n.* the fifth day of the week. [A.S. *Thunres dæg*=Thor's day.]

**thwack,** *n.* a violent blow: *v.* **(thwacked, thwack'-ing).** [Imit.]

**thwart (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to oppose; to cross; to defeat: *n.* a seat across a boat, on which the oarsman sits. **thwart-ships,** *adv.* across a ship or boat. [Ic.]

**thyme** (*tīm*), *n.* a well-known aromatic garden herb, used for seasoning. **thy'-my,** *adj.* full of thyme; fragrant. [F.< L.<Gr. *thŭmos*, thyme.]

**thy'-roid,** *adj.* applied to a cartilage and a gland situated in the front of the neck, the gland being the seat of goitre, *q.v.* [Gr. *thureos*, a large shield.]

**ti-a'-ra** (*tī-ā'-ră*, less correctly *tĭ-á'-*), *n.* the Pope's triple crown; a circlet for the head. [L.<Gr. *tiāra*, the head-dress worn by the King of Persia.]

**tic** (*tĭk*), *n.* a convulsive, twitching movement of certain muscles (*esp.* of the face). **tic-dou-lou-reux'** (*-doo-loo-ruh'*), *n.* a severe form of neuralgia in the face. [F. *tic.* Imit.]

**tick** (*tĭk*), *n.* a slight, quick noise (as that of a watch). **tick'-er,** *n.* a watch; a telegraph receiving-instrument. [Imit.]

**tick** (*tĭk*), *n.* the strong case or cover in which feathers, wool, etc., are put to form a bed. [L.<Gr. *thēka*, a case.]

**tick'-et,** *n.* a card (*usu.* printed) giving admission to a meeting, concert, etc., permission to travel in train or other public conveyance, or acknowledging payment of money, or showing price of goods: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to mark with a ticket or label. **ticket-of-leave,** *n.* a licence given to a convict for good conduct, permitting him to leave prison (on certain conditions) before the end of his period of imprisonment. [<F. *étiquette* <root of **stick.**]

**tick'-le** (*tik'-l*), **(-led, -ling),** *v.* to touch lightly (so as to cause laughter); to please the fancy of: *n.* **tick'-lish,** *adj.* easily tickled; nice; delicate; difficult; unstable. [M.E. *ticklen*<*tick*, to touch lightly.]

**tide,** *n.* time; the regular rising and falling of the waters of the sea; course; turning-point (of a career). **ti'-dal,** *adj.* **tidal-wave,** *n.* one caused by the incoming of the tide; a similar movement in the air; a huge wave from the sea caused by an earthquake, etc. **tides'-man,** or **tide-waiter,** *n.* a custom-house officer who waits the arrival of vessels at port to collect the customs dues, etc. **tide'-way,** *n.* a channel made practicable for ships by the rising tide. **ti'-dings,** *n. pl.* news. **earth tides,** ceaseless undulations of the earth's surface caused by attraction of the sun. **to tide over,** to overcome (a difficulty). [A.S. *tīd*, time.]

**ti'-dy** (*-dī*), *adj.* in good order; neat: *n.* a cover for chairs, etc. **ti'-di-ness,** *n.* [<root of **tide.**]

**tie** (*tī*), (**tied, ty'-ing**), *v.* to bind (with string, etc.); to fasten: *n.* a knot; a neck-cloth; an obligation; equal score (at cricket, etc.). **tie-beam,** *n.* a beam to secure the rafters. [A.S. *tīegan*, to tie.]

**tier** (*tēr*), *n.* a row; a rank of seats above another. [?]

***tiers état*** (*tyārz ā-tá'*), *n.* [F.] the third estate; the commons.

**tif'-fa-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* a kind of thin, silky gauze. [O.F.]

**tiff,** *n.* (among Anglo-Indians) lunch. [[Scand.]

**ti'-ger,** *n.* a fierce quadruped of the cat kind, with striped skin; a page-boy in livery. **ti'-gress,** *n. f.* [F.<L. *tigris.*]

**tight** (*tīt*), *adj.* close; fast bound; niggardly; close-fitting (of clothes). **tights,** *n. pl.* garments, often of silk, fitting the body (or the legs only) closely, and worn by acrobats, dancers, etc. **tight'-en** (**-ened, -en-ing**), *v.* to draw tight; to straiten. **tight'-ness,** *n.* **a tight place,** one difficult to hold, endure, or escape from. [Scand.]

**tile,** *n.* a thin slab of baked clay for roofing, flooring, etc.; a section of drain-pipe: *v.* (**tiled, ti'-ling**), to cover or line with tiles. **ti'-ling,** *n.* a tiled roof, floor, wall, etc. **ti'-ler,** *n.* [A.S. *tigele* <L. *tēgŭla*, a tile<*tĕgo*, I cover.]

**till (tilled, till'-ing),** *v.* to cultivate (land). **till'-age,** *n.* cultivation (of land); manure. **till'-er,** *n.* one who tills the ground. [A.S. *tilian*, to strive; to till.]

**till,** *n.* a money-box, or drawer for money (in a table, counter, or desk). **till'-er,** *n.* the handle of a rudder. [A.S. *tyllan*, to draw.]

**tilt (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to cause to lean on one side; to heel over; to fight with a lance on horseback: *n.* an inclination or slope. **tilt'-er,** *n.* [A.S. *tealt*, unsteady.]

**tilth,** *n.* cultivation (tillage) of the soil; cultivated ground; manure. [<**till.**]

**tim-bale'** (*tan-bál'*), *n.* minced meat, cooked in small tins lined with pastry. [F.]

**tim'-ber,** *n.* felled trees; wood for building; one of the ribs of a ship. [A.S. *timber.*]

**tim'-bre** (*tim'-bĕr*, or, as in F., *tan'-br*), *n.* the tone or quality of a musical sound. [F.<L. *tympănum*, a drum.]

**time,** *n.* the progress of existence; season; one of a number of repetitions: *v.* (**timed, ti'-ming**), to fix or regulate the time for. **time-ball,** *n.* a hollow ball raised on a staff and dropped by an electric current from Greenwich, at a fixed time, as 1 p.m.: a **time-gun** is fired similarly, to indicate some exact time. **time-cribbing,** *n.* (in factories) allowing the hands to work for a few minutes before, or after, the legal hours appointed by the Factory Acts, to get more work done for the same pay. **time-fuse,** *n.* a fuse arranged to burn for a certain time. **time-honoured,** *adj.* honoured on account of age or long use. **time-limit,** *n.* a period of time before the expiration of which an agreement or undertaking has to be carried out. **time'-piece,** *n.* a clock. **time-server,** *n.* one who changes his opinions, as times or circumstances change, to serve his own ends. **time-table,** *n.* a table or chart of times (for school-hours, arrivals and departure of trains, etc.). **time'-ly,** *adj.* in suitable time or season. **time'-li-ness,** *n.* **standard-time,** *n.* that observed in a country or region (as **Greenwich mean time** in the British Isles). **for the time being,** for the present; temporarily. [A.S. *tīma*, time.]

**tim'-id,** *adj.* fearful; faint-hearted. **tim-id'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **tim'-or-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* full of fear. [F.<L. *tĭmĕo*, I fear.]

**tin,** *n.* a silver-white metal; a box made of tin; †money: *v.* (**tinned, tin'-ning**), to cover or line with, or put into a, —. **tin-foil',** *n.* tin beaten out into thin sheets. **tinned goods,** foods cooked and preserved in air-tight tins. [A.S. *tin.*]

**tinc'-ture** (*tĭnk'-chŭr*), *n.* a tinge or shade of colour, taste, etc.; an extract or solution of a substance in spirit of wine: *v.* (**-tured, -tur-ing**). [L.

*tinctūra*<*tingo*, *tinctum*, I dip, dye.]

**tin'-der**, *n.* anything (as partly burnt linen, etc.) which smoulders or easily takes fire from a spark. [A.S. *tyndre*.]

**tine**, *n.* a spike (of a fork, harrow, etc.); a branch or arm of a stag's antler. **tined** (*tīnd*), *adj.* [A.S. *tind*, a spike, fork.]

**tin'-e-a**, *n.* ringworm, or other like disease of the skin. [L. *tĭnĕa*, a moth.]

**tinge** (*tinj*), (**tinged, ting'-ing**, or **tinge'-ing**), *v.* to dye faintly; to give some colour, or flavour, to: *n.* [L. *tingo*, *tinctum*, I dip, dye; *cf.* **tincture.**]

**tin'-gle** (*-g'l*), (**-gled, -gling**), *v.* to feel a ringing or thrilling sensation, or sharp pain: *n.* [Imit.]

**tin'-ker**, *n.* a mender of kettles, metal pans, etc.: *v.* (**-kered, -ker-ing**), to mend or patch up roughly. [Imit.]

**tin'-sel**, *n.* something sparkling or shining; shining material (often of polished metal) for ornament and trimming; showy but unsubstantial material: *adj.* bright; showy; gaudy; superficial: *v.* (**-selled, -sel-ling**). [O.F. *estincelle*<L. *scintilla*, a spark.]

**tint**, *n.* a slight tinge of colour: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to give a slight colouring to. [< root of **tinge.**] [very small. [?]

**ti'-ny** (*-nī*), *adj.* (**ti'-ni-er, ti'-ni-est**),

**tip**, *n.* the top or end of something pointed; a hint; a gratuity: *v.* (**tipped, tip'-ping**), to make a tip to; to give a gratuity to (a waiter, etc.). **tip-top**, *adj.* first-rate; excellent. [<**top.**]

**tip'-pet**, *n.* a small cape for the shoulders. [**tip**+*dim. term.* *-et.*]

**tip'-ple** (*-pl*), (**-pled, -pling**), *v.* to drink small draughts (*esp.* of intoxicating liquors) frequently. **tip'-pler**, *n.* one who drinks habitually. [<root of **tip.**]

**tip'-sy** (*-sĭ*), *adj.* intoxicated; drunk. **tip'-si-ness**, *n.* [<root of **tip.**]

**ti-rade'** (*tĭ-rād'*), *n.* a long, violent speech or writing (against); violent (wordy) abuse. [F.<*tirer*, to draw.]

**tire** (**tired, ti'-ring**), *v.* to make weary; to lose strength, etc. **tired**, *adj.* weary. **tire'-less**, *adj.* not capable of being tired. **tire'-some**, *adj.* causing weariness. [A.S. *tēorian*, to be tired.]

**tire** (**tired, ti'-ring**), *v.* to dress or adorn (the person): *n.* dress or personal adornment. **tire-woman**, *n.* a female servant who helps to dress or adorn her mistress. [<**attire.**]

**tire**, *n. see* **tyre.** **ti'-ro**, *n. see* **ty'-ro.**

**tis'-sue** (*tish'-ū*), *n.* something woven; woven fabrics (*esp.* with threads of gold, silver, etc., worked in); the simple material of which the parts of plants and animals are composed. **cellular tissue**, natural tissue which takes the form of cells. [F. *tissu*<L. *texo*, I weave]

**ti-tan'-ic**, *adj.* of, or relating to, the **Titans**, or fabulous giants of Greek and Roman mythology; gigantic; huge.

**tithe** (*tīth*), *n.* a tenth part; the tenth part of the produce of land and stock allotted to the clergy, or for religious purposes; any small quantity: *v.* **tithe rent-charge**, a money payment (regulated by law), in lieu of tithes. **great tithes**, tithes of corn, hay, and wood. [A.S. *tēotha*, tenth.]

**ti'-tle** (*tī'-tl*), *n.* name (of book, etc.); a name of distinction, rank, or office; a just claim (to anything). **tit'-u-lar**, *adj.* in name only; nominal; giving the name to (as the see of a bishop). **title-deed**, *n.* a legal document proving a just right to possession (as of property, land, etc.). **title-rôle** (*-rōl*), *n.* the character in a play from which the play is named. [O.F.<L. *tītŭlus*, a notice.]

**tit'-ter**, *n.* a half-suppressed laugh; a giggle: *v.* (**-tered, -ter-ing**). [Imit.]

**tit'-tle** (*-tl*), *n.* a very small part or particle. **tit'-tle-tat'-tle**, *n.* silly, unmeaning talk. [F. *title*<L. *tītŭlus*, a title.]

**tit'-u-lar**, *adj.* *See* **title.**

**toad** (*tōd*), *n.* a reptile of the frog kind. **toad'-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a low, mean flatterer; a hanger-on: *v.* (**-ied, -y-ing**), to flatter meanly. **toad'-y-ism** (*-ĭ-izm*), *n.* the conduct of a toady. [A.S. *tādige.*]

**to and fro**, backwards and forwards.

**toast** (*tōst*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to make brown (as bread, etc.) before the fire; to drink the health of: *n.* bread, etc., so baked; a person (or the subject) to whose health, success, or prosperity, a toast is drunk. **toast-master**, *n.* one who announces toasts at a public function. [F.<L. *torrĕo*, *tostum*, I dry up, parch.]

**to-bac'-co**, *n.* (*pl.* **-cos**), a plant whose leaves are dried and used for smoking or making snuff. [Sp. *tabaco*<Indian.]

**to-bog'-gan**, or **-bog'-an**, *n.* a kind of sled, turned up at the front, for sliding down snow- and ice-covered slopes: *v.* (**-ganed, -gan-ing**). **to-bog'-gan-er**, *n.* **to-bog'-gan-ist**, *n.* [<native Canadian.]

**toc'-sin** (*tok'-*), *n.* an alarm bell, or the

ringing of it. [O.F. *toquer*, to strike.]

**tod'-dy** (*-dĭ*), *n.* the fermented juice of certain palms; a mixture of spirits and hot water, sweetened. [Hind.]

**tof'-fee** (not **-fy**) (*-fĭ*), *n.* a hard-baked sweetmeat made of sugar and butter. [?]

**to'-ga** (*-gă*), *n.* the mantle or loose outer garment worn by an ancient Roman citizen. [L. *tŏga* < *tĕgo*, I cover.]

**tog'-gle**, *n.* a short wooden pin, tapered towards both ends, firmly fixed in a loop at the end of a rope. [? < **tug.**]

**toil** (**toiled, toil'-ing**), *v.* to labour hard: *n.* hard labour. **toil'-some**, *adj.* laborious; wearisome. [?]

**toil**, *n.* (*usu.* in *pl.*) a net; a trap; a snare. [F. < L. *tēla*, a web < *texo*, I weave.]

**toil'-et** (*-et*), or the F. form **toilette** (*twä-lĕt'*) *n.* the process or operation of dressing; dress; a dressing-table, or the cover for it. [F. < L. *tēla*, a web + *dim. term.* *-et.*]

**to'-ken**, *n.* a mark; a sign; a coin which is of less actual value than it represents. [A.S. *tācen*, or *tācn*, a sign, token.]

**tol'-er-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to bear; to endure; to put up with. **tol'-er-a-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* able to be endured; pretty good; passable. **tol'-er-ance**, *n.* endurance; patience with the faults, failings, and differences of opinions of others; forbearance. **tol'-er-ant**, *adj.* bearing; enduring; indulgent. **tol-er-a'-tion**, *n.* endurance; the allowing of something not wholly approved of; freedom from bigotry. [L. *tŏlĕro*, I endure.]

**toll** (*tōl*), *n.* a tax on passers (over bridge, etc.), or on permission to sell goods in market, etc. **toll'-bar**, *n.* a bar or gate across a road where toll is paid. **toll'-booth**, or **tol'-**, *n.* a building or other structure where toll is received; (in Scotland) a town jail. **toll'-house**, *n.* a house or office where toll is received. [A.S. *toll*, tax, toll.]

**toll** (*tōl*), *n.* the sound of a bell (*esp.* a large one): *v.* (**tolled, toll'-ing**). [Imit.]

**tom'-a-hawk**, *n.* a North American Indian war-hatchet. [< native name.]

**to-ma'-to** (*-mā'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-toes**), a plant and its fleshy fruit; the love-apple. [Sp. < Mexican *tomatl.*]

**tomb** (*toom*), *n.* a grave; a burial-vault. **tomb'-stone**, *n.* a stone over a tomb, on which is inscribed the name of the one buried beneath. [F. < L. < Gr. *tumbos*, a tomb.]

**tom'-boy**, *n.* a boisterous, romping girl. [< *Tom* + **boy.**]

**tome**, *n.* a volume, or book. [F. < L. < Gr. *temnō*, I cut.]

**tom-tom**, or **tam-tam**, *n.* a kind of Indian drum. [Hind.]

**ton** (*tun*), *n.* a weight (2,240 lbs.). **ton'-nage**, *n.* the weight (in tons) a ship, etc., can carry; a duty or impost on vessels estimated at so much per ton. [A.S. *tunne*, a cask.]

**tone**, *n.* quality, strength, or character, of a sound; a scheme of colour, or the shade of a photograph; temper; general character or style. [Gr. *tŏnŏs*, something stretched < *teinō*, I stretch.]

**tongue** (*tung*), *n.* the organ of speech and taste; language; anything shaped like a tongue (as a flame, a narrow projecting piece of land, etc.). **tongue-tied**, *adj.* having an impediment in speech; dumb. [A.S. *tunge*, tongue.]

**ton'-ic**, *adj.* relating to tone; giving strength or vigour (tone) to the system: *n.* something (*esp.* medicine) which gives strength or vigour. **tonic sol-fa**, a system of musical notation in which letters are used to indicate sounds. [Gr. *tŏnĭkos*, *adj.* of *tŏnŏs*; *see* **tone.**]

**to'-nite**, *n.* a powerful explosive made from gun-cotton, etc. [F. < L. *tŏno*, I thunder.]

**ton-neau'** (*-nō'*), *n.* (*pl.* **-neaus'** [*-nōz'*], or **-neaux'** [*-nō'*]), the body of a motor-car, with entrance at back, and usually without cover. [F.]

**ton'-sil**, *n.* a gland (one of two) at the root of the tongue. **ton-sil-li'-tis** (*-sĭl-lī'-*), (or **-sil-i'-**), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils. [F. < L. *tonsilla.*]

**ton-so'-ri-al** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* relating to clipping (*esp.* the hair, by a barber). [L. *tonsĭlis* < *tondĕo*, *tonsum*, I shear.]

**ton'-sure** (*-shoor*, not *-sūr*), *n.* the act of shaving the head; the shaven patch on a priest's or monk's head, as a mark of his order or rank. [F. < L. *tondĕo*, I shear.]

**too**, *adv.* as well; more than necessary. [A.S. *tō.*]

**tool**, *n.* an instrument for performing work; a person (or thing) made use of by another for furthering his ends (*usu.* in a bad sense): *v.* (**tooled, tool'-ing**) to do ornamental work with a tool; † to drive a coach or other vehicle. **a poor —**, a bad workman. [A.S. *tōl*, tool, instrument.]

**toot (toot'-ed, toot'-ing)**, *v.* to sound a horn, whistle, or other similar instrument, *esp.* as a warning: *n.* [Imit.]

**tooth**, *n.* (*pl.* **teeth**), one of the small bones in the jaws used for biting and chewing food; anything like a tooth (as in the edge of a saw): *v.* (**toothed, tooth'-ing**), to cut in form of teeth. **tooth'-ache**, *n.* pain in the nerve of a tooth. **tooth'-ful**, *n.* a small quantity. **tooth'-some**, *adj.* palatable; pleasant to the taste. **tooth and nail**, with great energy or fury. [A.S. *tōth.*]

**top**, *n.* the highest point or part of anything; the highest place or rank: *v.* (**topped, top'-ping**), to be at the top; to be above. **top—heavy**, *adj.* too heavy at the top, and so likely to fall over. **fighting—top**, *n.* (in a man-of-war) a small sheltered platform near the top of the mast, where fighting-men, armed with rifles, can be stationed. [A.S. *topp.*]

**to'-paz**, *n.* a precious, transparent stone of various brilliant colours, generally yellowish. [Gr. *tŏpazos.*]

**to-pee'**, or **-pi'** (*-pē'*), *n.* a large, light hat or cap worn in India, made from the pith of the sola-plant. [Hind.]

**to'-per**, *n.* an excessive drinker. [F.<?]

**to'-pi-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *adj.* (of bushes or hedges) clipped or trimmed into fantastic designs. [L.<Gr. *tŏpŏs*, a place.]

**top'-ic**, *n.* a subject of talk, or of writing; a matter. **top'-ic-al**, *adj.* relating to a subject or place; relating to matters of present interest; local. [F.<L.<Gr. *tŏpŏs*, a place.]

**top'-mast**, *n.* (of a ship) the second part of a mast from the deck, immediately above the lower mast.

**to-pog'-ra-phy** (*-ră-fĭ*), *n.* the full description of a particular place or district. **top-o-graph'-ic(-al)** (*-grăf'-*), *adj.* of, relating to, or describing, a district. **to-pog'-ra-pher** (*-fĕr*), *n.* one who describes a place. [Gr. *tŏpŏs*, a place +*graphō*, I write.]

**top'-sy—tur'-vy**, *adv.* (turned) bottom upwards; in complete disorder. [Imit.]

**toque** (*tōk*), *n.* a lady's small, close-fitting hat or bonnet, without projecting brim. [F.]

**tor**, *n.* a rocky eminence; a pointed hill. [?]

**torch**, *n.* a light formed by burning rope, tow, etc., dipped in pitch, etc. **torch—bearer**, *n.* [F.<L. *torquĕo*, I twist.]

**tor-chon'** (*-shoñ'*), *n.* a kind of coarse lace made of linen thread. [F.<L. *torquĕo*, *tortum*, I twist.]

**tor-e-a-dor'** (*tŏr-ĕ-ă-dŏr'*), *n.* a bull-fighter, *esp.* on horse-back. [Sp. *toro*, a bull<L. *taurus*, a bull.]

**tor'-i-i** (*tor'-ĭ-ē*), *n.* the gateway of a Shinto temple. [Japanese.]

**tor'-ment**, *n.* great pain or suffering; torture; anguish (of mind or body); that which gives great pain or misery. **tor-ment'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cause — to; to worry or annoy; to tease; to harass. **tor-ment'-or** (not **-er** now), *n.* [L. *torquĕo*, *tortum*, I twist.]

**tor-na'-do** (*-nā'-*, not *-nâ'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-does**), a violent storm of wind (*esp.* in the tropics). [Sp.<L. *tŏno*, I thunder.]

**tor-pe'-do**, *n.* (*pl.* **-does**), a fish which gives electric shocks; an engine of war, charged with an explosive which explodes with terrific force under water, by contact, concussion, or *elec.*, when brought into contact with any object. **torpedo—boat**, *n.* a small, swift steamer which discharges a —. **torpedo—boat destroyer**, a vessel which carries apparatus for destroying torpedo-boats. [L. <*torpĕo*, I am stiff, torpid.]

**tor'-pid**, *adj.* numb; inactive; dull or stupid. **tor-pid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **tor'-por**, *n.* numbness; inactivity; dullness. **tor'-pids**, *n. pl.* the boat-races at Oxford in Lent. [L. *torpĕo*, I am stiff, torpid.]

**torque** (*tork*), *n.* the twisting power of a motor (or other engine) which causes the shaft to revolve; a neck-ring, or kind of necklace. [L. *torquĕo*, I twist.]

**tor'-rent**, *n.* a rushing stream. **tor-ren'-tial** (*-shal*), *adj.* of, like, or relating to, a —; violent. [L. *torrĕo*, I burn.]

**tor'-ri**, *n.* incorrect for **torii**, *q.v.*

**tor'-rid**, *adj.* scorched; burning hot. **tor-rid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **torrid zone**, the hottest region of the earth's surface, between the tropics. [L. *torrĕo*, I burn.]

**tor'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* the act of twisting; the force with which rods, threads, etc., tend to resist twisting, or to return after being twisted. [L. *torquĕo*, I twist.]

**tort**, *n.* (in law) certain legal wrong done to person or property, for which compensation can be claimed. [F.<L. *torquĕo*, *tortum*, I twist.]

**tor'-toise** (*-tŭs, or -tĭs*), *n.* one of several four-footed reptiles living in a shell. **tortoise—shell**, *n.* the shell of a species of turtle: *adj.* made of, or marked like,

the shell of a turtle. [L. *torquĕo*, I twist.]

**tor'-tu-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* twisted; winding; very crooked. **tor'-tu-ous-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *torquĕo*, I twist.]

**tor'-ture** (*-chŭr*, not *-chūr*, nor *-tūr*), *n.* extreme pain of body or mind: *v.* **(-tured, -tur-ing),** to inflict torture on; to cause great pain to. **tor'-tur-er,** *n.* [F.<L. *tortūra*<*torquĕo*, I twist.]

**To'-ry** (*-rī*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), the old name commonly given to the Conservative political party in England, *esp.* since 1830 to the more extreme section; one of this party. **To'-ry-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the principles of the Tories. [<Irish *toruighe*, a pursuer, or plunderer.]

**to'-tal,** *adj.* whole; complete: *n.* whole amount. **to-tal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the whole sum, amount, or quantity; completeness. **to -tal-i-zer,** *n.* an automatic betting-machine. [F.<L. *tōtus*, whole, complete.]

**to'-tem,** *n.* a natural object (*usu.* an animal), or a rude figure of it, taken as an emblem, or badge, by a savage tribe or family (*esp.* N. American Indians). **to'-tem-ism,** *n.* the practice of having totems, or regarding them with veneration. [American Indian.]

**tot'-ter (-tered, -ter-ing),** *v.* to stand or walk unsteadily; to be near falling: *n.* **tot'-ter-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* unsteady; shaky. [A.S. *tealtrian*, to stagger.]

**touch** (*tuch*), *n.* the coming close together of two or more objects; contact: *v.* **(touched, touch'-ing),** to be in contact with; to reach (to); to relate to; to move the feelings of; to refer to slightly. **touch'-ing,** *adj.* moving; affecting. **touch'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* easily angered; apt to take offence. **touch-hole,** *n.* the small hole in the breech of a cannon through which the charge is ignited. **touch'-stone,** *n.* a stone (a kind of basalt) by which the quality of gold or silver may be tested; a means of testing the genuineness or sincerity of an action, character, etc. **touch and go,** of uncertain action; ticklish; difficult; a narrow escape. **to — up,** to improve and remove blemishes. **to be** (or **get**) **in — with,** to be (or get) in sympathy with, or in contact with, or have interest in, some person or object. [F.<O.G. *tukken*.]

**tough** (*tuf*), *adj.* easy to bend but difficult to break; stubborn; hard; difficult. **tough'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to make tough; to harden. **tough'-ish,** *adj.* **tough'-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *tōh*.]

**tour** (*toor*, not *towr*), *n.* a turn; a journey round for pleasure. **tour'-ist,** *n.* one who travels for the purpose of sight-seeing. [F. *tour* ?<root of **turn.**]

***tour de force*** (*toor dŭh jorce*), (*pl.* ***tours***), [F.] a feat of strength or skill.

**tour'-ma-lin(e)** (*toor'-mă-lin*), *n.* a precious mineral, used in jewellery. [< *toramalli*, the native name in Ceylon.]

**tour'-na-ment** (*toor'-*), or **tour'-ney** (*toor'-nĭ*), *n.* a military combat (*esp.* on horseback) to display courage and skill in arms; a series of games and contests. [F.<root of **turn.**]

**tour'-ni-quet** (*toor'-nĭ-ket*, not *-kā*), *n.* a surgical instrument for compressing a main artery to check the flow of blood, *esp.* from a wound, or at a surgical operation. [F.<root of **turn.**]

**tout,** *n.* one who goes about seeking for custom (for himself or his employers): *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to act as a —. [A.S. *tōtian*, to project.] [completely.

***tout à fait*** (*too-tâ-fā'*), [F.] altogether;

***tout ensemble*** (*toot ăñ-sâṁbl'*), [F.] all together. ***le tout-ensemble,*** the general effect or appearance.

**tow** (*tō*), **(towed, tow'-ing),** *v.* to pull (a vessel) along by a rope. **towing-path,** or **tow-path,** *n.* a path beside a river or canal for towing. **in tow,** (of vessel) being drawn along by towing; (of persons or things) actively associated with. [A.S. *tēon*, to draw, pull.]

**to'-ward** (*tō'-ẽrd*), or **to'-wards,** *prep.* denoting a certain direction. **to'-ward-ly,** *adj.* ready to do, or learn; docile. [A.S. *tō-weard*, facing, approaching.]

**tow'-el,** *n.* a cloth for drying. **tow'-el-ling,** *n.* material for making towels; † a thrashing. [F. *touaille*.]

**tow'-er** (*tou'-*), *n.* a lofty building, or part of one (as of church, town hall, etc.); a fortress: *v.* **(-ered, -er-ing)** to rise high in the air; to be above other objects. **tow'-er-ing,** *adj.* very high or lofty; very violent. [F.<L. *turris*.]

**town,** *n.* a collection of houses larger than a village, but not so important as a city, and having a local government of its own. **town'-ship,** *n.* the corporation of a town, or the district it rules over. **town clerk,** the clerk to a town council. **town councillor,** a member

of a **town council,** or governing body of a township. **town hall,** the building in which the public business of a town is carried on. [A.S. *tūn*, an enclosure (round a house, farm, etc.).]

**tox'-ic(-al),** *adj.* of, or relating to, poison. **tox-i-col'-o-gy** (*-jў*), *n.* the science of poisons. **tox-æ'-mi-a** (*-ē'-mĭ-ă*) *n.* blood-poisoning. **tox'-in** (not **-ine**), *n.* any poisonous ptomaine. [Gr. *toxicŏn*, poison (for arrows) < *tŏxŏn*, a bow.]

**trace** (*trās*), *n.* a mark left behind; a track; a foot-print; a very small quantity; in *pl.* the straps by which a vehicle is drawn: *v.* **(traced, tra'-cing),** to find by following; to mark out; to copy by marking over (on **tracing-paper,** etc.). **trace'-a-ble,** *adj.* **tra'-cer-y** (*-sĕr-ĭ*), *n.* ornamental stone-work. [F. < L. *trăho, tractum*, I draw.]

**trach'-e-a** (*trak'-ē-ă*, or *trā-kē'-*, or *trā'-kē-*, or *trā-kē'-*), *n.* the wind-pipe. **tra-che-ot'-o-my** (*trā-*, or *trā-,-mĭ*), *n.* the surgical operation of opening the wind-pipe and inserting a tube for the patient to breathe through. [Gr. *trachus*, rough.]

**tra-cho'-ma** (*trā-kō'-mă*), *n.* a disease of the eyes; chronic inflammation of the under surface of the eyelids. [Gr. *trachōma* < *trachus*, rough.]

**track,** *n.* a course or way; mark (of footsteps, etc.): *v.* **(tracked, track'-ing),** to find and follow a track. **track'-er,** *n.* (in an organ) a thin strip of wood for connecting levers. [< root of **trace.**]

**tract** (*trakt*), *n.* a region; a short treatise or essay. **tract'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* easily drawn or led; docile. **trac-ta-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *trăho*, I draw.]

**trac'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* the act of drawing (*esp.* vehicles), or state of being drawn. **traction-engine,** *n.* one used in drawing heavy loads along the public highway. **trac'-tor,** *n.* one who, or that which, draws. [L. *trăho*, I draw.]

**trade,** *n.* buying and selling; occupation; a particular branch of industry: *v.* **(tra'-ded, tra'-ding)** to buy and sell; to carry on trade. **The Trade,** the selling of intoxicating liquors, and those engaged in it. **trades'-man,** *n.* a shopkeeper; one who has learned a trade. **trade-mark,** *n.* a distinguishing mark set on goods by the maker or seller, as a guarantee of genuineness. **trade-price,** *n.* the price charged to retail dealers. **trade union** (not **trades),** [better without a hyphen] (*pl.* **trade unions),** a combination of workers (called **trade unionists)** to regulate conditions of employment and to protect the interests of its members. **trade'-winds,** *n. pl.* winds which blow regularly in the tropical and adjoining regions: formerly of great use to sailing-vessels. **Board of Trade,** a Department of the Government which controls railways, tramways, harbours, weights and measures, and commercial matters generally. [< root of **tread.**]

**tra-di'-tion** (*-dish'-un*), *n.* stories, etc., handed down by word of mouth from age to age; an old custom. **tra-di'-tion-al, tra-di'-tion-a-ry** (*-ă-rĭ*), *adjs.* of, or relating to, —. [L. *trādo*, I give or hand over.]

**tra-duce'** (*-dūs'*), **(-duced', -du'-cing),** *v.* to speak falsely of; to slander. [L. *trādūco*, I lead across, I defame.]

**traf'-fic** (*-fik*), *n.* trade; commerce; goods and people conveyed on a railway, road, canal, tramway, etc.: *v.* **(-ficked, -fick-ing),** to trade. **traf'-fick-er,** *n.* a trader or dealer (often in a somewhat dishonest manner). **traffic-returns,** *n.* a statement of goods and passengers carried, and money received. [F. < ?]

**trag'-e-dy** (*traj'-ĕ-dĭ*), *n.* a drama which has a sad ending (as in the death of the principal character); any sad or dreadful event. **trag'-ic(-al),** *adj.* sorrowful; mournful; calamitous. **trag-e'-di-an** (*-ē'-dĭ-*), *n.* (*f.* **-enne** [*-ĕn*]), the chief actor (or actress) in a —. [F. < L. < Gr. *trăgōdia* < *trăgos*, a he-goat + *ōdē*, a song (the actors were clothed in goat skins).]

**trail** (*trāl*), *n.* a track: *v.* **(trailed, trail'-ing),** to search for a track; to draw along the ground; to drag behind. **trail'-er,** *n.* one who trails; a climbing plant; a detachable conveyance, drawn by a motor-driven vehicle. [O.F. < L. *trăho*, I draw.]

**train** (*trān*), *n.* something drawn along; the trailing part of a dress; a line of railway carriages with engine: *v.* **(trained, train'-ing),** to bring up to a certain course of life; to tame (animals) for use; to educate; to prepare (a person) for athletic sports. **train-band,** *n.* (formerly) a band or company of citizens trained to bear arms. **train-ing-ship,** *n.* a ship on board which youths are trained as sailors for the

navy or the mercantile marine. **to — a gun**, to point a cannon at some object and take aim. [F. <L. *trăho*, I draw.]

**train-oil** (*trān'-*), *n.* oil obtained by boiling from the blubber (fat) of the whale. [?]

**trait** (*trā*, sometimes *trāt*), *n.* a stroke; a line; a distinguishing feature or quality of mind or character; a peculiarity. [F. <L. *trăho*, I draw.]

**trai'-tor** (*trā'-*), *n.* (*f.* **-tress**), one who, being trusted, betrays or acts treacherously; a deceiver. **trai'-tor-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* [F. <L. *trādĭtor* < *trādo*, I betray.]

**tram**, *n.* a coal-wagon (in pits) running on rails; a road (called also a **tram'-way**) furnished with rails, along which vehicles (called **tram'-cars**) are moved by electricity, steam, or horses. [?]

**tram'-mel** (**-melled, -mel-ling**), *v.* to impede; to hinder: *n.* a kind of net (for catching birds or fish); in *pl.* hindrances; shackles. [F. *tramail*, a net.]

**tramp** (**tramped, tramp'-ing**), *v.* to tread; to travel on foot: *n.* a treading; a person (*usu.* a beggar) with no settled abode. **tram'-ple** (*-pl*), (**-pled, -pling**), *v.* to tread under foot. **tramp steamer**, a steamship carrying general merchandise anywhere, on no settled route. [?]

**trance** (*trans*), *n.* a state of unconsciousness in which a person is, to all appearance, dead: in it the person often dreams or has visions. [F. *transe* < L. *transĕo*, I go across, pass away.]

**tran'-quil** (*-kwil*), *adj.* calm; peaceful; settled. **tran-quil'-li-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **tran'-quil-lize** (*-īz*), (**-lized, -li-zing**), *v.* to make calm, peaceful, or settled. [F. <L. *tranquillus*, at rest.]

**trans-, tra-, tran-**, *pref.* [L.] across.

**trans-act'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to carry through (business); to perform. **trans-ac'-tion**, *n.*

**tran-scend'** (*-send'*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to rise above; to surpass. **tran-scend'-en-cy** (*-sĕ*), *n.* **tran-scend'-ent**, *adj.* supreme (*esp.* in excellence); surpassing (in goodness, beauty, etc.). **tran-scen-dent'-al**, *adj.* surpassing (*esp.* human knowledge or experience); (of philosophy) treating of ideas, as apart from objects of sense-perception; mystical. [L. *trans-* + *scando*, I climb.]

**trans-con-tin-ent'-al**, *adj.* beyond the continent (of Europe, *esp.* as visited by ordinary travellers or tourists); across the continent. [L. *trans-* + **continent.**]

**tran-scribe'** (**-scribed', -scri'-bing**), *v.* to copy out in writing; to write again. **tran-scri'-ber**, *n.*, **tran'-script**, *n.* a written copy. **tran-scrip'-tion**, *n.* the act of —. [L. *trans-* + *scrībo*, I write.]

**tran'-sept**, *n.* one of the aisles of a church at right angles to the nave, *q.v.* [L. *trans-* + *septum*, an enclosure.]

**trans-fer'** (**-ferred', -fer'-ring**), *v.* to convey or make over from one person or place to another; to remove. **trans'-fer**, *n.* the act of transferring; that which is transferred. **trans'-fer-ence**, *n.* the act of transferring. **trans-fer'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be transferred. **transferable vote**, a vote for a candidate at an election, which may be transferred to another candidate who comes next in order in the voter's choice, if it be found unnecessary for the return of the first-named: also called **alternative vote.** [F. <L. *trans-* + *fĕro*, I bear, carry.]

**trans-fig'-ure** (*-ūr*), (**-ured, -u-ring**), *v.* to change the figure or form of. **trans-fig-u-ra'-tion**, *n.* a change of figure or form (*esp.* that of Jesus Christ, as related in *St. Matt.* xvii.).

**trans-fix'** (**-fixed', -fix'-ing**), *v.* to pierce through; to fix as pierced through.

**trans-form'** (**-formed', -form'-ing**), *v.* to change the form, shape, or appearance, of. **trans-for-ma'-tion**, *n.* a complete change in form; the new form assumed; false hair (*esp.* curls, plaits, etc.) worn by ladies. **trans-form'-er**, *n.* (in *elec.*) an apparatus for transforming (*i.e.*, changing) an electric current of high voltage (or pressure) into one of low voltage, or *vice versa*.

**trans-fuse'** (*-fūz'*), (**-fused', -fu'-sing**), *v.* to cause to be poured or passed through (some substance), or from one vessel to another. [L. *trans-* + *fundo*, *fūsum*, I pour.]

**trans-gress'** (**-gressed', -gress'-ing**), *v.* to pass over lawful bounds; to break (a law); to sin. **trans-gres'-sion** (*-gresh'-un*), *n.* **trans-gress'-or**, *n.* [F. <L. *trans-* + *grădĭor*, *gressus*, I go.]

**tran-ship'** (less commonly **trans-ship'**), (**-shipped', -ship'-ping**), *v.* to convey or transfer from one ship, train, etc., to another. **tran(s)-ship'-ment**, *n.*

**tran'-sient** (*-shĕnt*, or *-sĭ-ent*), *adj.* passing over; lasting for only a short time. [L. *trans-* + *ĕo*, I go.]

**tran'-sit,** *n.* a passing across, through, or over; the passing of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place; the passing of a planet (*e.g.*, Venus) in front of the sun's disc. [L. *trans-*+*ĕo*, *ĭtum*, I go.]

**tran-si'-tion** (*-sizh'-un*), *n.* change from one place, state, or topic, to another. **tran'-si-tive** (*-sĭ-tĭv*), *adj.* passing over. **tran'-si-to-ry** (*-sĭ-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* passing away; not abiding. [<**transit.**]

**trans-late'** (**-la'-ted, -la'-ting**), *v.* to remove from one place to another; to change from one language into another. **trans-la'-tion,** *n.* the act or result of translating. **trans-la'-tor,** *n.* one who —; a shoemaker who renovates old shoes for sale. [F.<L. *trans-*+*lātus*, borne.]

**trans-lu'-cent** (*-sent*), *adj.* allowing light to pass through, but not transparent. **trans-lu'-cence** (*-sens*), *n.* **trans-lu'-cen-cy,** *n.* [L. *trans-*+*lūcĕo*, I shine.]

**trans'-mi-grate** (*-mĭ-*), (**-gra-ted, -gra-ting**), *v.* to pass over from one country to another; (of souls) to pass out of one body into another. **trans-mi-gra'-tion,** *n.* **trans'-mi-grant,** *adj.* **trans-mi'-gra-to-ry** (*-mī'-grā-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.*

**trans-mit'** (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to send forth, through, or to. **trans-mis'-si-ble,** *adj.* able to be sent or passed through. **trans-mis'-sion** (*-mish'-un*), *n.* (*elec.*) a conveyance of electric energy from one point to another. **trans-mit'-ter,** *n.* one who —; (*elec.*) an instrument (telegraphic or telephonic) by which messages are sent. [L. *trans-*+*mitto*, I send.]

**trans-mute'** (**-mu'-ted, -mu'-ting**), *v.* to change the form or nature of. **trans-mu-ta'-tion,** *n.* **trans-mu'-ta-ble** (*-tă-bl*), *adj.* able to be changed in form. [F.<L. *trans-*+*mūto*, I change.]

**tran'-som** (*-sum*), *n.* a horizontal bar (of stone, etc.) across a window; (in ships) a cross beam under the deck to strengthen the vessel. [L. *transtrum*, a cross-timber.]

**trans-pa'-rent,** *adj.* able to be seen through; not deceitful; clear. **trans-pa'-rence** (*-rens*), or **-ren-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* state of being —; a picture shown by means of light passing through it. [F.<L. *trans-*+*părĕo*, I appear.]

**trans-pire'** (**-pired', -pi'-ring**), *v.* to pass through the pores of the skin; to be made, or become, known. **trans-pi-ra'-tion,** *n.* [L. *trans-*+*spīro*, I breathe]

**trans-plant'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to plant, or settle, in some other place.

**trans-port'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to carry across (the sea, etc.); to ravish; to delight. **trans'-port,** *n.* rapture; a vessel for transporting troops; carriage from one place to another. **trans-por-ta'-tion,** *n.* the act of transporting (*esp.* convicts to imprisonment beyond the sea). **trans-porter—bridge,** *n.* a kind of platform (for passengers and goods) suspended from high girders resting on piers on each side of a river, ravine, etc., and moved by mechanical power from one side to the other. [F.<L. *trans-*+*porto*, I bear, carry.]

**trans-pose'** (*-pōz'*), (**-posed', -po'-sing**), *v.* to alter the order of; (in *mus.*) to change from one key to another. [F.<L. *trans-*+*pōno*, *pŏsĭtum*, I place.]

**tran-sub-stan'-ti-ate** (*-shĭ-*), (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to change from one substance into another. **tran-sub-stan-ti-a'-tion** (*-shĭ-*), *n.* (in the R.C. Church) the doctrine that, when consecrated, the bread and wine in the Mass change into the actual body and blood of Christ. [F.<L. *trans-*+*substantĭa*, substance.]

**trans-verse',** *adj.* lying across; crossing. [F.<L. *trans-*+*verto*, *versum*, I turn.]

**trap,** *n.* an instrument for snaring or catching; an ambush; a snare; a kind of light vehicle; a contrivance for preventing foul air escaping from drains: *v.* (**trapped, trap'-ping**), to catch unawares. **trap-door,** *n.* a door in a floor, lifting up and down. **trap'-per,** *n.* one who traps wild animals. [A.S. *treppe*, a trap.]

**trap** (**trapped, trap'-ping**), *v.* to adorn; to deck out. **trap'-pings,** *n. pl.* adornment; ornaments. [F. *drap*, cloth.]

**tra-peze'** (*tră-pēz'*), *n.* a kind of swing used in gymnastic exercises. **tra-pe'-zist,** *n.* [Gr. *trapĕza*, a table.]

**tra-pe'-zi-um** (*trā-pē'-zĭ-*), *n.* a four-sided rectilineal figure having no sides parallel. [<root of **trapeze.**]

**trash,** *n.* rubbish; worthless stuff. **trash'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* worthless. [Scand.]

**trav'-ail** (*-āl*), *n.* very hard labour, toil, or distress: *v.* (**-ailed, -ail-ing**). [F. <L. *trabs*, *trăbis*, a beam.]

**trav'-el** (**-elled, -el-ling**), *v.* to go from one place to another: *n.* **trav'-el-ler,** *n.* [<root of **travail.**]

**trav'-erse,** *adj.* lying across: *v.* (**-ersed,**

**-er-sing**), to pass or journey through; to lie across; to deny or object to (a statement, etc.). **trav'-er-sa-ble,** *adj.* that may be called in question or denied. [F.<L. *trans-*+*verto, versum*, I turn.]

**trav'-es-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n. lit.* putting on the vesture or dress of another, in a kind of disguise; a burlesque of a serious work: *v.* (**-tied, -ty-ing**), to ridicule by imitating dress and actions. [F.< L. *trans-*+*vestĭo*, I clothe.]

**trawl** (**trawled, trawl'-ing**), *v.* to fish by trailing a net. **trawl'-er,** *n.* a fishing-boat used for trawling. [<**trail.**]

**treach'-er-y** (*trĕch'-ĕr-ĭ*), *n.* deceitful conduct; a breach of trust or faith. **treach'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* deceitful; not to be trusted. [O.F. *tricherie.*]

**trea'-cle** (*trē'-kl*), *n.* a thick, sweet liquid drained from sugar during the refining process. [O.F.<Gr. *thēriăka* (*pharmăka*), (drugs) used as an antidote to the venomous bites of wild beasts.]

**tread** (*tred*), (**trod, trod** or **trod'-den, tread'-ing**), *v.* to set down the foot; to walk on the feet: *n.* the act of treading; part of the step (of a stair). **tread'-le** (not **tred'-dle**) (*-l*), *n.* a lever (part of a machine) worked by the foot. **tread'-mill,** *n.* a large wheel with steps upon which prisoners formerly trod, and so moved the wheel to work machinery. [A.S. *tredan.*]

**trea'-son** (*trē'-zun*), *n.* treachery (*esp.* against a state or its sovereign); disloyalty. **high treason,** a plot or conspiracy to depose or kill a sovereign. **trea'-son-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* pertaining to, or involving, treason. [O.F.<L. *trādo*, I deliver up.]

**trea'-sure** (*trezh'-ūr*), *n.* great wealth; anything of very great value, or much valued: *v.* (**-ured, -ur-ing**), to store up; to value highly. **treas'-u-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* a place where treasure is kept; the department of a government which receives the revenues and pays accounts. **treas'-u-rer,** *n.* one who has charge of treasure, or of the funds of a society. **treasure-trove,** *n.* valuable property which has been found. [F.<L.<Gr. *thēsauros*, treasure.]

**treat** (*trēt*), (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to handle or act towards in a certain way; to entertain (with feasting, etc.); to bargain: *n.* a feast; an entertainment. **trea'-tise** (*trē'-tiz*), *n.* a written composition on a certain subject; an essay. **treat'-ment,** *n.* mode or manner of treating. **trea'-ty** (*trē'-tĭ*), *n.* a written agreement (*esp.* between States). [F.<L. *tracto*, I handle<*trăho*, I draw.]

**treb'-le** (*-l*), *adj.* three-fold; triple: *n.* the highest part in musical harmony; a singer who takes this part: *v.* (**-led, -ling**), to make, or become, three times as great, or as many. **treb'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* [<root of **triple.**]

**tre'-foil,** *n.* a three-leaved plant (as the clover); an ornament (in architecture) resembling it. [F.<L. *trēs*, three+*fōlium*, a leaf.]

**trek** (**trekked, trek'-king**), *v.* to travel by ox-wagon, *esp.* from one district to another in South Africa. [D. *trekken.*]

**trel'-lis,** *n.* a work of cross-bars; a lattice. **trel'-lised,** *adj.* **trellis-work,** *n.* [F.<L. *trēs*, three+*līcium*, a thread.]

**trem'-ble** (*-bl*), (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to shake with fear, cold, weakness, etc.: *n.* **trem'-u-lous,** *adj.* shaking; shivering; quaking; timid. [F.<L. *trĕmo*, I shake.]

**tre-men'-dous** (*-dus*), *adj.* dreadful; very great; immense. [L. *trĕmendus*, to be trembled at<*trĕmo*, I tremble.]

***trem'-o-lo,*** *n.* a trembling or vibration of the voice in singing, or of a musical instrument in playing. [I.]

**trem'-or** (not **-our**), *n.* a trembling (from fear, etc.). [L. *trĕmo*, I tremble.]

**trench,** *n.* a long, narrow ditch cut; a ditch with rampart: *v.* (**trenched, trench'-ing**), to cut in trenches. **trench'-ant,** *adj.* cutting; severe. **trench'-er,** *n.* a large, wooden plate on which meat is cut, or bread placed on the table. **a good trencherman,** one who eats well (with a good appetite). [F.<L. *trunco*, I lop.]

**trend** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to bend or turn in a certain direction: *n.* bend, turn, or direction (*esp.* of public opinion). [A.S. *trendel*, a ring, a circle.]

***trente et quarante*** (*trânt ā kă-rânt'*), [F.] *lit.* thirty and forty, a gambling card-game.

**trep-i-da'-tion** (*-ĭ-dā'-shun*), *n.* a state of trembling; fearfulness; alarm; hurry and confusion. [F.<L. *trĕpĭdus*, trembling.]

**tres'-pass** (**-passed, -pass-ing**), *v.* to commit a fault; to transgress; to intrude; to enter on land or premises unlawfully; to encroach. **tres'-pass-**

**er,** *n.* **trespass-offering,** *n.* one made on account of trespass or sin. [O.F. <L. *trans-*+**pass.**]

**tress,** *n.* (*pl.* **tresses**), a curl or band of hair. [F. *tresse.*]

**tres'-tle** (*-l*) (not **tres'-sel**), *n.* a movable support (of table, etc.). **trestle-bridge,** *n.* one on which the roadway rests on trestle-shaped supports. [O.F. *trestel* <L. *transtrum,* a cross-beam.]

**tret,** *n.* an allowance on goods for waste. [F. *trait* <L. *trăho,* I draw.]

**T.R.H.,** Their Royal Highnesses.

**tri-,** *pref.* [L.] three.

**tri'-ad,** *n.* a unity of three; three united as one. **tri-ad'-ic,** *adj.* [F. <L. <Gr. *trias,* three.]

**tri'-al,** *n.* the act of trying; affliction; examination (of prisoner) before a judge. [<root of **try.**]

**tri'-an-gle** (*-gl*), *n.* a geometrical figure with three sides and three angles. **tri-an'-gu-lar,** *adj.* **tri-an-gu-la'-tion,** *n.* the dividing of an area into triangles for the purpose of surveying and measuring. [F. <L. *tri-*+**angle.**]

**tribe,** *n.* a race; a family. **tri'-bal,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a tribe. [F. <L. *trĭbus,* a division of the people.]

**trib-u-la'-tion,** *n.* deep affliction; distress. [F. <L. *trībŭlum* <*tĕro,* I rub.]

**trib'-une** (less correctly *trī'-*), *n.* a Roman magistrate elected by the people (in *tribes*); a platform. **tri-bu'-nal** (*trī-*), *n.* a court of justice. **trib'-une-ship,** *n.* the office of tribune. [<root of **tribe.**]

**trib'-ute,** *n.* money paid by a conquered State; praise, etc., given where it is due. **trib'-u-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), *adj.* paying tribute; under the control of another: *n.* a stream flowing into a larger one. [F. <L. *trĭbŭo,* I assign.]

**trice,** *n.* a moment; an instant. [Imit. <?]

**trice** (*trīs*), (**triced, tri'-cing**), *v.* to haul or tie up with a rope. [Scand.]

**tri-cen'-ten-a-ry** (*-sen'-ten-ă-rĭ,* not *-sĕn-tĕn'-*), *n.* a period of three hundred years; the three-hundredth anniversary. [L. *trĕcenti,* 300 +*annus,* a year.]

**tri-chi'-na** (*trĭ-kī'-nă*), *n.* (*pl.* **-næ** [*-nē*]), a parasitic worm which infests (in its mature state) the intestines and (in its larval state) the muscles of human beings and certain animals (*esp.* the hog), causing the disease called **trich-i-no'-sis** (*trik-ĭ-*) or flesh-worm disease. [Gr. *thrix, trĭchos,* a hair.]

**tri'-chord** (*-kōrd*), *n.* a chord of three notes; a musical instrument (*esp.* a piano) with three chords or strings to produce each note: *adj.* having three chords or strings. [Gr. *treis,* three+*chordē,* a chord.]

**trick** (**tricked, trick'-ing**), *v.* to dress out; to adorn. [D.]

**trick,** *n.* a cheat; a fraud: *v.* (**tricked, trick'-ing**), to cheat. **trick'-er-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* cheating. **trick'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* given to cheating; (of a road) having rough or uneven surface. **trick'-ster,** *n.* one who plays tricks, or cheats. [D. <root of **treachery.**]

**trick'-le** (*trik'-l*), (**-led, -ling**), *v.* to flow in drops or in a small stream. [A.S. *strīcan,* to go, to flow.]

**tri'-col-our,** *n.* the French national flag (having vertical stripes of three colours, red, white, and blue): *adj.* [F. <L. *tri-*+*cŏlor,* colour.]

**tri'-cot** (*trē'-kō,* or *trē-kō'*), *n.* a hand-knitted woollen fabric (or machine-made imitation); a soft, slightly-ribbed cloth for women's garments; a stitch in crotchet-work. [F. *tricot,* knitting.]

**tri'-cy-cle** (*-sĭ-kl*), *n.* a cycle with three wheels. [L. *tri-*+**cycle.**]

**tri'-dent,** *n.* a three-pronged spear; the sceptre of Neptune, as god of the sea. [F. <L. *tri-*+*dens, dentis,* a tooth.]

**tri-en'-ni-al** (*-nĭ-*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, three years; of, or occurring, every third year. [L. *tri-*+*annus,* a year.]

**tri'-fle** (*-fl*), *n.* a thing of very small value; a light kind of dish of the pudding kind: *v.* (**-fled, -fling**), to act in a light and inconsiderate manner; to play the fool (with). **tri'-fling,** *adj.* of small value, worth, or consequence; worthless; silly. **tri'-fler,** *n.* one who acts in a light, giddy, inconsiderate manner. [<root of **truffle.**]

**tri-fo'-ri-um** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* (in Gothic cathedral or church) a gallery over the arches of the nave. [L. *tri-*, three+*fōres, pl.* a door.]

**trig'-ger,** *n.* the catch by which a gun, or pistol, is fired. [D. *trekker.*]

**trig-o-nom'-e-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* the mathematical science which treats of triangles. **trig-o-no-met'-ri-cal** (*-rĭ-*), *adj.* [Gr. *treis,* three+*gōnia,* an angle+*mĕtron,* a measure.]

**trill,** *n.* a shaking or tremor of the voice: *v.* (**trilled, trill'-ing**). [Imit.]

**trim**, *adj.* tidy; nice; neat: *v.* **(trimmed, trim'-ming)**, to make —; to balance rightly (a ship's cargo); to change from side to side (*esp.* in politics): *n.* neat condition. **trim'-mer**, *n.* [A.S. *trymman*, to make strong, to arrange.]

**Trin'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the union of three persons (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost) in one Godhead. **Trin-i-ta'-ri-an** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a believer in the doctrine of the —. **Trinity House**, a society (founded 1518) having the care and management of lighthouses and buoys and the licensing of English pilots. **Trinity Sunday**, the Sunday next after Whit-Sunday. [F.<L. *trinitas*<*trēs*, three.] [[?]

**trin'-ket**, *n.* a trifling ornament or jewel.

**tri'-o** (*trē'-ō*, not *trī'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-os** [*-ōz*]), a musical piece for three parts or voices; a set of three. [I.<L. *trēs*, three.]

**trip (tripped, trip'-ping)**, *v.* to walk lightly with short steps; to stumble: *n.* an excursion (*esp.* one at a cheap rate). **to — up**, to cause to stumble. [D. *trippen*.]

**tripe**, *n.* the large stomach of a ruminating animal prepared for food. [F.]

**tri'-plane**, *n.* a heavier-than-air flying-machine having three chief supporting planes or decks. [L. *tri-*+**plane**.]

**trip'-le** (*-l*), *adj.* three-fold; three times repeated. **triple mitre**, that worn by the Pope, consisting of three crowns. **triple expansion engine**, a compound steam-engine in which high-pressure steam performs work in three cylinders successively. **trip'-let**, *n.* three rhyming lines of verse. [F.<L. *trĭplus*, three-fold.]

**trip'-li-cate** (*-lĭ-*), *adj.* threefold; made three times as much: *v.* **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting)**, to make three times as much: *n.* a third copy (of anything). **trip-li-ca'-tion**, *n.* the act of triplicating. [L. *tri-*+*plĭco*, I fold.]

**tri'-pod**, *n.* a vessel, stand, or frame resting on three legs or feet. [L.<Gr. *treis*, three+*pous*, *pŏdos*, a foot.]

**tri'-pos**, *n.* (*pl.* **-pos-es**), a Cambridge University examination for honours, in which the successful candidates are arranged in *three* divisions. [Gr. *treis*, three+*pous*, *pŏdos*, a foot.]

**tri'-reme** (*-rēm*), *n.* a galley or war-vessel (among the ancient Greeks and Romans) with three ranks of oars. [L. *tri-*+*rēmus*, an oar.]

**tri-sect'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to cut or divide into three equal parts. **tri-sec'-tion**, *n.* [L. *tri-*+*sĕco*, I cut.]

**trite**, *adj.* worn by use; common; hackneyed; stale; not new. **trite'-ness**, *n.* [L. *trītus*, worn<*tĕro*, I rub.]

**Tri'-ton**, *n.* a lesser sea-deity among the Romans, one of the attendants of Neptune, the great sea-god; a genus of molluscs. [Gr. *Tritōn*.]

**trit'-u-rate (-ra-ted, -ra-ting)**, *v.* to rub or grind to a fine powder. **trit-u-ra'-tion**, *n.* [L.<root of **trite**.]

**tri'-umph** (*-umf*), *n.* (in ancient Rome) a procession in honour of a victorious general; a great victory; rejoicing for victory: *v.* **(-umphed, -umph-ing)**, to gain a victory; to rejoice for victory. **tri-umph'-al**, *adj.* indicating, or in honour of, triumph. **tri-umph'-ant**, *adj.* victorious. [F.<L. *trĭumphus*.]

**tri-um'-vi-rate**, *n.* government by three rulers, jointly. [L. *trēs*, three+*vir*, a man.]

**tri'-une**, *adj.* three in one (*esp.* of the Deity). [L. *tri-*+*unus*, one.]

**triv'-i-al** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* trifling; of little worth; common. **triv-i-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* something of little importance or value [F.<L. *trĭvĭālis*, commonplace.]

**tro'-che** (*trō'-kē*, or *trōch*, or *trōk*), *n.* a circular medical tablet or lozenge. [L.<Gr. *trochos*, a round cake, a pill.]

**Tro'-jan**, *adj.* of *Troy*, an ancient city of N. W. Asia Minor: *n.* an inhabitant of Troy; a brave fellow.

**troll** (*trōl*), **(trolled, troll'-ing)**, *v.* to move in a circle; to sing the parts of a song in succession: *n.* a song arranged to be sung thus; a goblin; an elf. [? Imit.]

**trol'-ley**, or **-ly** (*-lĭ*), *n.* a narrow cart pushed by hand; a small truck; a small wheel of bronze which rolls under the supply-wires in an overhead system of electric traction, and takes off the current necessary to run the motors under the cars. [?<**troll**.]

**trom'-bone**, *n.* a deep-toned brass musical wind instrument of the trumpet kind. [I.<root of **trumpet**.]

**troop**, *n.* a company of people; a small body of cavalry; (in *pl.*) soldiers taken collectively; an army: *v.* **(trooped, troop'-ing)**, to come together in large numbers. **troop'-er**, *n.* a cavalry soldier. **trooping the colours**, a military ceremony in which all the soldiers in

garrison march past their respective flags (colours) to their several posts, with bands playing. [F. *troupe*<L. *turba*, a crowd.]

**tro'-phy** (*-fĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-phies**), a memorial of victory (often a pile of arms and spoils erected on the field of battle); a valuable prize won in competition, and often held for a time only; a prize; a memorial; a memento. [F.<L.<Gr. *trĕpō*, I turn (to flight).]

**trop'-ic,** *n.* one of two circles limiting the apparent annual movement of the sun north and south of the equator. **trop'-ic-al,** *adj.* belonging to, or within, the tropics; (of climate) very hot. [F.<L.<Gr. *trŏpŏs*, a turning<*trĕpō*, I turn.]

**troth** (*trŏth* or *trōth*), *n.* truth; fidelity. **to plight one's troth,** to vow fidelity (*esp.* in marriage). [<root of **truth.**]

**trou'-ba-dour** (*troo'-bă-door*), *n.* (11th to 13th cent.) one of a class of romantic poets and musicians (*esp.* in Provence, in France). [F.<*trouver*, to find.]

**troub'-le** (*trub'-l*), *n.* affliction; distress of mind; worry; annoyance; uneasiness; pains: *v.* **(-led, -ling),** to give trouble to; to disturb; to annoy. **troub'-le-some,** *adj.* causing trouble or annoyance. **troub'-lous** (*-lus*), *adj.* in a troubled or disturbed state; tumultuous. [F.<L. *turbo*, I disturb.]

**trough** (*trof*), *n.* a long, open vessel of wood or stone, for liquids; a long tray; a narrow channel; a hollow. [A.S. *trog*, a hollow vessel.]

**trounce** (**trounced, troun'-cing**), *v.* to punish or whip severely. [O.F.<L. *truncus*, maimed.]

**troupe** (*troop*), *n.* a band or company (*esp.* of players or performers). [<**troop.**]

**trou'-sers** (*-zĕrz*), *n. pl.* a garment for the legs (man's or boy's). **bell-bottom trousers,** trousers which widen from the knees downwards. [<root of **truss.**]

**trous-seau'** (*troos-sō'*), *n.* (*pl.* **-seaux'**) (*-sōz'*), the clothes and other outfit of a bride which she brings with her to her new home. [F.]

**trout,** *n.* a fine, fresh-water fish, of the salmon kind. [A.S. *trūht*<L. *tructa*<Gr. *trōgō*, I gnaw.]

**trove,** *n. see* **treasure-trove.**

**trow** (*trō*), (**trowed, trow'-ing**), *v.* to hold as true; to believe; to think or suppose. [A.S. *trēowian*<root of **true.**]

**trow'-el,** *n.* a tool used by bricklayers, etc., in spreading mortar or cement, and by gardeners in taking up plants. [F. *truelle*<L. *trŭa*, a ladle.]

**troy weight,** the system of weights (12 oz. = 1 lb.) used in England for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones. [<*Troyes*, in France.]

**tru'-ant** (*troo'-*), *n.* a child who stays away from school without leave; an idler generally: *adj.* wandering from, or shirking, duty. **tru'-an-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the act, or habit, of playing —. [O.F. *truand*, a vagrant.]

**truce** (*troos*), *n.* a temporary peace, or cessation of hostilities, by agreement. [<root of **true.**]

**truck,** *n.* a small cart; a railway wagon; a small wooden cap at the top of a mast or flag-staff. **truck'-age,** *n.* a charge for conveying goods (as by *truck*). [L.<Gr. *trŏchos*, a wheel<*trĕchō*, I run.]

**truck (trucked, truck'-ing),** *v.* to barter; to exchange (as goods for goods). **truck'-age,** *n.* the practice of changing goods for goods. **truck system,** one in which labour is paid for in goods, instead of money, or in which wages must be spent at certain establishments. **Truck Acts,** two Acts of Parliament (1831 and 1887) forbidding these systems. [F. *troquer*<?]

**truck'-le,** *n.* a small wheel: *v.* **(-led, -ling),** to submit meanly (to the demands of another). **truck'-ler,** *n.* one who —. **truckle-bed,** *n.* one supported on wheels, so that it may be pushed under another. [<**truck.**]

**truc'-u-lent** (*trŭk'-*), *adj.* very fierce; barbarous; cruel. **truc'-u-lence** (*-lens*), *n.* [F.<L. *trux, trŭcis*, rough, fierce.]

**trudge** (*truj*), (**trudged, trudg'-ing**), *v.* to travel on foot; to walk along with heavy steps. [? Imit.]

**true** (*troo*), *adj.* real; right; honest; faithful. **tru'-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* a self-evident truth. **truth,** *n.* that which is true or right; that which may be believed. **tru'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* really; according to truth; faithfully. **true-blue,** *adj.* thoroughly true or sincere. **true-hearted,** *adj.* sincere; faithful; loyal. **truth'-ful,** *adj.* [A.S. *trēowe*, true]

**truf'-fle** (*-fl*), *n.* a dark, roundish, edible fungus growing underground. **truf'-fled** (*-fld*), *adj.* cooked with truffles. [F.<L. *tūber*, a swelling.]

**trump,** *n.* a card of the winning suit:

*v.* **(trumped, trump'-ing)**, to take (another card) with a —. [<**triumph.**]

**trump (trumped, trump'-ing)**, *v.* to deceive or impose on; to concoct. **trum'-per-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* deceit; something showy, but worthless: *adj.* of no value; worthless. **to trump up (a charge)**, to bring a false or trivial accusation against. [F. *tromper*, to deceive.]

**trum'-pet** (also **trump)**, *n.* a loud, wind instrument (*usu.* of brass): *v.* **(-pet-ed, -pet-ing)**, to publish; to proclaim; to sound the praises of; to make a loud, ringing sound (as an elephant). **trum'-pet-er**, *n.* one who sounds a trumpet. **trumpet–call**, *n.* a call or summons on a trumpet; an urgent call to action. **trumpet–fish**, *n.* a sea-fish with a large, trumpet-like snout. **trumpet–major**, *n.* the head trumpeter in a regimental band. [*Dim.* of F. *trompe*, a horn.]

**trun'-cate (-ca-ted, -ca-ting)**, *v.* to cut off; to cut short; to lop. **trun-ca'-tion**, *n.* [L. *trunco*, I maim, I cut off.]

**trun'-cheon** (*-shun*), *n.* a short staff, or club (*esp.* a badge of office). [F. *tronçon* <L. *truncus*, a stem (of a tree).]

**trun'-dle** (*-dl*), **(-dled, -dling)**, *v.* to make roll (as on wheels): *n.* a small wheel. **trundle–bed**, *n.* one mounted on castors so that it can be *trundled* about. [<root of **trend.**]

**trunk**, *n.* the principal thick stem of a tree; the body of an animal without the limbs; the long flexible snout of the elephant, etc.; a chest for clothes. **trunk–hose**, *n.* large hose (breeches) formerly worn over the thighs and lower part of the body. **trunk–line**, *n.* (of railway, telegraph, telephone, etc.) the main line from which the branches diverge. **trunk call**, a telephone message on a main-line wire. [F. <L. *truncus*, the main stem of a tree.]

**trun'-nion** (*-yun*), *n.* one of the two knobs on the sides of a cannon which support it on the gun-carriage. [F. *trognon*, a stump <root of **trunk.**]

**Tru'-ro.**, *n.* the signature of the Bishop of Truro.

**truss**, *n.* a bundle; a surgeon's bandage: *v.* **(trussed, truss'-ing)**, to bind up; to pack closely; to strengthen. [F. *trousse* <?]

**trust**, *n.* confidence; something entrusted; credit; a combination of companies to control (for their own advantage) the production or sale of particular articles, or to regulate a particular branch of business: *v.* **(-ed, -ing)**, to place trust or confidence in. **trus-tee'**, *n.* one to whom something is entrusted (*esp.* under a will, or other legal document). **trus-tee'-ship**, *n.* the office of trustee. **public trustee**, a government official appointed (since 1908) to act as executor and trustee to any one desiring to make use of his services: his office is in London. **trust'-ful**, *adj.* worthy of being trusted; trusting. **trust'-wor-thy**, *adj.* worthy of trust or confidence. **trust'-y**, *adj.* able to be trusted; faithful. [Scand. <root of **true.**]

**truth.** *See* **true.**

**try (tried, try'-ing)**, *v.* to put forth strength; to test; to examine in a court of justice. **tri'-al**, *n.* a test; an examination. [F. <L. *tĕro*, *trītus*, I rub.]

**try-pan'-o-some** (*-sōm*), or **try-pan-o-so'-ma**, *n.* the parasite which causes sleeping-sickness, or **try-pan-o-so-mi'-a-sis.** [Gr. *trupănon*, a borer+ *sōmă*, the body.]

**tryp'-sin**, *n.* a pancreatic ferment, a supposed specific against cancer. [Gr. *tripsis* <*tribō*, I rub.]

**tryst** (*trīst*, or *trĭst*), *n.* an appointment to meet; an appointed place of meeting. [<root of **trust.**]

**Tsar**, etc. *See* **Czar**, etc.

**tset'-se–fly**, *n.* a South African fly (the *glossina*) larger than the common house-fly, whose bite is fatal to some animals. [S. African.]

**T.T.C.**, Transcontinental Telegraph Company (Africa).

**tub**, *n.* an open wooden vessel, with staves and hoops (like a cask); the morning bath; a kind of rowing-boat. **tub–frock**, *n.* a lady's dress made of washing material. **tub'-thump-ing**, *n.* street, or platform, speaking of a noisy, ranting character. [D.]

**tube**, *n.* a pipe; a hollow, cylindrical body; a closed iron tunnel in which a railway is laid down. **tu'-bu-lar**, *adj.* like a tube; furnished with tubes. **water–tube boiler**, a steam boiler in which the water is chiefly contained in many tubes round which the heat circulates, as distinguished from a **tubular–boiler**, in which the heat passes along tubes in the water. [F. < L. *tūbus*, a pipe, tube.]

**tu'-ber**, *n.* a knob or fleshy underground stem of some plants (as the potato); a

knob or swelling on the roots of some plants. **tu'-ber-cle** (*-kl*), *n.* a small swelling, excrescence, or tuber; a small mass of diseased matter frequently found in the lungs, and in other parts of the body. ***tu'-ber-cle ba-cil'-lus*** (*-sil'-*), (*pl.* ***-li***), a minute vegetable organism believed to be the cause of tuberculosis. **tu-ber'-cu-lous** (*-lus*), and **tu'-ber-ose,** *adjs.* affected with tubercles. **tu-ber-cu-lo'-sis,** *n.* a wasting and infectious disease characterized by the formation of tubercles in any of the tissues; consumption; phthisis. [L. *tūber*, a swelling.]

**tuck** (*tŭk*), (**tucked, tuck'-ing**), *v.* to draw or press in (*esp.* material in dressmaking): *n.* that which is so drawn in; a horizontal fold in a garment. **tuck'-er,** *n.* a piece of cloth worn over the front (breast part) of a dress, by women and children. [O.G.]

**tug** (**tugged, tug'-ging**), *v.* to pull hard; to drag along: *n.* a boat or ship employed to draw other vessels. **tug'-boat,** *n.* one employed in tugging. **tug of war,** a contest in tugging; the fierce progress of a contest. [Scand.]

**tu-i'-tion** (*-ĭsh'-un*), *n.* care or guardianship (*esp.* of a child); instruction. [F. <L. *tŭĭtĭo* < *tŭĕor*, I look to, I care for.]

**tulle** (*tool*), *n.* a kind of thin, delicate, gauzy, net-like fabric, used for ladies' trimmings, etc. [F. < *Tulle*, a town in S.-Central France, where first made.]

**tum'-ble** (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to fall (suddenly): *n.* **tum'-bler,** *n.* one who tumbles; one who performs feats of acrobatic skill; a drinking-glass; a kind of pigeon. [A.S. *tumbian*, to tumble.]

**tum'-brel** (not **-bril**), *n.* a low two-wheeled cart used by farmers, and, in the army, to carry instruments, materials, etc. [O.F. < root of **tumble.**]

**tu'-mid,** *adj.* swelling; swollen. **tu'-me-fy** (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to cause to swell; to swell up. **tu-me-fac'-tion,** *n.* a swelling up (*esp.* on the body). **tu'-mour** (*-mur*), *n.* a swelling on, or in, the body. [L. *tŭmĕo*, I swell.]

**tu'-mult,** *n.* uproar; great disturbance. **tu-mul'-tu-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* disorderly; agitated; noisy. [F. < L. *tŭmĕo*, I swell.]

**tu'-mu-lus,** *n.* (*pl.* **-li** [*-lī*]), a mound of earth raised as a tomb or a monument. **tu'-mu-lar,** *adj.* [L. *tŭmĕo*, I swell.]

**tun'-dra,** *n.* an immense stretch of flat, marshy land in Northern Russia and Siberia. [Rus.]

**tune,** *n.* a musical succession of notes; a melody or air; harmony; frame of mind; mood, or temper: *v.* (**tuned, tu'-ning**), to make musical; to put into harmony. **tune'-ful,** *adj.* **tu'-ner,** *n.* **tu'-ning,** *n.* (in wireless telegraphy) setting the instruments so that they are sensitive to electrical waves of a certain character. **tuning-fork,** *n.* a two-pronged steel fork used in tuning (it gives a correct musical note). **to tune up,** (in a machine) to regulate the various parts so that they work together perfectly, or to the best advantage. [< root of **tone.**]

**tung'-sten,** *n.* a rare metal used as a filament in incandescent bulbs (for electric lighting). [Scand.]

**tu'-nic,** *n.* a loose frock worn by men and women; a long robe used by some clergymen in religious service; a short coat worn by soldiers, policemen, postmen, etc. [F. < L. *tŭnĭca.*]

**tun'-nel,** *n.* a long underground passage (*esp.* on railways): *v.* (**-nelled, -nelling**), to make or bore a tunnel. [< root of **tun.**]

**tun'-ny** (*-nĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-nies**), a large fish of the mackerel kind, abounding in the Mediterranean. [F. < L. < Gr. *thunō*, I dart.]

**tur'-ban,** *n.* a head-covering worn by eastern people; a circular head-dress worn by ladies. [F. < P.]

**tur'-bid,** *adj.* muddy; thick; troubled. **tur-bid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **tur'-bid-ness,** *n.* [L. *turbĭdus* < *turba*, a crowd.]

**tur'-bine** (*-bĭn*, not *-bīn*), *n.* a rotary engine, consisting of a large wheel with buckets or vanes on the circumference and fixed to an axle or shaft: water, steam, or air impinging on the vanes causes the wheel to revolve; a horizontal water-wheel. **turbine-steamer,** *n.* one driven by turbines. [L. *turbo*, I disturb, trouble.]

**tur'-bot,** *n.* a large, round flat-fish. [F. < L. *turbo*, a whipping-top.]

**tur'-bu-lent,** *adj.* disorderly; riotous. **tur'-bu-lence,** or **-len-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* riot and disorder. [< root of **turbid.**]

**tu-reen',** *n.* a large deep dish for holding soup or vegetables at table. [F. *terrine* < L. *terra*, earth.]

**turf,** *n.* earth thickly matted with roots

of grass: *v.* **(turfed, turf'-ing)**, to lay or cover (ground) with turf. **turf'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* **The Turf,** the race-course; the practice or profession of horse-racing. [A.S. *turf.*]

**tur'-gid** (*-jĭd*), *adj.* swollen; (of speaking or writing) pompous in style. **tur-gid'-i-ty** (*-jĭd'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **tur'-gid-ness,** *n.* [L. *turgĭdus* < *turgĕo*, I swell.]

**tur'-key** (*-kĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-keys**), a domestic fowl, a native of America. [Formerly thought to have come from *Turkey.*]

**Tur'-ko-man,** *n.* (*pl.* **-mans**), one of a race inhabiting Central Asia.

**tur'-mer-ic,** *n.* an East Indian plant, whose root is used as a yellow dye, in cookery, and in some chemical processes. [? Arabic.]

**tur'-moil,** *n.* disturbance; uproar; agitation. [? L. *trĕmo*, I tremble.]

**turn (turned, turn'-ing),** *v.* to bend out of a course; to shape (*esp.* woodwork) on a lathe; to change one's course, direction, or conduct: *n.* **turn'-coat,** *n.* one who changes his views or opinions, or forsakes his party, without sufficient reason, or from dishonourable motives. **turn-cock,** *n.* the man who turns the water on or off from the main. **turn'-er,** *n.* one who turns or shapes woodwork. **turn'-er-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* the art of turning; things made or ornamented by turning. **turn'-key,** *n.* a prison warder. **turn'-out,** *n.* a display; a coming out; a strike; a carriage and horses; production. **turn'-o-ver,** *n.* (in shop, or business) the money taken for goods in a given time. **turn'-pike,** *n.* (formerly) a gate on a road where toll was taken from vehicles passing through; (now) a main road. **turn'-stile,** *n.* a barrier on a pivot which turns as anyone passes through; a machine for counting the number of people who enter a place. **turn-table,** *n.* (on railway) a circular platform moving on wheels for turning an engine (or carriage) round, or on to another line. [A.S. *tyrnan.*]

**tur'-nip,** *n.* a large, round eatable root. [*tur-*(*orig.* unknown) + A.S. *nēp*, turnip]

**tur'-pen-tine,** *n.* the resinous juice of certain trees (*esp.* pines). [< root of **terebene,** *q.v.*]

**tur-quoise'** (*-koyz'* or *-kēz'*, less correctly, *-kwawz'*), *n.* a precious stone of a greenish-blue colour. [< *Turkey*, whence it was first brought.]

**tur'-ret,** *n.* a small tower; (on a warship) a steel tower which is made to turn, so that a cannon inside may be directed towards any point. [*Dim.* of **tower.**]

**tur'-tle** (*-tl*), *n.* a kind of pigeon, or dove. [A.S. *turtle* < L. *turtur*, a turtle-dove.]

**tur'-tle** (*-tl*), *n.* a sea-tortoise. **to turn turtle,** (of a ship or boat) to turn completely over in the water (so as to show its curved bottom like the back of a turtle). [< root of **tortoise.**]

**tusk,** *n.* a long pointed tooth (of certain animals, as the boar, etc.). [A.S. *tūsc.*]

**tus'-sle** (*-l*), *n.* a severe struggle: *v.* **(-sled, -sling).** [A.S. *tēsan*, to pull to pieces.]

**tus-sore'** (more correctly, **tus'-ser**), *n.* a somewhat coarse kind of silk fabric. [Hind. *tassar.*]

**tu'-tor,** *n.* a guardian (to a young person or persons); an instructor. **tu'-te-lar, tu'-te-la-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adjs.* acting as guardian; protecting. **tu-to'-ri-al,** *adj.* acting as instructor. **tu'-te-lage** (*-lāj*), *n.* guardianship; protection. [L. *tūtor*, I watch, guard.]

**tuy-ère'** (*twē-yār'*, or *too-yār'*, or *twēr*), *n.* the pipe or nozzle through which a blast of air is forced into a blast furnace, forge, or cupola. [F. < *tuyau*, a pipe.]

**T.V.R.,** Taff Vale Railway.

**twad'-dle** (*twod'-l*), *n.* silly, empty talk: *v.* **(-dled, -dling).** [Imit.]

**twang,** *n.* a short, quick, ringing sound (as of a bowstring); a nasal sound (in speaking): *v.* **(twanged, twang'-ing).** [Imit.]

**tweak** (*twēk*), **(tweaked, tweak'-ing),** *v.* to pull sharply and quickly: *n.* [A.S. *twiccian*, to twitch.]

**tweed,** *n.* a coloured cloth fabric, with unfinished surface, used as material for men's clothes. [< root of **twill** (*not* from R. Tweed).]

**twee'-zers,** *n. pl.* a kind of small pincers. [F. *étui*, old form *estuy*, a case.]

**twelve,** *adj.* ten + two. **twelfth,** *adj.* **The Twelfth,** the 12th August, when grouse-shooting commences. **Twelfth-night,** *n.* the eve of Epiphany, which is 12 days after Christmas. [A.S. *twelf.*]

**twice** (*twīs*), *adj.* two times. [< root of A.S. *twā*, two.]

**twi'-light** (*-līt*), *n.* the faint light before sun-rise and after sun-set. [A.S. *twi-* (< *twā*, two) + **light.**]

**twill,** *n.* a fabric with small raised ribs. **twilled,** *adj.* having such small raised ribs. [A.S. *twā*, two.]

**twin,** *n.* one of two born at the same birth: *adj.* so born; very like; one of a pair (alike). **twin-screw,** *n.* a steamer having two screw-propellers, one at each side of the rudder. [A.S. *twā*, two.]

**twine,** *n.* small cord: *v.* (**twined, twi'-ning**), to twist together or round; to unite: *cf.* **entwine.** [A.S. *twīn.*]

**twinge** (*twĭnj*), *n.* a sharp, short, sudden pain: *v.* (**twinged, twin'-ging**) (*-jĭng*), to have such a pain. [? Imit.]

**twin'-kle** (*-kl*), (**-kled, -kling**), *v.* to shine with sparkling light (said especially of the stars). **twink'-ling,** *n.* the time of one wink of the eye. [A.S. *twynclian*, to twinkle.]

**twirl,** *n.* a quick, circular movement: *v.* (**twirled, twirl'-ing**), to turn round and round; to whirl round; to turn. [Imit.]

**twit** (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to remind (any one) of a fault; to taunt; to banter. [A.S. *ætwītan*, to reproach.]

**twitch** (*twich*), *n.* a quick, sudden pull: *v.* (**twitched, twitch'-ing**). [A.S. *twiccian*, to pluck, twitch.]

**twit'-ter,** *n.* the noise of the singing of birds; a chirp: *v.* (**-tered, -ter-ing**). [Imit.]

**Two Power Standard,** the political doctrine that the strength of the English navy must never fall below that of any other two Powers combined.

**tym'-pa-num,** *n.* (*pl.* **-pa-na**), the drum of the ear; the hard membrane between the external and internal ear on which the sound beats; the filled-in upper part of an arch. [L. < Gr. *tumpănŏn*, a drum < *tuptō*, I strike.]

**type** (*tīp*), *n.* a sign; a figure; an example or model; a letter, etc., to print from. **typ'-i-cal** (*tip'-ĭ-*), *adj.* forming a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance. **typ'-i-fy** (*tĭp'-ĭ-*), (**-fied, -fy-ing**), *v.* to represent by an image, form, or model. **type-writer,** *n.* a machine to do the work of hand-writing. [Note:—Do not confuse with "typist."] **ty'-pist,** *n.* a person who uses a type-writing machine. **ty-pog'-ra-phy** (*-fĭ*), *n.* the art of printing. **type'-script,** *n.* matter produced by a type-writer. [F. < L. *typus*, type < Gr. *tuptō*, I strike.]

**ty-phoon'** (*-foon'*), *n.* a violent wind-storm in the Chinese and Japanese Seas. [Chinese.]

**ty'-phus** (*-fŭs*), *n.* a contagious and dangerous fever caused by a peculiar bacillus, the infection being largely carried by house-flies. **ty'-phous** (*-fŭs*), *adj.* relating to typhus. **ty'-phoid** (*-foyd*), *adj.* belonging to a kind of fever resembling typhus; enteric fever. [L. < Gr. *tūphos*, smoke, stupor.]

**ty'-rant,** *n.* an absolute monarch; an unrestrained or cruel master; a despot. **tyr'-an-ny** (*tĭr'-an-nĭ*), *n.* the rule or conduct of a tyrant. **ty-ran'-nic-al,** *adj.* acting like a tyrant; despotic; oppressive; unjustly severe. **tyr'-an-nize** (*tĭr'-*), (**-nized, -ni-zing**), *v.* to rule, or act, as a tyrant. **tyr'-an-nous** (*-nus*), *adj.* tyrannical; severe; arbitrary. [F. < L. < Gr. *tŭrannos*, an absolute monarch, a tyrant.]

**tyre** (more correctly, but less usually, **tire**), *n.* the band or hoop of iron or rubber which encircles a wheel. [?]

**ty'-ro** (less usual, **ti'-ro**), *n.* (*pl.* **-ros**), a beginner in any art, science, or branch of work; a novice. [L. *tīro*, a beginner.]

**Tzar, or Tsar,** *n.* *See* under **Czar.**

## U

Note:—*For words beginning with* **un-, under-,** or **up-,** *not found below, refer to the root word.*

**U,** the twenty-first letter, and the fifth vowel, of the alphabet. [Note:—In *nouns* and *adjs.* where "u" begins the word and has the sound *yū*, use the article "a," not "an," as, *a unit, a unicorn, a useful product*, etc.; but, *an unknown man, an uncut page*, etc.]

**u-biq'-ui-tous** (*yū-bik'-wĭ-tus*), *adj.* being everywhere at the same time; present everywhere. **u-biq'-ui-ty** (*-tĭ*), *n.* [F. < L. *ūbīque*, everywhere.]

**U.D.C.,** Urban District Council.

**ud'-der,** *n.* the organ in cows and other mammals that secretes the milk; the milk-bag. [A.S. *ūder*, udder.]

**U.F.C.,** United Free Church.

**ug'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* (**ug'-li-er, ug'-li-est**), unpleasing to the sight; ill-tempered; dangerous. **ug'-li-ness,** *n.* **an ugly customer,** a troublesome, or dangerous, person. [Ic. *uggr*, fear.]

**uh'-lan** (*oo'-*, or *ū'-*), *n.* a light cavalry-soldier (armed with a lance), *esp.* in the

Prussian army. [Polish *ulan*, a lancer.]

**Uit'-land-er** (or **Outlander**) (*oyt'-*, or *wēt'-land-ĕr*), *n.* a name given in S. Africa by the Dutch settlers to English and other European colonists who had not the full franchise. [D. = an outsider.]

**U.K.**, United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Ireland).

**U.K.A.**, United Kingdom Alliance.

**u-kase'**, *n.* (in Russia) an Imperial decree having the force of law; an official proclamation. [F. < Rus.]

**ul'-cer** (*-sĕr*), *n.* a dangerous and painful sore from which matter flows; an evil state. **ul'-cer-ate** (**-a-ted, -a-ting**), *v.* to form into an ulcer. **ul-cer-a'-tion**, *n.* **ul'-cer-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* of the character, or nature, of an ulcer. [F. < L. < Gr. *helkos*, a wound.]

**ul'-ster**, *n.* a long, loose overcoat (for man or woman), *orig.* made of frieze cloth manufactured in *Ulster* (Ireland).

***ult.*, = *ul'-ti-mo* (*men'-se*)**, [L.] in the last (month).

**ul-te'-ri-or** (*-tē'-rĭ-*), *adj.* further; not openly stated. [L. < *ultrā*, beyond.]

**ul'-ti-mate** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* furthest; last; most remote; final. **ul'-ti-mate-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* at last; finally. **ul-ti-ma'-tum**, *n.* (*pl.* **-tums**, or **-ta**), a last offer or condition, or final demand or terms. ***ul'-ti-mo*** (*-tĭ-*), *adv.* in the last (or preceding) month. [L. *ultĭmus*, last.]

***Ul'-ti-ma Thu'-le***, *see* **Thule.**

**ul'-tra-**, *pref.* [L.] beyond.

**ul-tra-ma-rine'** (*-rēn'*), *adj.* beyond the sea: *n.* a deep-blue colour. [L. *ultra-* + *mārīnus* < *mare*, the sea.]

**ultra-red rays,** those invisible heat rays which are beyond the red rays of the spectrum.

**ultra-violet rays,** those almost invisible light rays of the spectrum which lie beyond the violet rays.

***ul'-tra vi'-res***, [L.] beyond the legal power or authority of a court, corporation, or person.

**um'-bel**, *n.* (in plants) a mode of flowering in which a number of flower-stalks radiate from a common centre. **um-bel'-li-fer**, *n.* a plant bearing such a cluster. **um-bel-lif'-er-ous** (*-ŭs*), *adj.* [L. *umbra*, a shade + *fĕro*, I bear.]

**um'-ber**, *n.* a pigment of a brown colour. **um'-ber-y** (*-ĭ*), **um'-brous** (*-brus*), *adjs.* [F. < L. *umbra*, shade.]

**um'-bra**, *n.* (*pl.* **-bras**, or **-bræ** [*-brē*]), the complete shadow in an eclipse. [F. < L. *umbra*, a shade.]

**um'-brage** (*-brāj*), *n.* offence; resentment; displeasure. **um-bra'-geous** (*-jus*), *adj.* shady; affording shade. [F. < L. *umbra*, a shade, shadow.]

**um-brel'-la** (*-lă*), *n.* (*pl.* **-las**), a framed covering, with handle, to keep off rain. [I. < L. *umbra*, a shade, shadow.]

**um'-pire**, *n.* a person called in (or appointed) to judge, or decide, or to be referred to (in case of dispute); a referee; an arbitrator. [O.F. < L. *non*, not + *pār*, equal.]

**un-**, *pref.* [A.S.] not.

**u-nan'-i-mous** (*-ĭ-mus*), *adj.* all of the same mind or opinion; all agreeing. **u-nan'-i-mous-ly**, *adv.* **carried unanimously,** (of a motion or proposal) agreed to by all present (at a meeting). **u-na-nim'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state of all being of the same mind or opinion. [L. *unus*, one + *anĭmus*, mind.]

**un-as-su'-ming**, *adj.* not bold, forward, nor arrogant; modest; retiring.

**un-at-tached'**, *adj.* not attached to any particular regiment, etc.; not members (of a society, etc.). [unanimously.

***u'-na vo'-ce*** (*-sē*), [L.] with one voice;

**un-a-ware'** (*-ă-wār'*), *adv.* heedless; unmindful. **un-a-wares'**, *adv.* suddenly; unexpectedly.

**un-bos'-om** (*-bŏŏz'-um*), **(-omed, -oming)**, *v.* (with *self*) to confide in, or reveal one's heart and mind to, someone.

**un-bound'-ed**, *adj.* not enclosed within bounds; immense; of very great extent; without limit or restraint.

**un-bur'-den (-dened, -den-ing)**, *v.* to free from a burden; to ease (the mind) by telling one's trouble or anxiety.

**un-can'-ny** (*-nĭ*), *adj.* not canny; weird; mysterious; causing superstitious fears or mysterious forebodings.

**Un'-cle Sam,** a humorous name for the United States Government.

***un'-co guid*** (*ung'-kō gūd*), the uncommonly good (a sarcastic description of those who profess to be better than others). [Scotch.]

**un-com'-pro-mi-sing** (*-mī-zing*), *adj.* firm; unyielding; not giving in.

**un-con'-scion-a-ble** (*-shun-ă-bl*), *adj.* not ruled by conscience; very unreasonable.

**un-con'-scious** (*-shus*), *adj.* not conscious; without sense or feeling. **unconscious cerebration,** a kind of

hypnotism, in which the brain is active in certain directions only, without the person being aware of it.

**un-couth'** (*-kooth'*), *adj. orig.* unknown; awkward or ungraceful in manner; clumsy. [A.S. *un-*+*cūth*, known.]

**unc'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* anointing. **extreme unction,** (in the R.C. Church) the anointing of the sick (with consecrated oil) as a last ceremony before death.

**unc'-tu-ous** (*ŭnk'-tū-ŭs*, or *ŭnk'-chū-ŭs*), *adj.* oily; fatty; fawning; suave.

**unc-tu-os'-i-ty** (*-ŏ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being unctuous; oiliness; suavity. [F.<L. *unctĭo*<*unguo*, *unctum*, I anoint.]

**un-de-ceive'** (*-sēv'*), **(-ceived', -ceiv'-ing),** *v.* to remove deception from; to disclose the truth to (a deceived person).

**un'-der,** *adv.* and *prep.* further down; beneath; below; less than; inferior. [A.S. *under.*]

**un'-der-cur-rent,** *n.* a current flowing beneath another; an obscure, hidden, or unseen influence, or tendency.

**un'-der-cut,** *n.* the lower, or under side of a sirloin of beef; the fillet.

**un-der-go'** **(-went', -gone', -go'-ing),** *v.* to bear; to suffer.

**un-der-grad'-u-ate** (*-āt*), *n.* a student at a university who has passed the preliminary examination, and is preparing to graduate (*i.e.*, take a degree).

**un'-der-hand,** *adj.* hidden; secret; deceitful: *adv.* by fraudulent means.

**un-der-lay'** **(-laid', -lay'-ing),** *v.* to lay under (something) so as to support it.

**un-der-lie'** (*-lī'*), **(-lay', -lain', -ly'-ing),** *v.* to lie under, or beneath.

**un'-der-ling,** *n.* an inferior servant; a mean person. [**under**+*suffix*, *-ling.*]

**un-der-mine'** **(-mined', -mi'-ning),** *v.* to dig out below; to injure or weaken; to try to upset or ruin.

**un-der-pin'** **(-pinned', -pin'-ning),** *v.* to pin, or prop up, from beneath.

**un-der-rate'** **(-ra'-ted, -ra'-ting),** *v.* to rate, or value, below the true worth; to undervalue (one's powers, abilities, etc.).

**un'-der-shoot** **(-shot, -shoot-ing),** *v.* to shoot short of a mark. **un'-der-shot,** *adj.* (of a water-wheel) moved by water passing under it.

**un-der-stand'** **(-stood', -stand'-ing),** *v.* to know the meaning of; to comprehend; to know thoroughly; to take as meant or implied. **un-der-stand'-ing,** *adj.* intelligent: *n.* power of understanding; good sense; an agreement (come to).

**un'-der-strap-per,** *n.* a petty fellow; an underling; an inferior agent. [A.S. *under-*+*stropp*, a cord.]

**un'-der-stud-y** (*-ŭ*), *n.* (in a theatre) one who studies another's part with the object of playing it, if necessary: *v.* **(-ied, -y-ing).**

**un-der-take'** **(-took', -ta'-ken, -ta'-king),** *v.* to take in hand; to try to do; to take under one's management. **un-der-ta'-ker,** *n.* one who —; a contractor; one who manages funerals. **un-der-ta'-king,** *n.* a duty taken in hand; any business, project, or enterprise engaged in; a promise.

**un'-der-wood,** *n.* small trees and bushes that grow among larger trees; a coppice.

**un'-der-world,** *n.* the lower or inferior world; Hades; the earth.

**un'-der-wri-ter** (*-rī-*), *n.* one who insures (*esp.* shipping) from loss. **un-der-write'** **(-wrote', -writ'-ten, -wri'-ting),** *v.*

**un-de-vel'-oped** (*-upt*), *adj.* not developed. **undeveloped land,** that which is not used for building purposes, business, or industry other than agriculture.

**un-do'** **(-did', -done', -do'-ing),** *v.* to destroy work done; to ruin; to unfasten. **un-do'-ing,** *n.* ruin; destruction. [A.S. *un-*+*dōn*, to do.]

**un'-du-late** **(-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to rise and fall like waves of the sea. **un-du-la'-tion,** *n.* **un'-du-la-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adj.* moving like waves. [L. *unda*, a wave.]

**un-earth'** (*-ĕrth'*), **(-earthed', -earth'-ing),** *v.* to dig up; to disclose.

**un-ea'-sy** (*-ē'-zĭ*), *adj.* restless; stiff in manner; anxious. **un-ea'-si-ness,** *n.* trouble; a state of disquiet.

**un-em-ployed'** (*-ploid'*), *adj.* not employed. **The Unemployed,** workmen out of work, and distressed in consequence.

**un-er'-ring,** *adj.* not erring; not making mistakes; certain; sure.

***un fait ac-com-pli'*** (*ŭn fā-tâ-koṅ-plē'*), [F.] an accomplished fact.

**un-feel'-ing,** *adj.* hard-hearted; cruel; unsympathetic.

**un-feigned'** (*-fānd'*), *adj.* not feigned or pretended; sincere. **un-feign'-ed-ly,** *adj.* **un-feign'-ed-ness,** *n.*

**un-fold'** **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to spread out; to disclose; to make known.

**un-found'-ed,** *adj.* not founded on fact or truth; false; baseless.

**un-frock'** (*-frok'*), **(-frocked', -frock'-**

**ing)**, *v.* to deprive a clergyman of his orders, *i.e.*, to take from him his rank and position as a clergyman.

**un-fund'-ed**, *adj.* (of debts) not funded; floating; temporary. **unfunded debt**, that part of the National Debt (*q.v.*) which the government is bound to pay up at certain dates, represented by Exchequer Bills and Bonds, both paying interest, and, like bank notes, both payable on demand.

**un-gain'-ly** (*-gān'-lĭ*), *adj.* clumsy; awkward. [A.S. *un-*+Ic. *gegn*, ready+*-ly*.]

**un-god'-ly**, *adj.* having no fear of, and neglecting the worship of, God; wicked; sinful. **un-god'-li-ness** (*-lĭ-*), *n.*

**un'-guent** (*-gwent*), *n.* ointment. [L. *unguentum*<*unguo*, I anoint.]

**un-heal'-thy** (*-hĕl'-thĭ*), *adj.* not healthy; unfavourable to health; not wholesome.

**un-hinge'** (*-hinj'*), **(-hinged', -hin'-ging)**, *v.* to take the hinge (or hinges) off; to unsettle; to disturb (the mind of).

**u'-ni-corn** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* a fabulous animal with one horn, associated with the lion on the royal arms of England. [F.<L. *ūnus*, one+*cornu*, horn.]

**u'-ni-form** (*-nĭ-*), *adj.* always the same; unchanging; constant; regular: *n.* the dress of a soldier, policeman, etc. **u-ni-form'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being one or the same (in size, shape, religion, etc.); conformity to one pattern, rule, or mode. **u'-ni-form-ly**, *adv.* [F.<L. *ūnus*, one+*forma*, form.]

**u'-ni-fy** (*-nĭ-*), **(-fied, -fy-ing)**, *v.* to make as, or into, one; to consider as one. **u-ni-fi-ca'-tion** (*-nĭ-fĭ-*), *n.* [F.<L. *ūnus*, one+*făcĭo*, I make.]

**un-im-peach'-a-ble**, *adj.* free from guilt, fault, or stain; blameless; not able to be called in question.

**un'-ion** (*yūn'-yŭn*), *n.* the act of joining into one; concord; agreement; a league; a banding together of workmen for trade purposes; several parishes united for the support of their poor; a workhouse; a fabric made of cotton and wool, or cotton and linen. **un'-ion-ist**, *n.* a member of a trade union; one who favours the maintenance of the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and objects to Irish Home Rule. **The Union**, the joining together into one Kingdom, and under one Government, of England and Scotland in 1707, and Ireland in 1801. **Union Jack**, the British national flag, so called because in it are united St. George's Cross (+, red on white, for England), the St. Andrew's Cross (×, white on blue, for Scotland), and the St. Patrick's Cross (×, red on white, for Ireland). [F.<L. *ūnio*, unity<*ūnus*, one.]

**u-nique'** (*-nēk'*), *adj.* like nothing else; being the only one of its kind. [F.<L. *ūnĭcus*, only, singular<*ūnus*, one.]

**u'-ni-son** (*-nĭ-zun*), *n.* a sounding together as one; a being or acting together or in agreement. [F.<L. *ūnus*, one+*sŏnus*, sound.]

**u'-nit**, *n.* a single person, number, or thing; the number one; a separate part of a whole; a standard of measurement. **u-nite'** (*-nīt'*), **(-ni'-ted, -ni'-ting)**, *v.* to join together as, or become, one; to adhere; to combine; to make one of. **u'-ni-ty** (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), the state of being one. **U-ni-ta'-ri-an**, *n.* (in religion) a believer in *one* God only (not in the Trinity). **Board of Trade Unit**, (in *elec.*) the commercial unit of electrical energy, by which the consumer is charged for the current he uses=1 kilowatt supplied for 1 hour, *i.e.*, a current of 1,000 amperes under an electromotive force of 1 volt acting for 1 hour. [F.<L. *ūnĭtas*, unity<*ūnus*, one.]

**u'-ni-valve** (*-valv*), *adj.* (of molluscs) having a shell consisting of only one valve or piece: *n.* [L. *ūnus*+**valve.**]

**u'-ni-verse**, *n.* the whole system of creation or existence. **u-ni-ver'-sal**, *adj.* belonging, or extending, to all; general. **u-ni-ver'-sal-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the doctrine that all souls will finally be saved, and that good will finally triumph. **u-ni-ver'-sal-ist**, *n.* **u-ni-ver-sal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* the state or quality of being universal; unlimited extent or scope. [L. *ūnus*, one+*verto*, I turn.]

**u-ni-ver'-si-ty** (*-sĭ-tĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ties**), a collection of colleges (as at Oxford and Cambridge) where studies in all branches of learning are carried on, and degrees are conferred. [<root of **universe.**]

**un-kempt'**, *adj.* uncombed; rough; unpolished. [A.S. *un-*+root of **comb.**]

**un-learn'** (**-learned', -learn'-ing**), *v.* to forget what one has learned; to learn that a belief or opinion formerly held is wrong. **un-learn'-ed**, *adj.* not learned; ignorant.

**un-li'-censed** (*-lī'-senst*), *adj.* without legal permission; unrestrained.

**un-load'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to take a load off (wagon, etc.); (of stocks, shares, etc.) to sell in large quantities; to dispose of.
**un-man'** (**-manned', -man'-ning**), *v.* to take the courage from; to dishearten. **un-man'-ly**, *adj.* womanly; cowardly.
**un-mit'-i-ga-ted**, *adj.* not softened or lessened; entire; absolute.
**un-nat'-u-ral**, *adj.* not according to nature; unkind; cruel.
**un-nerve'** (**-nerved', -ner'-ving**), *v.* to shake the nerves of; to discourage; to cast down; to weaken.
**un-par'-al-leled** (*-leld*), *adj.* without equal; matchless.
**un-par-lia-men'-ta-ry** (*-lĭ-*), *adj.* (of language or public conduct) not such as can be used or practised in parliament; hence, contrary to the custom or usages of good society.
**un-prec'-e-dent-ed** (*-pres'-*), *adj.* without precedent; of which the like has not been known to happen before; novel; new.
**un-pre-tend'-ing**, *adj.* not putting oneself forward; modest.
**un-prin'-ci-pled** (*-sĭ-pld*), *adj.* without right principles (of conduct); without virtue; immoral; wicked.
**un-qual'-i-fied** (*-ĭ-fīd*), *adj.* not possessing the proper qualifications (for certain work or office); incompetent.
**un-rav'-el** (**-elled, -el-ling**), *v.* to disentangle; to make clear.
**un-re-gen'-er-ate** (*-jen'-ĕr-āt*), *adj.* not renewed in heart; not reconciled to God; beyond improvement. [ceaseless.
**un-re-mit'-ting**, *adj.* not leaving off;
**un-rest'**, *n.* state of not being at rest; disquiet; uneasiness.
**un-ru'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* not easily ruled; ill-behaved; disorderly.
**un-scru'-pu-lous** (*-skroo'-pū-lus*), *adj* unprincipled; regardless of truth or right.
**un-search'-a-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* not able to be found out or fathomed; very mysterious.
**un-shorn'**, *adj.* not shorn. *See* **shear.**
**un-sight'-ly**, *adj.* not sightly; ugly.
**un-so-phis'-ti-ca-ted** (*-fis'-tĭ-*), *adj.* not adulterated; pure; of natural simplicity.
**un-speak'-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* indescribable; not able to be expressed in speech or language; extremely bad.
**un-spot'-ted**, *adj.* not spotted or stained; free from guilt; innocent.
**un-sta'-ble**, *adj.* unsettled; inconstant; changeable; irresolute; wavering; liable to change.
**un-stead'-y**, *adj.* not steady; changeable.
**un-strung'**, *adj.* not strung or bound up; loosened or relaxed (often said of the nerves, when one is agitated).
**un-swer'-ving**, *adj.* not swerving or turning aside; steadfast; firm.
**un-ten'-a-ble**, *adj.* unable to be maintained or defended.
**un-til'**, *prep.* and *conj.* till; to the time when. [A.S. *und*, and + **till.**]
**un-to'-ward** (*un-tō'-ërd*), *adj.* stubborn; vexatious; awkward,; unfortunate.
**un-var'-nished** (*-nisht*), *adj.* not varnished over; simple; straightforward.
**un-wield'-y** (*-wēld'-ĭ*), (less correctly, **un-wield'-ly**), *adj.* difficult to lift, use, or manage; ponderous; bulky. **un-wield'-i-ness**, *n.*
**un-wit'-ting-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* unknowingly; ignorantly. [A.S. *un-* + *witan*, to know.]
**un-writ'-ten** (*-rit'-*), *adj.* not written down; oral; containing no writing. **unwritten law**, that which is based, not on written laws (statutes), but on use and precedent, or on the natural sense of right.
**U.P.**, (in Scotland) United Presbyterian.
**u.p.**, under proof (of spirits).
**ups and downs**, success and non-success; good and bad fortune.
**up-braid'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to charge with a fault; to reprove severely; to reproach. [A.S. *up*, up + *bregdan*, to pull.]
**up-cast shaft**, (in mining) any shaft or passage by which the foul air is taken out of a mine.
**up-heave'** (*-hēv'*), (**-heaved', -heav'-ing**), *v.* to heave or lift up. **up-heav'-al**, *n.* a heaving or lifting up; an overthrow, or violent disturbance, of established order or condition.
**up'-hill**, *adj.* and *adv.* up the hill, along an ascending road; laborious. **uphill game**, one where the chances of winning are remote; an arduous undertaking.
**up-hold'** (**-held', -hold'-ing**), *v.* to hold up; to support; to defend. **up-hold'-er**, *n.*
**up-hol'-ster** (*-hōl'-*), (**-stered, -ster-ing**), *v.* to furnish with hangings, curtains, carpets, etc.; to stuff and cover (cushions, chairs, etc.). **up-hol'-ster-er**, *n.* a maker of, or dealer in, bedding, curtains, carpets, covered furniture, etc. **up-hol'-ster-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* articles made or supplied by an upholsterer; the art and trade of upholstering. [A form of **upholder.**]

**up'-keep,** *n.* maintenance (in good, efficient state).

**up'-land,** *n.* high ground above valleys; the country in the interior, as distinguished from the coast: *adj.*

**up-lift'** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to lift up; to raise; to exalt.

**Upper House,** the upper or higher division of Parliament (the House of Lords); or of Convocation (the Bishops).

**up'-pers,** *n. pl.* the upper parts (the vamps and quarters) of boots or shoes, to which the soles are attached.

**up'-per ten,** the upper ten-thousand (of the population); the nobility and higher gentry.

**up'-right** (*-rīt*), *adj.* straight up; not sloping; honest. **up'-right-ness,** *n.* honesty; honourable conduct; integrity.

**up'-roar** (*-rôr*), *n.* disturbance; tumult. **up-roar'-i-ous** (*-ĭ-us*), *adj.*

**up-set'** (**-set', -set'-ting**), *v.* to make fall; to overturn; to make nervous, anxious, or irritable. **up'-set,** *n.* an overthrow; confusion. **an upset price,** the lowest price at which anything is to be sold.

**up'-shot,** *n.* the final result; the end.

**up'-start,** *n.* one who has risen suddenly in rank, wealth, and power, and is arrogant in consequence; a parvenu.

**up—to—date,** *adj.* fully abreast of present-day needs, events, and circumstances.

**up'-ward** (*-wĕrd*), *adj.* and *adv.* in, or to, a higher position or degree. **up'-wards, of,** more than. [The phrase does not mean "nearly."] [A.S. *up-weard.*]

**u-ræ'-mi-a** (*-rē'-mĭ-*), *n.* the presence of uric acid in the blood, often a symptom of disease of the kidneys. [Gr.]

**ur'-ban,** *adj.* pertaining to a city or town. **ur-bane',** *adj.* polite; affable; refined; courteous. **ur-ban'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* politeness; civility; affability. [L. *urbānus* < *urbs, urbis,* a city.]

**ur'-chin,** *n.* a hedgehog; a playful name for a child. [F. < L. *ērĭcĭus,* a hedgehog.]

**Ur'-du** (*oor'-doo*), *n.* the language called Hindustani, spoken throughout the greater part of India. [Hind. *urdū.*]

**urge** (*urj*), (**urged, urg'-ing**), *v.* to press forward; to force on; to impel; to provoke. **ur'-gent,** *adj.* pressing; very important. **ur'-gen-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* great importance; pressing necessity. [L. *urgĕo,* I press, urge.]

**u'-rine** (*ū'-rĭn,* not *-rīn*), *n.* the fluid separated by the kidneys from the blood. **u'-rin-al,** *n.* a place of convenience. **u'-ric** (*-rĭk*), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, —. [F. < L. < Gr. *ouron.*]

**urn,** *n.* a vessel of various forms for holding water, or the ashes of the dead. [F. < L. *urna,* urn.]

***ur'-sa,*** *n.* a she-bear. **Ursa Major,** the Great Bear, **Ursa Minor,** the Little Bear, two important constellations in the northern sky. [L. *ursa,* a she-bear.]

**U.S.(A.),** United States (of America).

**u'-sage** (*-zāj*), *n.* mode or act of using; custom; treatment; practice. [< **use.**]

**use** (*ūz*), (**used, u'-sing** [*-zing*]), *v.* to employ (for some purpose); to avail oneself of; to be accustomed (to): (*ūs*), *n.* employment; practice; the custom and mode of conducting public worship. **use'-ful,** *adj.* able to be used; helpful. **use'-less,** *adj.* of no use or service. **u'-ser** (*-zĕr*), *n.* one who —; (in law) the usage or exercise of certain rights. [F. < L. *ūtor, ūsus,* I use.]

**ush'-er,** *n.* a door-keeper; an under-teacher in a school: *v.* (**-ered, -ering**), to show into a room; to introduce. [F. *huissier* < L. *ostĭārĭus,* a door-keeper < *ostĭum,* a door.]

**U.S.I.,** United Service Institution.

**us'-que-baugh** (*-kwē-bau*), *n.* whisky. [Ga. = water of life.]

**u'-su-al** (*-zhū-*), *adj.* commonly used; customary; frequent. **u'-su-al-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* [L. *ūsuālis* < *ūsus,* use.]

**u'-su-fruct** (*-zū-frukt*), *n.* life-interest in land, etc.; use, enjoyment, or profit of anything, without the ownership of it. [L. < *ūsus,* use + *fructus,* fruit.]

**u-surp'** (*-zurp'*), (**-surped', -surp'-ing**), *v.* to seize (crown, sovereignty, etc.) without right or title. **u-sur-pa'-tion,** *n.* the act of usurping. **u-surp'-er,** *n.* one who —. [F. < L. *ūsurpo* < *ūsus,* use.]

**u'-su-ry** (*-zhū-rĭ*), *n.* interest (*esp.* unfair or extortionate) on money lent; the practice of taking (or demanding) excessive interest for money lent. **u'-su-rer,** *n.* one who practises —. [F. < L. *ūsūra,* a using < *ūsus,* use.]

**U.T.,** Utah Territory (U.S A.). **Ut.,** Utah.

**u-ten'-sil,** *n.* a vessel used for domestic purposes. [F. < L. *ūtor,* I use.]

**u-til'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* usefulness; profit. **u-til-i-ta'-ri-an** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* one who considers only the usefulness or profit

of anything. **u-til-i-ta'-ri-an-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the doctrines held by utilitarians, that actions are right or wrong according to their utility; the doctrine that all public action should have for its aim "the greatest good for the greatest number." **u'-til-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make profitable use of; to turn to good account. [F.<L. *ūtor*, I use.]

***ut in'-fra,*** [L.] as below.

**ut'-most,** *adj.* farthest; greatest; extreme: *n.* [A.S. *ūtemest*<*ūt*, out.]

**U-to'-pi-a** (*-pĭ-*), *n.* "nowhere"; a place where everything is perfect. **U-to'-pi-an** (*-pĭ-*), *adj.* imaginary; fanciful; ideal; impracticable. [<*Utopia*, an imaginary republic (described, in 1516, by Sir Thomas More), where ideal peace, prosperity, and happiness prevailed. [<Gr. *ou*, not+*tŏpŏs*, a place.]

***ut su'-pra,*** [L.] as above.

**ut'-ter,** *adj.* outer; extreme; total: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to speak; to pronounce; to put into circulation (base coins, etc.). **ut'-ter-ance,** *n.* the act, or manner, of uttering; that which is said. **ut'-ter-ly,** *adv.* completely. **ut'-ter-most,** *adj.* farthest out; last. [A.S. *ūtor*, outside<*ūt*, out.]

**'-vu-la** (*-lă*, not *ū-vū'-*), *n.* a soft, fleshy body at the back of the mouth, hanging from the palate above and over the back part of the tongue. **u'-vu-lar,** *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the —. [L. *ūvŭla*, *dim.* of *ūva*, a grape.]

**ux-o'-ri-ous** (*ugz-ō'-rĭ-us*), *adj.* excessively or foolishly fond of one's wife. [L. *uxōrius*<*uxōr*, a wife.]

## V.

**V,** the twenty-second letter of the alphabet.

**V,** =5. [against.

***v.*** =***vi'-de,*** [L.] see; ***ver'-sus,*** [L.]

**V.A.,** (Order of) Victoria and Albert (for ladies). **Va.,** Virginia (U.S.A.).

**va'-cant** (*vā'-*), *adj.* empty; not occupied; without signs of thought. **va'-can-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* state of being —; a place, or situation, not filled or occupied. **va-cate'** (**-ca'-ted, -ca'-ting**), *v.* to leave empty; to quit. **va-ca'-tion** (*vă-kā'-shun*), *n.* the act of vacating; time unoccupied by duty; holiday time. [F.<L. *văcŭus*, empty.]

**vac'-ci-nate** (*vak'-sĭ-*), **(-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to inoculate (with lymph from the cow) as a preventive against smallpox. **vac-ci-na'-tion** (*-shun*), *n.* **vac'-cine** (*-sin*), *adj.* derived from the cow: *n.* lymph so derived (to be used in vaccination). [L. *vacca*, a cow.]

**vac'-il-late** (*văs'-*), **(-la-ted, -la-ting),** *v.* to move to and fro; to waver; to hesitate. **vac-il-la'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *văcillo*. I reel.]

**vac'-u-um** (*văk'-ū-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ums,** or **-a**), empty space; an enclosed space from which the air (or other gas) has been withdrawn. **vac-u'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* emptiness. **vac'-u-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* **vacuum brake,** (on a train) a brake which acts by forming a vacuum in cylinders under each carriage. **vacuum cleaner,** an apparatus for cleaning carpets, upholstery, etc. from dust by suction produced by a—. **vacuum tubes,** (in *elec.*) tubes of glass (such as X-ray tubes, Crookes's tubes, etc.) from which the air has been removed, and through which electric discharges are passed. ***in vacuo,*** [L.] in a vacuum. [L. *văcŭus*, empty.]

***va'-de-me'-cum,*** [L.] go with me: *n.* a pocket-companion (such as a handbook, a memorandum-book, etc.).

**vag'-a-bond** (*-ă-*), *adj.* wandering: *n.* one who wanders about without a fixed home; a rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow. **vag'-a-bond-age,** *n.* [F.<L. *văgor*, I wander.]

**va-ga'-ry** (*vă-gā'-*, not *vā'-gă-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ries**), wandering of the mind; a wild freak, fancy, or whim. [L. *văgor*, I wander.]

**va'-grant,** *adj.* wandering: *n.* a tramp; a vagabond. **va'-gran-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the state of being a vagrant. [F.<?]

**vague** (*vāg*), *adj.* uncertain; unsettled; not clear in meaning. **vague'-ness,** *n.* [F.<L. *văgus*, wandering.]

**vain** (*vān*), *adj.* unreal; useless; conceited; showy. **van'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* idle show; petty pride; empty pleasure; conceit. **vain-glo'-ry,** *n.* excessive pride or boastfulness; empty show. **in vain,** to no purpose; without effect. [F.<L. *vānus*, empty.]

**val'-ance,** *n.* hanging drapery for a bed, window, etc. [?<*Valence*, in France.]

***va'-le,*** [L.] fare (thou) well.

**val-e-dic'-tion** (*-dik'-shun*), *n.* a farewell. **val-e-dic'-to-ry** (*-tō-rĭ*), *adj.* bidding farewell. [L. *vălĕdīco*, I say farewell.]

**val-en-ciennes'** (*val-ăn-syen'*, or *va-loń-*

*sĭ-enz'*, less correctly *val-en-sē'-ĕnz*), *n.* a kind of rich lace formerly made at *Valenciennes*, in N. France: *adj.*

**val'-en-tine,** *n.* a gift, etc., sent (as a token of love) on *St. Valentine's* day (14th February).

**val'-et** (*văl'-ĕt*, or *văl'-ā*), *n.* a male attendant; a footman. [F.<O.F. *varlet*. *See* **varlet.**]

**val-e-tu-di-na'-ri-an** (*-dĭ-nā'-rĭ-*), *n.* one who is (or fancies he is) in a generally weak state of health: *adj.* [F.<L. *vălētūdo*, health, state of health.]

**Val-hal'-la** (not **Wal-**), *n.* the Scandinavian heaven, where the souls of heroes slain in battle live in repose and happiness; any place set apart for the burial of the great men of a nation. [Scand. =the hall of the slain.]

**va'-li** (*vâ'-lī*), *n.* a Turkish governor. [T.]

**val'-iant** (*-yănt*), *adj.* strong; brave; heroic. **val'-our** (not **-or**) (*-ur*), *n.* courage; bravery. **val'-or-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* [F.<L. *vălĕo*, I am strong.]

**val'-id,** *adj.* strong; weighty; sound; in proper legal form; legal; rightful. **val-id'-i-ty,** *n.* [F.<L. *vălīdus*, strong.]

**val-ise'** (*-ēs'*, not *văl'-ĭs*), *n.* a small travelling-bag or portmanteau. [F.]

**val'-kyr** (*văl'-kēr*), or **-ky-rie** (*-kĭ-rĭ*), or **-ky'-ri-a** (*-kĭ'-rĭ-ă*), *n.* one of the twelve maidens of Odin, who served at the feasts in Valhalla. [Ic.]

**val'-ley** (*-lĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-leys**), low land between higher on both sides. [F.<L. *vallis*, a valley.]

**val'-lum,** *n.* a rampart. [L.<*vallus*, a stake.]

**val'-our.** *See* **valiant.**

**val'-ue** (*-ū*), *n.* worth; goodness; importance: *v.* (**-ued, -u-ing**), to set value on; to estimate. **val'-u-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* having value. **val-u-a'-tion,** *n.* the act of valuing. **val'-u-a-tor,** or **val'-u-er,** *n.* one who values. **increment value,** (of land) the amount by which the site value of land, when it is transferred, sold, or leased, exceeds the original site value. **nominal value,** same as **face value,** *q.v.* [O.F.<L. *vălĕo*, I am strong or worth.]

**valve** (*valv*), *n.* a lid, flap, or door (*esp.* in a tube, pipe, etc.), opening only in one direction; one division in certain kinds of shells. **val'-vu-lar,** *adj.* [F.<L. *valva*, a folding-door.]

**vamp,** *n.* the upper leather of a shoe: *v.* (**vamped, vamp'-ing**), to renovate; to play an improvised accompaniment on a musical instrument. [F. *avant-pied*, the fore-part of the foot.]

**vam'-pire,** *n.* a (supposed) ghost which sucks the blood of its victims; one who preys on another; an extortioner; a kind of bat. [F.<?]

**van,** *n.* the front part (of an army, fleet, etc.). **van'-guard,** *n.* the guard at the front part of an army (on the march). [F. *avant*<L. *ab ante*, from before.]

**Van'-dal,** *n.* one of an ancient, fierce German race who sacked Rome (A.D. 455); one who ignorantly or wilfully destroys or disfigures what is beautiful, venerable, or artistic; a barbarian. **van'-dal-ism** (*-izm*), *n.*

**van-dyked'** (*-dīkt'*), *adj.* (in trimming, dressmaking, etc.) notched with large points, thus ΛΛΛ. [<*Vandyke*, or *Van Dyck* (1599—1641), a Dutch painter, who wore a large vandyked collar.]

**vane,** *n.* a thin strip of metal in form of a bird, arrow, etc. fixed on a rod at the top of some elevated object, to show from which direction the wind blows; a weathercock; one of the blades of a windmill, screw-propeller, etc. [A.S. *fana*, a small flag.]

**va-nil'-la,** *n.* a flavouring prepared from the dried pod of a tropical plant. [F. and Sp.<L. *vāgīna*, a sheath.]

**van'-ish (-ished, -ish-ing),** *v.* to pass out of sight; to fade away. [F.<L. *vānesco*, I disappear<*vānus*, empty.]

**van'-i-ty,** *n.* *See* **vain.**

**van'-quish (-quished, -quish-ing),** *v.* to overcome; to conquer. **van'-quish-er,** *n.* [F.<L. *vinco*, I conquer.]

**van'-tage,** *n.* advantage; superiority. **vantage-ground,** *n.* ground, position, or opportunity in which one has the advantage (over others). [<**advantage.**]

**vap'-id,** *adj.* tasteless; spiritless; flat; dull. **va-pid'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *văpĭdus*, stale.]

**va'-pour** (*-pur*), *n.* steam; gas given off from a body when sufficiently heated. **va'-por-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to turn into, or pass off as, vapour. **va'-po-ri-zer** (not **-ser**), *n.* an instrument for discharging liquid (as scent, etc.) in fine spray. **va'-por-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* like, in the form of, or full of, vapour; unsubstantial. **va'-pour-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* **the vapours,** a nervous disease in which strange images seem to float hazily

before the eyes; depression of spirits; dejection. [F.<L. *văpor*, steam.]

**va'-ri-a-ble, va'-ri-ance, va-ri-a'-tion,** etc. *See* **vary.**

**var'-i-cose** (*-i-kōs*), *adj.* swollen or enlarged (*esp.* of veins of the leg). **var-i-cos'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being —. [L. *vărĭcōsus*<*vărix*, a dilated vein.]

**va'-ri-e-gate** (*-rĭ-*), **(-ga-ted, -ga-ting),** *v.* to mark with various colours. **va-ri-e-ga'-tion,** *n.* [L. *vărĭus*, various +*ăgo*, I do, make.]

**va-ri'-e-ty.** *See* **vary.**

**va-ri'-o-la** (*-rī'-*), *n.* small-pox. **va-ri'-o-lar** (*-rī'-*), or **va-ri'-o-lous** (*-lŭs*), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or denoting, small-pox. [F.<L. *vărĭus*, spotted.]

**va-ri-o'-rum,** *adj.* denoting an edition of a work with notes by various persons. [<L. *ĕdĭtĭo cum nōtis vărĭorum.*]

**va'-ri-ous,** *adj.* *See* **vary.**

**var'-let,** *n.* a male servant; a low fellow; a scoundrel. [<root of **vassal.**]

**var'-nish,** *n.* a paint-like liquid which gives a glossy surface; outside show: *v.* **(-nished, -nish-ing),** to cover with —; to give fair appearance to. [F.<?]

**'var'-si-ty** (*-sĭ-tĭ*), *n.* familiar for **university,** *esp.* as applied to athletic sports.

**va'-ry** (*-rĭ*), **(-ried, -ry-ing),** *v.* to make or appear different; to change or modify. **va'-ri-a-ble** (*-rĭ-ă-bl*), *adj.* changeable; inconstant. **va'-ri-ance,** *n.* disagreement; strife. **va-ri-a'-tion,** *n.* change; diversity. **va-ri'-e-ty** (*-rī'-*), *n.* difference; a number of things somewhat alike, or related. **variety show,** an entertainment of songs, dances, acrobatic feats, etc., held in a building called a **variety theatre.** **va'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj* of different kinds; several. [F.<L. *vărĭus*, varied.]

**vas'-cu-lar,** *adj.* consisting of, or containing, vessels, ducts, tubes, etc. (in animal or vegetable bodies). **vas-cu-lar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *vās*, a vessel.]

**vase** (*vāz*, or *vāz*, not *văz*), *n.* a jar or vessel, of various forms, often ornamented, for domestic and (formerly) sacrificial uses. [F.<L. *vās*, a vessel.]

**vas'-e-line** (*-lĭn*, or *-lēn*, not *-līn*), *n.* a semi-solid substance obtained from petroleum, used as a salve, and as a basis for ointments, etc. [G. *Was(ser)*, water+Gr. *el(aion)*, oil+*-ine.*]

**vas'-sal,** *n.* one who holds land from a superior lord; a dependant; a retainer.

**vas'-sal-age,** *n.* the state of a —; subjection. [F.<L.L. *vassus*, a servant.]

**vat,** *n.* a large vessel, or tank, for holding water, oil, etc. [A.S. *fæt*, a vessel, cup.]

**Vat'-i-can** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* the palace of the Popes at Rome; (*fig.*) a general name for the power, authority, and influence of the Pope. [L. Mons *Vaticānus*, one of the hills on which Rome is built.]

**va-tic'-i-nate** (*vă-tis'-ĭ-*), **(-na-ted, -na-ting),** *v.* to prophesy; to foretell. **va-tic-i-na'-tion,** *n.* a prophecy. **va-tic'-i-na-tor,** *n.* [L. *vāticĭnor*, I prophesy.]

**vaude'-ville** (*vōd'-vēl*), *n.* a short, lively, theatrical performance interspersed with dances and songs. [F.<*Val* (or *Vau*) *de Vire*, a valley in Normandy.]

**vault,** *n.* an arched roof; an underground building with such a roof; anything vault-like (as a place of interment); a leap (*esp.* of a horse); a bound, or jump: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to arch over; to leap or bound. **vault'-ed.** *adj.* in the form of an arch; (of roof, etc.) arched. [F. *voûte* <L. *volvo, vōlūtum*, I roll, turn.]

**vaunt** (*vawnt*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to boast, or brag: *n.* [F.<L. *vānus*, vain, empty.]

**V.C.,** Victoria Cross; Vice-Chancellor.

**V.D.,** Volunteer Officer's Decoration.

**veal** (*vēl*), *n.* the flesh of the calf. [O.F. <L. *vĭtŭlus*, a calf.]

**Ve'-da** (*vā'-dă*, or *vē'-dă*), *n.* one of the four holy books of the Hindus. [Sa. *veda*, knowledge.]

**ve-dette'** (*-det'*), *n.* a mounted sentry set at the outposts of an army to watch the enemy. [F.<I.<L. *vĭdĕo*, I see.]

**veer (veered, veer'-ing),** *v.* to change direction; to shift about. [F.<?]

**veg'-e-ta-ble** (*vej'-ĕ-tă-bl*), *n.* a plant (*esp.* one grown for food): *adj.* **veg'-e-tal,** *adj.* of the nature of a vegetable. **veg-e-ta'-ri-an** (*-tā'-rĭ-*), *n.* one who eats vegetable food chiefly or entirely. **veg'-e-tate (-ta-ted, -ta-ting),** *v.* to grow and live like a plant; to live an idle, useless life. **veg-e-ta'-tion,** *n.* vegetable life. **veg'-e-ta-tive,** *adj.* growing as plants; denoting those functions of the body performed unconsciously; stagnant. [F.<L. *vĕgĕto*, I quicken.]

**ve'-he-ment** (*vē'-hē-*, not *vē-hē'-*), *adj.* violent; forcible; eager. **ve'-he-mence,** *n.* great force; violence; impetuosity. [F. ?<L. *vĕho*, I carry.]

**ve'-hi-cle** (*- hĭ-kl*, not *ve-hē'-*), *n.* a carriage; a conveyance; a trap. **ve-hic'-**

**u-lar**, *adj.* of a —. [L. *vĕho*, I carry.]

**veil** (*vāl*), *n.* a covering (*esp.* for the face); a curtain; a disguise: *v.* (**veiled, veil'-ing**), to put a veil on; to hide. **veil'-ings**, *n. pl.* various light, gauzy fabrics used in millinery. **to take the veil**, (in R.C. Church) to become a nun. [F. < L. *vēlum*, a curtain, veil.]

**vein** (*vān*), *n.* a blood-vessel conveying the blood to the heart; a rib of a leaf; a layer or seam of minerals. **ve-na'-tion**, *n.* arrangement of veins in the leaf of a plant. **ve'-nous** (*-nus*), *adj.* of the veins; having veins. [F. < L. *vĕho*, I carry.]

**veld** (commonly, but less correctly, **veldt**) (*velt*, but more correctly *felt*), *n.* open, unenclosed country or plain (S. Africa). [D. *veld*, a field.]

**vel'-lum**, *n.* a fine kind of parchment made from the skin of the calf, kid, etc. [F. < L. *vĭtŭlus*, a calf.]

**ve-loc'-i-pede** (*-los'-ĭ-*), *n.* a name given to the earlier forms of bicycle. [L. *vēlox*, swift + *pēs, pĕdis*, foot.]

**ve-loc'-i-ty** (*-los'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* swiftness; speed; rate of motion. [L. *vēlox*, swift.]

**vel'-vet**, *n.* a soft, thick (usually silk) material with short, soft nap; (of a stag) the covering of a growing antler. **vel-u'-ti-nous** (*-tĭ-nus*), *adj.* of velvet. **vel'-ve-ty** (*-tĭ*), *adj.* of, or like, velvet. **vel-ve-teen'**, *n.* a kind of velvet made of cotton, or cotton and silk, sometimes called **cotton velvet**: this last is properly velvet with a cotton back, but silk face. [O.F. < L. *villus*, shaggy hair.]

**Ven.**, Venerable (used of an Archdeacon).

**ve'-nal**, *adj.* able to be bribed; base. **ve-nal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* a spirit of greed; the unworthy use of one's talents, offices, etc., for money payment, or other reward. [L. *vēnālis* < *vēnum*, sale.]

**vend** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to sell. **ven'-di-ble**, *adj.* able to be sold: *n.* **ven'-di-bles**, *n. pl.* things for sale. **ven-dee'**, *n.* the person to whom a thing is sold. **ven'-der** (but in law, **-dor**), *n.* a seller. [F. < L. *vendo*, I sell.]

***ven-det'-ta***, *n.* [I.] private revenge (*esp.* for the murder of a kinsman). [I. < L. *vindicta*, vengeance.]

**ve-neer'** (**-neered', -neer'-ing**), *v.* to cover (furniture, etc.) with a thin layer of wood: *n.* such a covering; outward show or polish. [< root of **furnish.**]

**ven'-e-rate** (**-ra-ted, -ra-ting**), *v.* to pay great respect or honour to. **ven-er-a'-tion**, *n.* **ven'-er-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* worthy of veneration; greatly respected (*esp.* on account of age); the title of an archdeacon. [L. *vĕnĕror*, I reverence.]

**ven'-er-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* hunting; the chase. [L. *vēnor*, I hunt.]

**Ve-ne'-tian** (*-shun*), *adj.* of Venice (in Italy). **Venetian blind**, one for windows, consisting of thin, overlapping slips of wood hung upon strips of cloth, movable by means of cords. **Venetian cloth**, a woollen fabric with an exceedingly fine twill. [L. *Vĕnĕtia*, Venice.]

**ven'-geance** (*-jans*), *n.* revenge; satisfaction for wrong or injury. **venge'-ful**, *adj.* given to revenge; vindictive. [F. < L. *vindĭco*, I lay claim, I revenge.]

**ve'-ni-al** (*-nĭ-*), *adj.* able to be pardoned; allowable; (of an offence) trifling. **ve-ni-al'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *vĕnĭa*, pardon.]

**ven'-i-son** (*ven'-ĭ-zŭn*, or *ven'-zĭn*), *n.* the flesh of animals of the deer kind. [F. < L. *vēnātĭo*, hunting < *vēnor*, I hunt.]

**ven'-om**, *n.* poisonous matter; injurious influence; spite; malice. **ven'-om-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* poisonous; malicious. [F. < L. *vĕnēnum*, poison.]

**ve'-nous** (*-nus*). *See* **vein.**

**vent**, *n.* an opening; an outlet; publication; the small opening in the barrel of a gun by which the charge is ignited; the touch-hole: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to let or send out. **vent-peg**, *n.* a peg to stop an opening. [F. < L. *ventus*, wind.]

**ven'-ti-late** (*-tĭ-*), (**-la-ted, -la-ting**), *v.* to give air to; to examine and discuss; to make public. **ven-ti-la'-tion**, *n.* **ven'-ti-la-tor**, *n.* a contrivance to let in fresh air. [L. *ventus*, wind.]

**ven-tril'-o-quist** (*-kwist*), *n.* one who can speak so that the voice appears to come from a distance. **ven-tril'-o-quize** (*-kwīz*), (**-quized, -qui'-zing**), *v.* **ven-tril'-o-quism** (*-kwizm*), *n.* the art of the ventriloquist. [F. < L. *venter*, the belly + *lŏquor*, I speak.]

**ven'-ture** (*-chŭr*), *n.* chance; risk; an uncertain undertaking: *v.* (**-tured, -tur-ing**), to dare; to run a risk. **ven'-tu-rous** (*-rŭs*), **ven'-ture-some**, *adjs.* bold; daring. **at a venture**, at random. [Shortened from **adventure.**]

**ven'-ue** (*-ū*), *n.* a thrust (in fencing); a coming on; (in law) the place where a crime is committed, or a cause of action

arises; the district from which the jury must be summoned, and in which the trial must be held. **change of venue,** change of place of trial. [F.<L. *vĕnĭo*, I come.]

**Ve'-nus,** *n.* the Roman goddess of love; the most brilliant of the planets.

**ve-ra'-cious** (*-shus*), *adj.* true; truthful. **ve-rac'-i-ty** (*-ras'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* truthfulness. [L. *vērax*<*vērus*, true.]

**ve-ran'-da** (or **-dah**), *n.* a covered, light, open structure in front of, or round, a house. [Po.<P. *barāmadah*, a porch.]

**verb,** *n.* the chief word in a sentence. **ver'-bal,** *adj.* spoken, not written; by word of mouth; literal. **ver'-bi-age** (*-bĭ-*), *n.* the use of too many words. **ver-bose'** (*-bōs'*), *adj.* containing, or using, too many words. **ver-bos'-i-ty** (*-bŏs'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *verbum*, a word.]

***ver-ba'-tim et lit-er-a'-tim,*** [L.] word for word, and letter for letter; exactly as written or printed.

**ver-be'-na,** *n.* a genus of plants with very fragrant leaves and beautiful flowers. [L. *verbēnæ*, sacred boughs.]

***ver'-bum*** (or ***verb.*) *sap.,*** [L.] short for ***ver'-bum sat'-is*** (or ***sat*) *sa-pi-en'-ti,*** a word is sufficient to the wise.

**ver'-dant,** *adj.* green; flourishing; ignorant; simple. **ver'-dan-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* **ver'-dure** (*-jūr*), *n.* greenness; vegetable growth. [F.<L. *vĭrĭdis*, green.]

**ver'-dict,** *n.* the finding (or decision) of a jury; a pronounced opinion; judgement. **open verdict,** (on a crime) one which reports a crime to have been committed, without stating by whom; (on a suicide) one stating that the reason for the act is not apparent. [F.<L. *vērum*, true+*dīco*, I say.]

**ver'-di-gris** (*-dĭ-grĭs*, not *-grēs*), *n.* the green rust of copper or brass. [F.<L. *vĭrĭdis*, green+*æris*, of brass.]

**verge** (*vĕrj*), *n.* edge; margin: *v.* (**verged, ver'-ging**), to incline (towards); to approach. [L. *vergo*, I bend.]

**ver'-ger** (*-jĕr*), *n.* one who carries a rod as an emblem of office; an attendant upon a dignitary; one who takes care of the interior of a church building. [F.<L. *virga*, a twig, rod.]

**ver'-i-fy** (*-ĭ-*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to prove to be true. **ver'-i-fi-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* **ver-i-fi-ca'-tion** (*-ĭ-fĭ-*), *n.* a proving true; confirmation. [F.<L. *vērus*, true+*făcĭo*, I make.]

**ver-i-sim-il'-i-tude,** *n.* probability; likelihood; similarity. [L. *vērus*, true+**similitude.]**

**ver'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* truth. **ver'-i-ta-ble** (*-ĭ-tă-bl*), *adj.* true; real; according to fact. [F.<L. *vērĭtās*<*vērus*, true.]

**ver'-juice** (*-joos*), *n.* a sour liquid obtained by pressing out the juice of crab-apples, unripe grapes, etc.; sourness of temper, manner, or expression. [F.<L. *vĭrĭdis*, green+*jūs*, juice.]

**ver-mi-cel'-li** (*usu. -sel'-lĭ*, but more correctly *-chel'-lĭ*), *n.* paste or dough of fine flour made into small, worm-like threads. [I.<L. *vermis*, a worm.]

**ver'-mi-cide** (*-mĭ-sīd*), *adj.* worm-killing: *n.* a worm-killer. [L. *vermis*, a worm +*cædo*, I slay.]

**ver-mic'-u-lar,** *adj.* of, belonging to, or like, worms. [L. *vermis*, a worm.]

**ver'-mi-form,** *adj.* shaped like a worm. [F.<L. *vermis*, a worm+*forma*, form.]

**ver'-mi-fuge** (*-fūj*), *n.* a medicine that expels worms from the bowels. [L. *vermis*, a worm+*fŭgo*, I drive away.]

**ver-mil'-ion** (*-yŭn*), or **ver'-meil** (*-mĭl*), [F. form], *n.* a bright scarlet colour and pigment: *adj.* [F. *vermillon*, or *vermeil*<L. *vermĭcŭlus*<*vermis*, a worm.]

**ver'-min,** *n.* any noxious animal, insect, or parasite. **ver'-min-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* infested with vermin (*esp.* lice). [F.< L. *vermis*, a worm.]

**ver-nac'-u-lar** (*-năk'-*), *adj.* native: *n.* one's mother-tongue or dialect. [L. *vernăcŭlus*, of, or belonging to, a slave born in the house.]

**ver'-nal,** *adj.* belonging to, or appearing in, spring; belonging to youth. [L. *vernālis*<*vēr*, the spring season.]

**ver'-ni-er** (*-nĭ-*), *n.* a short scale sliding on a longer one for measuring very fine intervals of space. [<the inventor, P. *Vernier* (1580—1637), of Brussels.]

**ver'-sa-tile** (*-să-tīl*, or *-tĭl*), *adj.* variable; changeable; many-sided; turning with ease from one thing to another. **ver-sa-til'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [L. *versātĭlis*<*verto*, I turn.]

***vers de société*** (*vār dĕ so-sĭ-ā-tā'*), [F.] society verses (*q.v.*).

**verse,** *n.* a line of poetry; a small division of a hymn or chapter. **versed** (*vĕrst*), *adj.* thoroughly acquainted with, or skilled in (a subject). **ver'-si-cle** (*-sĭ-kl*), *n.* a little verse or short text. **ver'-si-fy** (*-sĭ-*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to make

verses. **ver-si-fi-ca'-tion,** *n.* [L. *versus* < *verto*, *versum*, I turn.]

**ver'-sion** (*-shun*), *n.* a translation; a description; an interpretation; a statement or account. [L. *verto*, *versum*, I turn.]

**ver'-so,** *n.* the left-hand page of a book; the back of a coin or medal. [L. *verso*, I turn about.]

**verst,** *n.* a Russian mile, 3,500 feet, about two-thirds of an English mile. [Rus.]

***ver'-sus,*** [L.] against.

**ver'-te-bra** (*-tĕ-*, not *-tē'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-bræ** [*-brē*]), one of the separate bones forming the backbone. **ver'-te-bral,** *adj.* of the backbone. **ver'-te-brate,** *adj.* having a backbone: *n.* any animal having a backbone. **ver-te-bra'-ta,** *n. pl.* backboned animals. [L. *vertĕbra*, a joint (of the spine).]

**ver'-tex,** *n.* (*pl.* **-tex-es,** or **-ti-ces** [*-tĭ-sēz*]), the top, crown, or summit; the zenith. **ver'-ti-cal** (*-tĭ-*), *adj.* quite upright; perpendicular; exactly overhead. [L.]

**ver'-ti-go** (*vĕr'-tĭ-*, or *vĕr-tī'-*), *n.* giddiness; dizziness. **ver-tig'-i-nous** (*-tij'-ĭ-nus*), *adj.* [L. *vertīgo* < *verto*, I turn.]

***vertu,*** *see* ***virtu.***

**verve,** *n.* spirit; enthusiasm; energy. [F.]

**ves'-i-cle** (*-ĭ-kl*), *n.* a small bladder, or bladder-like structure. **ve-sic'-u-lar,** *adj.* [L. *vēsīca*, a bladder, blister.]

**ves'-per,** *n.* the evening star (*usu.* Venus, sometimes Jupiter); *pl.* evening service in church; (in R.C. churches) one of the seven canonical hours: *adj.* of evening. [L. < Gr. *hesperos*, evening.]

**ves'-sel,** *n.* a utensil for holding (*esp.* liquids); a ship; a tube in which blood, or other fluid, is circulated. [O.F. < L. *vascellum*, *dim.* of *vās*, a vase.]

**vest,** *n.* an under-garment; a waistcoat: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to clothe; to put in possession of. [L. *vestis*, a garment.]

**ves'-tal,** *adj.* of Vesta, a Roman goddess; dedicated to her service; pure; chaste. [L. *Vesta*, the goddess of family life.]

**ves'-ti-bule** (*-tĭ-*), *n.* an entrance-hall or court; a lobby. [L. *vestĭbŭlum*, an entrance-court.]

**ves'-tige** (*-tĭj*), *n. orig.* a footstep; a trace, or remains, of anything. **ves-tig'-i-al** (*-ĭ-*), *adj.* like a mere trace of what has been; rudimentary. [F. < L. *vestīgium*.]

**vest'-ment,** *n.* a garment or article of dress, *esp.* as used by the clergy in ecclesiastical services. **ves'-try** (*-trĭ*), *n.* a room in a church where the vestments, etc., are kept; an assembly of parishioners. **ves'-ture** (*-tūr* or *-tchŭr*), *n.* clothing; dress; covering. [F. < L. *vestis*, a garment.]

**vet.,** veterinary surgeon.

**vetch** (*vech*), *n.* (*pl.* **vetch'-es**), a genus of wild climbing plants, used for fodder; tares. [O.F. < L. *vĭcĭa*, a vetch.]

**vet'-er-an,** *n.* an old man; one who has served long; one who has had long experience or practice: *adj.* [L. *vĕtus*, old.]

**vet'-er-in-ar-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* relating to the treatment of the diseases of domestic animals. [L. *vĕtĕrīnæ*, draught-animals.]

**ve'-to,** *n.* (*pl.* **-toes**), saying, or writing, *no* to a proposal; the power of forbidding: *v.* **(-toed, -to-ing),** to say or write *no* to; to forbid. [L. *vĕto*, I forbid.]

**vex (vexed, vex'-ing),** *v.* to make angry; to grieve; to trouble or annoy. **vex-a'-tious** (*-shus*), *adj.* causing annoyance; troublesome. **vexed question,** a subject difficult to settle, because of the many different opinions concerning it; one which causes much debate or discussion. [L. *vexo*, I vex, agitate.]

**V.G.,** Vicar-General. **v.g.,** very good.

***vi'-a*** (*vī'-ă*), [L.] by way of.

**vi'-a-duct** (*vī'-ă-*), *n.* a series of arches or trestles carrying a road or railway over a river, valley, gorge, etc. [L. *vĭa*, a way, road + *dūco*, I lead.]

**vi'-al** (*vī'-*), *n.* a form of **phial,** *q.v.*

***vi'-a me'-di-a,*** [L.] a middle way or course (between two extremes).

**vi'-ands** (*vī'-*), *n. pl.* articles of food. [F. < L. *vivenda*, things to be lived on.]

**vi-at'-i-cum** (*vī-ăt'-ĭ-kŭm*), *n.* (in R.C. Church) the Eucharist administered to the dying. [L. = money and provisions for a journey < *vĭa*, a way, road.]

**vi'-brate** (*vī'-*), **(-bra-ted, -bra-ting),** *v.* to move backwards and forwards (as the pendulum of a clock); to tremble. **vi-bra'-tion,** *n.* **vi'-bra-to-ry** (*-bră-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* relating to, or causing, vibration. [L. *vĭbro*, I move to and fro, vibrate.]

**vic'-ar,** *n.* (in church) *orig.* one who acted for, or on behalf of, the rector, and received the small tithes; the clergyman of a district or (sometimes) a parish. **vic'-ar-age,** *n.* the benefice, or the residence, of a vicar. **vi-ca'-ri-ate** (*vī-kā'-rĭ-āt*), *n.* the office of a vicar. **vi-ca'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* acting for, or on behalf of, another. **vicar choral,**

an assistant (clerical or lay) at cathedral service (*esp.* in the music). [F.<L. *vīcārĭus*, for another<*vĭcis*, change.]

**vice,** *n.* a fault; a sin; immoral habit or practice. **vi'-cious** (*vish'-us*), *adj.* faulty; sinful; impure; bad-tempered (of a horse). [F.<L. *vĭtĭum*, a fault.]

**vice** (*vīs*), *n.* a kind of screw-press. [F.<L. *vītis*, a vine-branch (winding and holding fast).]

**vice-** (*vīs-*), *pref.* in the place of. [L. *vĭcis*, change.]

***vi'-ce*** (*vī'-sē*), *prep.* [L.] instead of.

**vice-ge'-rent** (*-jē'-*), *n.* one who rules for another. **vice-ge'-ren-cy** (*-sĭ*), *n.* the office of—. [F.<L. *vice-*+*gĕro*, I bear.]

**vice-re'-gal,** *adj.* reigning instead of the sovereign; belonging to a viceroy.

**vice'-roy,** *n.* (*f.* **vice'-reine** [*-rān*]), one who rules for a sovereign. [L. *vice-*+F. *roi*<L. *rex*, *rēgis*, king.]

***vi'-ce*** (*vī'-sē*, not *vīs*) ***ver'-sa,*** [L.] the reverse; the terms being changed.

**vi-cin'-i-ty** (*vĭ-sin'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* nearness; neighbourhood. **vic'-in-age** (*vĭs'-*), *n.* neighbourhood; places near or adjoining. [F.<L. *vīcīnus*, near.]

**vi-cis'-si-tude** (*vĭ-sis'-sĭ-*, not *vī-*), *n.* change from one state or fortune to another; unlooked-for change. **vi-cis-si-tu'-di-nous** (*-dĭ-nus*), *adj.* full of change. [L. *vĭcis*, change.]

**vic'-tim,** *n.* a living creature sacrificed; a sufferer. **vic'-tim-ize (-ized, -i-zing),** *v.* to make a victim of; to swindle. [F.<L. *victĭma*, a victim.]

**vic'-tor,** *n.* (*f.* **-tress, -tor-ess,** or **-trix**), a conqueror; the winner in a contest. **vic-to'-ri-ous** (*-rĭ-us*), *adj.* conquering; winning; causing victory. **vic'-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* the act of conquering in battle; success in any contest. [L.<*vinco*, *victum*, I conquer.]

**vic-to'-ri-a** (*-rĭ-ă*), *n.* a kind of four-wheeled carriage, named after Queen *Victoria* (reigned 1837—1901); a kind of plum, also so named. **Victoria Cross,** *n.* a soldier's and sailor's decoration "for Valour," founded by Queen *Victoria* in 1856. **vic-to-rine'** (*-rēn'*). *n.* a lady's small fur tippet.

**vict'-ual** (*vĭt'-l*), *n.* (*usu.* in *pl.* **vict'-uals**) food: *v.* **(-ualled, -ual-ling),** to supply with provisions. **vict'-ualler** (*vĭt'-lĕr*), *n.* one who supplies victuals; a tavern-keeper. [F.<L. *vivo*, I live.]

**vi-cu'-na** (or **vi-cu'-gna**) (*vĭ-koo'-nya*, or *-kū'-na*), *n.* a kind of S. American camel, or llama, having soft silken hair; fabrics made from the hair. [Sp.<S. American name.]

***vid.*** =L. ***vi'-de,*** see.

***vi'-de,*** [L.] see. ***vi'-de in'-fra,*** [L.] see below, or further on. ***vi'-de su'-pra,*** [L.] see above, or further back.

***vi-del'-i-cet*** (*vī-del'-ĭ-set*), [L.] to wit; that is; namely. *Usu.* written ***viz.***

**vie** (*vī*), **(vied, vy'-ing),** *v.* to strive for mastery; to compete. [<root of **invite.**]

***vi et ar'-mis,*** [L.] *lit.* by force and arms; by force of arms; with violence.

***vie intime*** (*vē an-tēm'*), [F.] intimate life (as of family in their home life).

**view** (*vū*), *n.* a seeing; a sight; range of vision; an opinion: *v.* **(viewed, view'-ing),** to look at; to examine. **view'-er,** *n.* one who inspects and superintends; (in a coal mine) a general manager both above and below ground; a mining-engineer or agent. **view'-less,** *adj.* **on view,** placed out to be seen; exhibited. **view-hallo!** the huntsman's cry at the sight of the fox. [F.<L. *vĭdĕo*, I see.]

**vig'-il** (*vij'-*), *n.* a watching (*esp.* at night); a sitting-up at night; the eve or day before a church festival. **vig'-i-lant,** *adj.* watchful; diligent. **vig'-i-lance,** *n.* **Vigilance Society,** a self-constituted committee formed to look after the morals of a town. [F.<L. *vīgil*, awake.]

**vig-nette'** (*vin-yet'*), *n.* [F.] a small engraving, picture, or photograph (*esp.* of a person's head and shoulders only) without a definite border. [F.<L. *vīnĕa*, a vine. Such pictures *orig.* had borders of vine-leaves.]

**vig'-our** (*-ur*), *n.* strength; activity. **vig'-or-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* full of strength; forcible. [F.<L. *vĭgĕo*, I am lively.]

**vik'-ing** (less correctly, *vī'-king*), *n.* a pirate or sea-robber (among the Northmen, 8th to 10th century). [Scand. *vīkingr*, a pirate<Ic. *vīc*, a creek or bay. The word has no connection with **king.**]

**vil'-a-yet,** *n.* a province of the Turkish Empire. [Ar. *See* **eyalet.**]

**vile,** *adj.* worthless; base; wicked. **vil'-i-fy** (*-ĭ-*), **(-fied, -fy-ing),** *v.* to slander; to speak evil against. **vil-i-fi-ca'-tion,** *n.* [F.<L. *vīlis*, cheap, base, mean.]

**vil'-la,** *n.* a country house, or suburban residence. [L. *villa*, a farmhouse.]

**vil'-lage,** *n.* a small collection of houses in the country. **vil'-la-ger,** *n.* an in-

habitant of a village. [F.<L. *villātĭcus*, belonging to a farmhouse.]

**vil'-lain** (*-lan*), *n.* a very bad person; a rascal. **vil'-lein** (*vil'-len*), *n.* a feudal tenant of the lowest class; a serf (in Anglo-Saxon times). **vil'-lain-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* **vil'-lain-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* wickedness; crime. [<root of **villa.**]

**vim**, *n.* power; force; strength; vigour; energy. [L. *vis*, *vim*, strength.]

**vin-ai-grette'** (*-ā-gret'*), *n.* a small bottle or box containing aromatic vinegar. [F.<root of **vinegar.**]

**vin'-cu-lum**, *n.* a band, bond, or tie. [L.<*vincĭo*, I bind.]

**vin'-di-cate** (*-dĭ-*), **(-ca-ted, -ca-ting)**, *v.* to defend; to support; to prove to be right or just. **vin-di-ca'-tion**, *n.* **vin'-di-ca-tive** (*-tiv*), **vin'-di-ca-to-ry** (*-rĭ*), *adjs.* [L. *vindĭco*, I claim.]

**vin-dic'-tive** (*-dĭk'-tiv*), *adj.* revengeful. **vin-dic'-tive-ness**, *n.* [<**vindicate.**]

**vine**, *n.* the plant which grows grapes (for wine). **vine-dresser**, *n.* one who cultivates vines. **vi'-ner-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a house for vines. **vine'-yard** (*vin'-*), *n.* a garden or plantation of vines. **vi'-nous** (*vī'-nus*), *adj.* of, or belonging to, wine. **vin'-tage**, *n.* the gathering-in of grapes. **vint'-ner**, *n.* a wine-seller. [F.<L. *vīnĕa*, a vineyard.]

**vin'-e-gar**, *n.* a sour liquid (formerly prepared from wine); anything sour. [F. <L. *vīnum*, wine+*ācer*, sharp; sour.]

***vingt-un*** (*vaṅ-tuṅ'*), or ***vingt-et-un*** (*vaṅ-tā-uṅ'*), [F.] *lit.* twenty-one; the name of a game at cards, much used in gambling. [***ordinaire.***

***vin ordinaire*** (*vaṅ or-dē-nār'*). *See* **vi'-ol** (*vī'-*), *n.* an ancient musical instrument of the violin kind. [F.]

**vi'-o-lent**, *adj.* using force; vehement; fierce. **vi'-o-lence**, *n.* **vi'-o-late (-la-ted, -la-ting)**, *v.* to use violence towards; to break (*esp.* a law, or ordinance). **vi-o-la'-tion**, *n.* [L. *vis*, force.]

**vi'-o-let**, *n.* a common field and garden flower; the colour of the flower: *adj.* of the colour of the violet flower. **ultra-violet**, *see* **ultra. violet powder**, finely powdered starch, scented with ground orris root for toilet purposes. [F.<L. *vĭōla*, a violet.]

**vi'-o-lin**, *n.* a stringed musical instrument played with a bow; a fiddle. **vi'-o-lin-ist**, *n.* a player on the violin. **vi-o-lon-cel'-lo** (*vē-,-chel'-*), *n.* a large and deep-toned musical instrument of the violin kind. **vi-o-lon-cel'-list** (*-chel'-*), *n.* [*Dim.* of **viol.**]

**vi'-per**, *n.* a venomous snake; a base, treacherous villain. **vi'-per-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* [O.F.<L. *vīpĕra.*]

**vi-ra'-go** (*vĭ-rā'-*, not *-rä'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-goes**), a bold, noisy, violent woman. [L.<*vir*, a man.]

**vir'-gin** (*-jin*), *n.* a maiden: *adj.* maidenly; pure; chaste. **vir'-gin-al**, *adj.* pure. **vir-gin'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* state of being a virgin. **virgin soil**, ground which has never been cultivated. [F.<L. *virgo*, *virgĭnis*, a maiden.]

***vir-gin'-i-bus pu-er-is'-que***, [L.] for girls and boys.

**Vir'-go**, ("*g*" hard), *n.* The Virgin, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac. [L. *virgo*, a virgin.]

**vi-rid'-i-ty** (*vĭ-rĭd'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* greenness; verdure. [L. *vĭrĕo*, I am green.]

**vir'-ile** (*vĭr'-īl*, or *-il*), *adj.* manly; masculine; vigorous. **vir-il'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* manly vigour. [F.<L. *vir*, a man.]

***virtu*** (*vēr-too'*, or *vĕr'-*), [I.] artistic value; objects of art; antiquities; natural curiosities; interest in these.

**vir'-tue** (*-tū*, or *-tchū*), *n.* native quality; excellence; great moral worth. **vir'-tu-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* morally good. **vir'-tu-al**, *adj.* practically answering the description. **vir'-tu-al-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* in effect only; practically. [F.<L. *virtus* <*vir*, a man.]

***vir-tu-o'-so*** (*vĕr-tū-*, or *-tŏō-*), *n.* (*pl.* ***-sos,*** or ***-si*** [*-sē*, or *-sī*]), [I.] one who devotes himself to the study of fine arts, antiquities, etc.; a skilled musician.

**vir'-u-lent**, *adj.* poisonous; active in injury; malignant. **vir'-u-lence**, *n.* **vi'-rus** (*vī'-*), *n.* poisonous or contagious matter; poison. [L. *vīrus*, poison.]

**vis'-age** (*viz'-*), *n.* the face; the countenance. [F.<L. *vĭdĕo*, *vīsum*, I see.]

***vis-à-vis'*** (*vēz-ä-vē'*), *adv.* [F.] face to face; opposite to (*esp.* in a dance): *n.* the dancer opposite.

**vis'-ce-ra** (*-sĕ-rä*), *n. pl.* the bowels. [L.]

**vis'-cid** (*-sid*), or **vis'-cous** (*-kus*), *adj.* sticky; glutinous. **vis-cos'-i-ty** (*-kŏs'-*), *n.* [L. *viscīdus*<*viscum*, the mistletoe.]

**vis'-count** (*vī'-*), *n.* a nobleman next in rank below an earl. **vis'-count-ess**, *n. f.* [O.F.<L. *vice*, in the place of+*cŏmes*, companion. *Cf.* **count.**]

***visé*** (*vē-zā'*), *n.* signature; endorsement

(*esp.* on a passport, showing that it has been passed by an official, and that the traveller may go on his journey): *adj.* signed; endorsed. The Eng. forms **vi'-sa** and **vi'-sed** (*vē'-zĕd*) are often used. [F. <*viser*, to sign (a passport).]

**vis'-i-ble** (*viz'-ĭ-bl*), *adj.* able to be seen. **vis-i-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* **vi'-sion** (*vizh'-un*), *n.* the act of seeing; something seen; a dream. **vi'-sion-ar-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* not real; imaginary: *n.* one who sees visions. [F. <L. *vĭdĕo, vīsum*, I see.]

**vis'-it** (*viz'-*), **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* to go to see; to reward, or punish: *n.* **vis-i-ta'-tion**, *n.* act of visiting; (divine) retribution. **vis'-i-tor**, *n.* [F. <L. *vĭdĕo*, I see.]

**vis'-or** (*vĭz'-*, not *vē'-zor*), or **viz'-or**, *n.* the movable front part of a helmet; a mask. [F. *visière* <L. *vĭdĕo*, I see.]

**vis'-ta** (*-tă*), *n.* (*pl.* **-tas**), a view; a fine prospect. [I. <L. *vĭdĕo*, I see.]

**vis'-u-al** (*viz'-*, or *vizh'-*), *adj.* relating to sight, or vision. **vis'-u-al-ize (-ized, -i-zing)**, *v.* to make a mental image or picture of. **visual angle**, that formed by the rays (**visual rays**) of light from the two extremities of an object, and meeting in the eye of an observer. [F. <L. *vīsus*, sight <*vĭdĕo*, I see.]

**vi'-tal**, *adj.* relating, or necessary, to life; essential; indispensable. **vi-tal'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* principle of life; power of living. **vi'-tals**, *n. pl.* the organs necessary to life. **vi'-tal-ize (-ized, -i-zing)**, *v.* to put life into; to cause to live. **vital functions**, those functions or actions of the body upon which life depends (as breathing, circulation, etc.). [F. <L. *vītālis* <*vīta*, life.]

**vi'-ti-ate** (*vish'-ĭ-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting)**, *v.* to make faulty; to corrupt. **vit-i-a'-tion**, *n.* [L. *vĭtĭum*, a vice, fault.]

**vit'-re-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* consisting of, or resembling, glass; glassy. **vit'-ri-fy** (*-rĭ-*), **(-fied, -fy-ing)**, *v.* to change into glass; to become glass. **vit-ri-fac'-tion**, *n.* the process of making into, or becoming, glass. [L. *vitrum*, glass.]

**vit'-ri-ol** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* a common name of sulphuric acid and some of its compounds. **vit-ri-ol'-ic**, *adj.* of vitriol; fierce, savage (of language, criticism, etc.). **oil of vitriol**, strong, impure sulphuric acid. [F. <L. *vitrum*, glass.]

**vi-tu'-per-a-te** (*vī-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting)**, *v.* to find fault with; to use violent or abusive language to. **vi-tu-per-a'-tion**, *n.* **vi-tu'-per-a-tive** (*-ă-tiv*), *adj.* abusive. **vi-tu'-per-a-tor**, *n.* [F. <L. *vĭtŭpĕro*, I blame, reproach.]

***vi'-va*** (*vē'-vă*), *int.* wishing long life to. [I. <L. *vīvo*, I live.]

***vivace*** (*vē-vä'-chā*), *adj.* [L.] (in *mus.*) [lively; vivacious.

**vi-va'-cious** (*vī-*, or *vī-vā'-shus*), *adj.* lively; animated; gay; sprightly. **vi-vac'-i-ty** (*vī-*, or *vī-vas'-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F. < L. *vīvax* <*vīvo*, I live.]

**vi-va'-ri-um** (*vī-vā'-rĭ-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ums**, or **-a**), a place in which animals are kept as nearly as possible in their natural state. [L. <*vīvo*, I live.]

***vi'-vat!*** (*vē'-vat*), *int.* wishing long life to anyone. [F. <L. *vīvat*, may he live.]

***vi'-va vo'-ce,*** [L.] *lit.* with living voice; by word of mouth (not in writing).

***vive le Roi!*** (*vēv lĕ rwaw*), [F.] long live the king!

**vi'-vers** (*vē'-vĕrz*), *n. pl.* victuals; eatables; provisions. [L. *vīvo*, I live.]

**viv'-id**, *adj.* lifelike; active; clear. **viv'-id-ness**, *n.* **viv'-i-fy** (*-ĭ-*), **(-fied, -fy-ing)**, *v.* to make living; to put life into; to animate. [L. *vivus*, living.]

**vi-vip'-a-rous** (*vī-vip'-ă-rus*), *adj.* bringing forth its young alive (not in egg). [L. *vīvus*, alive + *părĭo*, I bring forth.]

**viv-i-sec'-tion** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* the practice of operating on living animals for medical or other scientific purposes. **viv-i-sect'** **(-ed, -ing)**, *v.* **viv-i-sec'-tor**, *n.* [L. *vīvus*, living + *sĕco*, I cut.]

**vix'-en**, *n.* a she-fox; an ill-tempered woman. [A.S. *fyxen*.]

***viz.,*** namely, = [L.] ***vi-del'-i-cet,*** *q.v.*

**viz'-i-er** (*vĭz'-ĭ-ĕr*, or *vĭ-zēr'*), *n.* a minister of state in Mohammedan countries. **Grand Vizier**, chief vizier. [Ar.]

**vo'-cal**, *adj.* relating to the voice. **vo'-ca-ble** (*-kă-bl*), *n.* a sound or word (pronounced). **vo-cab'-u-lar-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* a list of words; a person's stock of words. **vo'-cal-ist**, *n.* a singer. [F. < L. *vox, vōcis*, voice.]

**vo-ca'-tion**, *n.* calling in life; profession. **voc'-a-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* relating to, or denoting, address. [F. <L. *vŏco*, I call.]

**vo-cif'-er-ate** (*-sif'-*), **(-a-ted, -a-ting)**, *v.* to cry out loudly; to shout. **vo-cif-er-a'-tion**, *n.* **vo-cif'-er-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* clamorous; noisy. [F. <L. *vox, vōcis*, voice + *fĕro*, I bear, carry.]

**vod'-ka** (*vŏd'-*, or *vōd'-*), *n.* a kind of brandy distilled from rye, potatoes, etc., in Russia. [Rus.]

**vogue** (*vōg*), *n.* fashion; mode; practice. [F. *vogue* < G. *Woge*, a wave.]

**voice** (*vois*), *n.* the sound made by the mouth (as in speaking or singing); a call; a vote (in an election): *v.* (**voiced, voic'-ing**), to give voice to; to express in words. **voice'-less,** *adj.* having no voice; having no vote. [F. < L. *vox, vōcis*, voice.]

**void,** *adj.* empty (*see* **null**); vacant; ineffectual: *n.* an empty space: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to leave empty; to quit. **void'-ance,** *n.* the act of emptying or quitting; ejection. [F. < L. *vĭdŭus*, deprived.]

***voilà!*** (*vwaw-lâ'*), [F.] behold! see there!

**voile** (*vwŏl*), *n.* a fine, canvas-like material, for ladies' dresses. [F. = a veil.]

**voi-tu-rette'** (*vwä-tŭ-ret'*), *n.* a covered motor-car of small size and power, as a taxi-cab. [F. *voiture*, a vehicle.]

**vol'-a-puk** (*-pŏŏk*), *n.* a kind of artificial language, intended to be universal, invented in 1879 by Johann Schlener. [< two words in it = "world-language."]

**vo'-lar,** *n.* any kind of flying-machine. [F. < L. *vŏlo*, I fly.]

**vol'-a-tile** (*-ă-tīl*, or *-tĭl*), *adj.* flying off like vapour; changeable. **vol'-a-til-ize** (not *vō-lăt'-*), (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to cause to pass off as vapour. [F. < L. *vŏlātĭlis*, flying < *vŏlo*, I fly.]

***vol-au-vent*** (*vŏl-ō-vâṅ'*), *n.* a kind of small pie of puff paste, filled with minced chicken, veal, etc. [F.]

**vol-ca'-no,** *n.* (*pl.* **-noes**), a hill, or mountain, which sends out (from an opening, called its crater) smoke, ashes, lava, steam, etc. **vol-can'-ic,** *adj.* [L. < L. *Vulcānus*, Vulcan, the god of fire.]

**vo-li'-tion** (*-lish'-ŭn*), *n.* the exercise of the will; the act of willing. [F. < L. *vŏlo*, I am willing, I wish.]

**vol'-ley** (*-lĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-leys**), a discharge of guns: *v.* (**-leyed, -ley-ing**), to discharge (guns) in a volley. [F. < L. *vŏlo*, I fly.]

***vol plane*** (*vŏl plān*), (of an aeroplane) the act of alighting, like a bird, by gently floating down from a height. [F.]

**volt** (*vōlt*), *n.* a movement around; (in fencing) a leap aside. [F. < L. *volvo, vōlūtum*, I turn.]

**volt** (*vōlt*, not *vŏlt*), *n.* the unit of electromotive force, *i.e.*, the intensity or pressure of an electric current. "A volt is the pressure required to force a current of one ampère (*q.v.*) through a conductor having the resistance of an ohm" (*q.v.*). **volt'-age,** *n.* electro-motive force expressed in volts, or the number of volts given by a generator or circuit. **volt-am'-e-ter,** *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an *elec.* current. [< the Italian scientist Count Alessandro *Volta* (1745—1827).]

***volte-face*** (*vŏlt-fâs'*), *n.* [F.] a turning or wheeling about (of soldiers, etc., in drill); a change from one opinion, or course of action, to its exact opposite.

**vol'-u-ble** (*-bl*), *adj.* having a ready flow of words; talkative. **vol-u-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tī*), *n.* speaking easily or fluently. **vol'-u-bly,** *adv.* [F. < L. *volvo*, I roll.]

**vol'-ume** (*-yūm*, not *-ŭm*), *n.* a roll; a book; size; space occupied; bulk; fullness of voice. **vol-u'-min-ous** (*-us*), *adj.* of many volumes; lengthy; bulky. [F. < L. *vŏlūmen*, a roll < *volvo*, I roll.]

**vol'-un-ta-ry** (*-tă-rī*), *adj.* of one's own free will: *n.* an organ solo in church or chapel. **voluntary school,** a non-provided school (*q.v.*), built by, and partly supported by, voluntary subscriptions (not entirely out of the rates and taxes), and in most cases controlled by a religious body. **vol'-un-ta-ry-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the system of supporting institutions (*esp.* churches and chapels) by voluntary contributions. **vol-un-teer',** *n.* a person serving (or offering to serve) of his own free will: *v.* (**-teered', -teer'-ing**). The **"Volunteers,"** or soldiers not in the regular army, were formed in 1859, and merged in the **Territorial Force,** Nov. 1907. [F. < L. *vŏluntas*, will < *vŏlo*, I am willing.]

**vo-lup'-tu-ous** (*-tū-us*, or *-tchū-*), *adj.* fond of, or given up to, pleasure. **vo-lup'-tu-ar-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* one devoted to pleasure (as the chief or sole aim of life). [F. < L. *vōluptas*, pleasure.]

**vo-lute',** *n.* a spiral roll or scroll round the capital of a Greek column. [F. < L. *volvo, vōlūtum*, I roll.]

**vom'-it** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to throw up from the stomach; to cast out. **vom'-i-to-ry** (*-ĭ-tŏ-rĭ*), *adj.* causing to vomit: *n.* [L. *vŏmo*, I vomit.]

**Voo-doo',** *n.* (among the negroes of Amer.) one who practises enchantments, witchcraft, etc.; an evil spirit. **Voo-doo'-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* [Native African.]

**vo-ra'-cious** (*-shus*), *adj.* greedy (*esp.* in eating). **vo-rac'-i-ty** (*-ras'-ĭ-tī*), *n.* [F. < L. *vŏrax* < *vŏro*, I devour.]

**vor'-tex**, *n.* (*pl.* **-tex-es**, or **-ti-ces** [*-tĭ-sēz*]), *n.* the centre of a whirlpool or whirlwind; an eddy. [L. *verto*, I turn.]

**vo'-ta-ry** (*-tă-rĭ*), *n.* (*f.* **vo'-ta-ress**), one devoted (as by a vow) to any cause, study, or way of life. [<root of **vow.**]

**vote**, *n.* the expression of a wish (*esp.* as to a question to be decided, or person to be elected); decision by a majority: *v.* (**vo'-ted, vo'-ting**), to give one's vote. **vo'-ter**, *n.* one who votes, or has a right to vote. **transferable** (or **alternative**) **vote**, *see* **transferable.** [<root of **vow.**]

**vo'-tive** (*-tiv*), *adj.* relating to, or given by, a vow. [L.<root of **vow.**]

**vouch** (**vouched, vouch'-ing**), *v.* to affirm strongly; to bear strong witness to. **vouch'-er**, *n.* written (or printed) evidence of the truth of a fact; a warrant. [O.F.<L. *vŏco*, I call.]

**vouch-safe'** (**-safed', -sa'-fing**), *v.* to condescend, or be graciously pleased, to grant, or do. [<**vouch**+**safe.**]

**vow**, *n.* a solemn promise or affirmation: *v.* (**vowed, vow'-ing**). [F.<L. *vōtum* <*vŏvĕo*, *vōtum*, I vow.]

**vow'-el**, *n.* a simple sound of the voice, or the letter denoting it: *adj.* [F.<L. *vōcālis*<*vox*, *vōcis*, the voice.]

***vox pop'-u-li, vox De'-i,*** [L.] the voice of the people (is) the voice of God; what everyone says, is right.

**voy'-age**, *n.* a long journey by water. **voy'-a-ger**, *n.* one who performs a voyage. [F.<L. *vĭa*, a way, road.]

***voy-a-geur'*** (*vwä-yä-zhĕr'*), *n.* [F.] (formerly) a Canadian boatman who carried supplies from one station to another in the North-West.

**V.P.**, Vice-President; Vice-Principal.

**V.R.**, [L.] *Victoria Regina*, Queen Victoria. **V.R. et I.**, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*, Victoria Queen and Empress.

***vraisemblance*** (*vrā-sän-bläns'*), [F.] probability; likelihood; similarity.

**V.S.**, Veterinary Surgeon.

**Vt.**, Vermont (U.S.A.).

**vul'-can-ite**, *n.* a hard kind of vulcanized india-rubber; ebonite. **vul'-can-ize** (**-ized, -i-zing**), *v.* to treat india-rubber with some form of sulphur in order to soften or harden it. [<L. *Vulcānus*, Vulcan, the god of fire.]

**Vulg.**, Vulgate (version of the Bible).

**vul'-gar**, *adj.* belonging to the common people; coarse; mean; low. **vul-gar'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* rudeness or coarseness of manners or acts. **vulgar fraction**, one written in the common way, with numerator and denominator. **Vul'-gate**, *n.* an ancient Latin version of the Bible. [F.<L. *vulgāris*<*vulgus*, the common people.]

**vul'-ner-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* able to be wounded or injured. **vul-ner-a-bil'-i-ty** (*-ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [F.<L. *vulnus*, a wound.]

**vul'-pine** (*-pīn*), *adj.* of, or relating to, the fox; cunning. [F.<L. *vulpēs*, a fox.]

**vul'-ture** (*-tūr*, or *-tchūr*, or *-tchŭr*), *n.* a large bird of prey which feeds chiefly on dead flesh; a rapacious person. **vul'-tur-ine** (*-īn*), *adj.* like the vulture; rapacious. [O.F.<L. *vultur.*]

## W

**W**, the twenty-third letter of the alphabet.

**W.**, West; Western Postal District, London; (*elec.*) watt.

**W.A.**, West Australia; West Africa.

**wad** (*wod*), *n.* fibrous matter pressed closely together, to stop a hole, etc.: *v.* (**-ded, -ding**), to form into, or insert, a —; to line with wadding. **wad'-ding**, *n.* soft material for padding garments. [Swedish *vadd.*]

**wad'-dle** (*wod'-l*), (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to move from side to side in walking: *n.* **wad'-dler**, *n.* [<**wade.**]

**wade** (**wa'-ded, wa'-ding**), *v.* to walk as through water, long grass, etc.; to read as a task, and without interest. **wa'-der**, *n.* one who —; the heron and allied birds; (*pl.*) boots worn when wading. [A.S. *wadan.*]

**wad'-i**, or **-y** (*wod'-ĭ*), *n.* (in Eastern countries) a river-bed which is dry except in rainy seasons. [Ar.]

**wa'-fer**, *n.* a thin cake, or biscuit; bread used in the R.C. Mass; a disk or thin leaf of paste, for sealing. [O.F. *waufre.*]

**waft** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to bear, or float, lightly along (as through air or water). [<root of **wave.**]

**wage** (*wāj*), (**waged, wa'-ging**), *v.* to carry on (war). **wa'-ges**, *n. pl.* what is paid for work done. **wa'-ger**, *n.* a bet: *v.* (**-gered, -ger-ing**), to bet; to stake. [O.F. *wager*, to pledge.]

**wag'-on**, less usually **wag'-gon**, *n.* a large four-wheeled cart; a railway-truck. **wag'-on-er**, *n.* **wag-on-ette'**, *n.* a light, four-wheeled carriage. [D. *wagen.*]

***wagon–lit*** (*vȧ-gôn-lē'*), *n.* [F.] a railway-carriage with sleeping accommodation.

**waif,** *n.* something gone astray; a homeless person. **waifs and strays,** destitute persons, with no settled home nor means of subsistence. [< root of **waive.**]

**wail (wailed, wail'-ing),** *v.* to lament loudly: *n.* [Imit.]

**wain,** *n.* a wagon. **Charles's Wain,** a northern constellation, also called the **Great Bear.** [A.S. *wægn.*]

**wain'-scot,** *n.* panelling on the side of a room: *v.* **(-ed, -ing,** or **-ted, -ting),** to line with —. [D. *wagen,* wall + *schot,* boarding.]

**waist,** *n.* the narrow part of the body, between hips and ribs; the middle of a ship. **waist'-band,** *n.* a band, or sash, round the —. **waist'-coat,** *n.* a sleeveless garment worn under the coat. [A.S. *wæstm,* growth.]

**wait (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to stay; (with *on*) to attend, or visit: *n.* the act, or time, of waiting; (*pl.*) street musicians at Christmas time. **wait'-er,** *n.* (*f.* **-ress),** one who waits on persons at table; a small tray. **in waiting,** in attendance. [O.F. *waiter,* to watch.]

**waive** (*wāv*), **(waived, waiv'-ing),** *v.* to give up, or not insist on; to forego. **waiv'-er,** *n.* the process of waiving a right or claim. [F. < Scand. *wefva,* wind.]

**wake (woke,** or **waked, wa'-king),** *v.* not to sleep; to arouse; to sit up with a corpse: *n.* (*esp.* in Ireland) a gathering of relations and neighbours, to watch over a corpse at night. **wake'-ful,** *adj.* keeping awake; on the watch. **wa'-ken** (*wā'-kn*), **(-kened, -ken-ing),** *v.* to awaken; to arouse. [A.S. *wacan.*]

**wake,** *n.* the track of a vessel in the water. **in the wake of,** following behind; in the rear of. [Ic. *vök,* a channel (in ice).]

**Wal-hal'-la,** *n.* incorrect for Valhalla, *q.v.*

**walk** (*wȧk*), **(walked, walk'-ing),** *v.* to go on foot; to proceed without running; to haunt; to depart: *n.* manner of walking; a stroll; a promenade; a grazing-ground; sphere of life and work. **walk-ing–up,** *n.* a following of game by beaters and sportsmen on foot. **walk–over,** *n.* (in sports) an event in which only one competitor appears; an easy victory. **to — the hospitals,** or **wards,** to be a medical student at a hospital. [A.S. *wealcan,* to roll.]

**wall,** *n.* the side of a building; an enclosing structure; (*pl.*) ramparts: *v.* **(walled, wall'-ing). wall'-flow-er,** *n.* a fragrant flower, often growing wild on walls; a person who remains without a partner at a ball. **wall–fruit,** *n.* fruit of trees grown against a —. **to go to the —,** to be worsted, or ruined. **to have one's back to the —,** to make a determined stand. **Wall Street,** the centre of financial business in New York. [A.S. *weall.*] [[Australian.]

**wal'-la-by** (*wŏl'-*), *n.* a small kangaroo.

**wal'-lah** (*wol'-lă*), *n.* a merchant; a person employed. **competition wallah,** one who enters the Indian Civil Service by competitive examination. [Hind.]

**wal'-let** (*wol'-*), *n.* a bag (*esp.* of a traveller, pedlar, or beggar); a pocket-book. [?]

**wall–eye,** *n.* (*esp.* of horses) an eye with grey or whitish iris. [Ic. *vagl,* disease of the eye.]

**wal'-low** (*wol'-lō*), **(-lowed, -low-ing),** *v.* to roll (in mud, etc.); to live dirtily. [A.S. *wealwian.*]

**Walls'-end** (*wälz'-*), *n.* a good kind of household coal, *orig.* from *Wallsend* (Northumberland).

**wal'-nut** (*wäl'-*), *n.* a tree yielding timber valuable in cabinet-making; its nut. [A.S. *wealh,* foreign + *hnutu,* a nut.]

**wal'-rus** (*wol'-*), *n.* a mammal allied to the seal, valuable for its tusks and oil. [D. *wal,* a whale + *ros,* a horse.]

**waltz** (*wȧlts*), *n.* a quick dance, with a whirling movement; the music for it: *v.* **(waltzed, waltz'-ing).** [G. *walzen,* to roll.]

**wam'-pum** (*wom'-*), *n.* (among N. Amer. Indians) small beads used for money, or worn as ornaments. [Native name.]

**wan** (*won*), *adj.* pale; faint; sickly-looking; languid. [A.S. *wann.*]

**wand** (*wond*), *n.* a rod (as sign of authority). [Dan. *vaand,* twig.]

**wan'-der (-dered, -der-ing),** *v.* to ramble about; to go astray; to ramble in one's talk. ***Wander–Jahr*** (*van'-dĕr-yâr*), *n.* [G.] *lit.* wander-year; a period spent in travel. ***Wander–Lust*** (*van'-dĕr-lŏŏst*), *n.* [G.] a restless impulse for roaming. **Wandering Jew,** (according to a legend of the Middle Ages) a Jew who insulted Christ on His way to Calvary, and was therefore condemned to wander without hope of rest; a very restless person. [A.S. *wandrian.*]

**wane (waned, wa'-ning),** *v.* to lessen; to

near the end; to fail: *n.* [A.S. *wanian.*]

**wang'-hee** (*-hē*), *n.* a Chinese bamboo, used for walking-sticks. [Chinese.]

**wan'-ton** (*won'-tun*), *adj.* unrestrained; reckless; dissolute; playful. [A.S. *wan*, wanting + *togen*, drawn, educated.]

**wa'-pen-take** (*wā'-pn-tāk*, or *wop'-*), *n.* a division of a county (*esp.* Yorkshire). [Scand. *lit.* weapon-touching.]

**war** (*wär*), *n.* a struggle by force of arms; enmity: *v.* (**warred, war'-ring**), to carry on —. **war—chest,** *n.* financial resources for carrying on —, or for promoting a political or social movement. **war—dance,** *n.* (among savages) a dance preliminary to war. **war'-fare,** *n.* **war'-like,** *adj.* relating to —; military; soldierly; fierce. **War Office,** a government-office dealing with the administration of the army. **war—paint,** *n.* (among savages) paint put on the body, when preparing for —; full dress (for any purpose). **war—path,** *n.* (*esp.* among Amer. Indians) a military expedition; its route. **war'-ri-or** (*-i-ĕr*), *n.* one who takes part in —; a champion. **council of —,** a meeting of military, or naval, officers to plan operations of —. **holy —,** a — for religious reasons. [A.S.]

**war'-ble** (*-bl*), (**-bled, -bling**), *v.* to sing; to trill: *n.* a melody; song. **war'-bler,** *n.* one who —; a singing-bird; a whistle used to train a cage-bird to sing. [O.F. *werbler.*]

**ward,** *n.* a guard; watching; guardianship; a person taken charge of by a guardian; a ridge in a lock; the corresponding notch in a key; a division or district in a town; an apartment of a hospital: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to defend; to turn aside (a blow). **ward'-en,** *n.* a keeper or guardian; an officer in charge; the principal of a school, college, etc. **ward'-er,** *n.* a guardian; a keeper; a prison officer. **ward—maid,** *n.* a maid serving in the — of a hospital. **ward'-mote,** *n.* a meeting of a — (of city or town). **ward'-robe,** *n.* a place where clothes are kept; apparel. **ward—room,** *n.* the mess-room of the officers on a man-of-war. **ward in Chancery,** a minor in the guardianship of the Court of Chancery. [A.S. *weard*, guardian.]

**ware,** *n. usu.* in *pl.* **wares,** goods; merchandise. **ware'-house,** *n.* a building for storing wares: *v.* (**-housed, -housing**), to store in a warehouse. **ware'-house-man,** *n.* one who keeps a warehouse, or serves in one. [A.S. *waru.*]

**warm,** *adj.* moderately hot; zealous; earnest; excitable; irritable: *v.* (**warmed, warm'-ing**), to make, or become, —; † to chastise. **warming—pan,** *n.* a pan containing hot coals, used to — a bed. **warmth,** *n.* slight heat; heartiness; earnestness. **warm colours,** those which are based on yellow or red. [A.S. *wearm.*]

**warn** (**warned, warn'-ing**), *v.* to caution; to give notice beforehand. **warn'-ing,** *n.* cautioning; notice to leave (service or tenancy). [A.S. *wearnian.*]

**warp** (**warped, warp'-ing**), *v.* to twist out of shape or straight direction; to bend; to pervert; to move (a ship) by hauling with a cable attached to an anchor, buoy, etc.; to fertilize (land) by flooding it: *n.* state of being warped; (in weaving) the threads crossed by the woof; a towing-cable. [A.S. *weorpan*, to throw.]

**war'-rant** (*wŏr'-*), *n.* that which authorizes; a writ for arrest; guarantee; (in commerce) a receipt for goods deposited in a warehouse or dock (**dock warrant**): *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to authorize; to assure; to guarantee. **war'-rant-a-ble** (*-ă-bl*), *adj.* rightful; allowable; (of a stag) old enough to be hunted. **war'-rant-er,** *n.* one who —. **war-rant—officer,** *n.* (as a boatswain in the navy, or quartermaster-sergeant in the army) one acting under a government —, but not commissioned. **war'-rant-y** (*-ĭ*), *n.* an authority; a guarantee; a legal warrant or security. [O.F. *warant.*]

**war'-ren** (*wŏr'-*), *n.* a ground for the keeping of game (*esp.* rabbits); a fish-preserve. [O.F. *warenne.*]

**war'-ri-or,** *n. see* **war.**

**wart** (*wärt*), *n.* a small, hard growth on the skin. **war'-ty,** *adj.* [A.S. *wearte.*]

**wa'-ry** (*wā'-rĭ*), *adj.* cautious; careful; watchful. **wa'-ri-ly,** *adv.* **wa'-ri-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *wær.*]

**wash** (*wŏsh*), (**washed, wash'-ing**), *v.* to cleanse with a liquid (*esp.* water); to cleanse oneself; not to spoil with washing; to colour, or plate, lightly; to separate (gold, coal, etc.) from dross; to dash against: *n.* act of washing; clothes washed; a lotion; a liquid toilet-preparation; a thin coating of

paint or metal; (in brewing and distilling) fermented wort; liquid food for pigs, etc.; a marsh; a shallow part of a river. **wash–board,** *n.* a board on which clothes are washed; a skirting at the bottom of the wall of a room; a plank to keep the sea from washing over a ship's gunwale. **wash'-er,** *n.* one who washes; a ring for tightening a joint, or for lessening friction. **wash–leather,** *n.* soft leather, used for cleaning and polishing, and for soldiers' belts. **wash–out,** *n.* the wearing away of an embankment, hillside, etc., by the action of rain or torrents; the resulting gap. **wash'-y,** *adj.* watery; weak; worthless. **wash'-i-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *wæscan.*]

**wasp** (*wŏsp*), *n.* a winged insect with a sharp sting; a spiteful person. **wasp'-ish,** *adj.* ill-tempered. **wasp–waisted,** *adj.* having a slender waist. [A.S. *wæps.*]

**was'-sail** (*wŏs'-al*), *n.* an ancient salutation in drinking; a festive season; a spiced ale: *v.* (**-sailed, -sail-ing**), to pledge healths. [A.S. *wes hāl*, health be to you.]

**waste** (*wāst*), *adj.* uncultivated; wild; useless: *v.* (**wast'-ed, wast'-ing**), to spend unprofitably; to squander; to ravage; to damage; to dwindle away: *n.* act of wasting; a wilderness; uncultivated land; decrease; worthless refuse. **wast'-age,** *n.* that which is lost by leaking, use, decay, etc. **waste'-ful,** *adj.* causing waste; destructive; thriftless. **waste–paper,** *n.* paper which has been used or spoiled. **waste–pipe,** *n.* a pipe to carry off —, or surplus, water. **wast'-rel,** *n.* a neglected child; a squanderer; a scamp. [A.S. *wēste*, empty.]

**watch** (*wŏch*), *v.* (**watched, watch'-ing**), to be wakeful; to observe carefully; to wait for; to guard: *n.* the act of watching; a guard; a division of the night; the time during which a division of a ship's crew is on duty; the officers and men who work a vessel for an apportioned time; a pocket time-piece. **watch'-ful,** *adj.* **watch–house,** *n.* a building in which guards or policemen are stationed. **watch'-man,** *n.* **watch–night,** *n.* the last night of the year. **watch'-word,** *n.* a secret word, by speaking which one obtains leave to pass a sentinel; a motto; a party-cry. **a watching brief,** instructions to a barrister to watch the procedure of a law-case, in the interests of a person not directly concerned in it. [A.S. *wacan*, to wake.]

**wa'-ter** (*wă'-*), *n.* the commonest of liquids; the lustre of a precious stone: *v.* (**-tered, -ter-ing**), to supply with —; to get —; to shed —; to give (cloth) a wavy look. **water–bailiff,** *n.* an officer to prevent poaching on a river; a custom-house officer. **water–bed,** *n.* an india-rubber mattress filled with —. **water–brash,** *n.* an acid taste in the mouth, due to stomach-disorder. **water–colour,** *n.* colouring matter mixed with —; a painting done with such colours. **water–course,** *n.* a channel for running water. **wa'-tered,** *adj.* (of silk, paper, etc.) having a wavy pattern. **water–gauge,** *n.* an instrument for measuring the depth of —, *esp.* in a boiler. **watering–place,** *n.* a place resorted to for its mineral waters; a seaside resort; a place where — can be had, or where cattle drink. **water–line,** *n.* the line marked on a ship's side, showing how deep the ship is in the water: when showing the extent to which the ship may be safely loaded, called the **load–water–line.** **water–logged,** *adj.* (of a ship) filled with —, and unnavigable. **wa'-ter-man,** *n.* a boatman. **wa'-ter-mark,** *n.* a design within the substance of a sheet of paper. **wa'-ter-proof,** *adj.* not admitting —: *n.* cloth, or a garment, impervious to rain. **wa'-ter-shed,** *n.* the separating ridge between two river-systems. **water–spout,** *n.* a pillar of cloud revolved by a whirlwind over the surface of the sea, and drawing up —. **water–tube boiler,** *see* **tube.** **water–way,** *n.* the navigable part of a channel. **water–wheel,** *n.* a wheel worked by —, or for raising —. **water–works,** *n. pl.* the means and appliances by which water is collected, stored, filtered, and distributed for public use. **wa'-ter-y,** *adj.* like —; abounding in —; threatening rain; tasteless. **wa'-ter-i-ness,** *n.* **hard —,** that which contains so much mineral matter in solution, that it will not make a lather with soap. **of the first —,** of the finest quality. **soft —,** that which contains little mineral matter. **to hold —,** (of a statement or argument) to prove correct. **to make the**

**mouth** —, to cause one to long for something. **to tread** —, to stand upright in water, and move the feet up and down. **to water shares,** to make them of less value by issuing additional ones, without increase of capital. [A.S. *wæter.*]

**watt** (*wot*), *n.* the *elec.* unit of power = a current of 1 ampere, flowing under a pressure of 1 volt: 746 watts = one-horse power. **watt–hour, –minute, –second,** *ns.* denoting one — exerted for an hour, minute, and second respectively. [< James *Watt* (1736—1819).]

**wat'-tle** (*wot'-l*), *n.* a twig; a hurdle; a fleshy growth under the throat of a fowl: *v.* **(-tled, -tling),** to weave (twigs) together. **wattle and daub,** hurdles, or twigs, and clay (in making huts). [A.S. *watel.*]

**wave,** *n.* a moving swell on the surface of water; that which progresses like a —; a vibration; a movement of the hand; a wave-like streak in cloth: *v.* **(waved, wa'-ving),** to move as a —; to move about in various directions; to beckon; to signal; to make wave-like. **wave–detector,** a form of coherer (*q.v.*) in wireless telegraphy. **wa'-vy** (*-vĭ*), *adj.* in the form of, or like, waves. **wa'-vi-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *wafian,* to wave.]

**wa'-ver (-vered, -ver-ing),** *v.* to move to and fro; to be unsteady; to hesitate; to be undecided. [< root of **wave.**]

**wax,** *n.* a substance formed by bees, or one resembling it; sealing-wax; a resinous preparation used to rub on shoemaker's thread; a substance secreted in the ear: *v.* **(waxed, wax'-ing),** to rub with —. **wax–cloth,** *n.* oil-cloth (for floors); a table-cover. **wax'-en,** *adj.* made of, or like, —. **wax'-work,** *n.* a figure made of —; (*pl.*) an exhibition of such figures. **wax'-y,** *adj.* like —. **wax'-i-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *weax.*]

**wax (waxed, wax'-ing),** *v.* to grow; to increase. † **wax'-y,** *adj.* angry. [A.S. *weaxan.*]

**way** (*wā*), *n.* a road; a passage; direction; means; method; behaviour; distance; movement (of a ship) through the water; (*pl.*) timbers on which a ship is launched. **way–bill,** *n.* a list of passengers or articles conveyed by a vehicle. **way'-fa-rer,** *n.* a traveller. **way-lay'** (or *wā'-lā*), **(-laid', -lay'-ing),** *v.* to lie or wait in ambush for. **way–leave,** *n.* permission to pass over another's ground. **by the** —, apart from the main subject; (to mention something) while one thinks of it. **by** — **of,** serving as. **out of the** —, remote; not to be found; remarkable. **right of** —, the legal right of traversing certain land. **to give** —, to yield; to break under pressure. **to make one's** —, to prosper. **to make** —, to stand aside, so that another can pass. **under** —, (of a ship) moving onwards; progressing. **ways and means,** methods; money matters. **Committee of Ways and Means,** the House of Commons sitting in committee, to consider the raising of the revenue. [A.S. *weg.*]

**way'-ward** (*-wĕrd*), *adj.* wilful; disobedient. [**away** + **ward.**]

**wayz'-goose** (*wāz'-*), *n. prop.* a fat goose; an annual excursion and dinner, provided by an employer for his workmen, or subscribed for by the men themselves (*esp.* in a printing-office). [?]

**W.C.,** Western-Central postal district. London; water-closet; Wesleyan Chapel.

**W.C.T.U.,** Women's Christian Temperance Union.

**weak** (*wēk*), *adj.* of little strength; faint; easily influenced; ineffective; foolish. **weak'-en (-ened, -en-ing),** *v.* to make, or become, weak. **weak'-ling,** *n.* a — creature. **weak'-ly,** *adj.* not strong: *adv.* **weaker sex,** women. **weak side,** a certain weakness of character, which allows one to be easily influenced. [A.S. *wāc.*]

**weal** (*wēl*), *n.* welfare; prosperity. [A.S. *wela.*]

**weal** (*wēl*), *n.* a mark on the skin made by the stroke of a cane, whip, etc. [A.S. *walu,* the mark of a blow.]

**weald** (*wēld*), *n.* woodland; (with capital **W**) the country between the North and South Downs. [A.S. *weald,* forest.]

**wealth** (*wĕlth*), *n.* riches; abundance. **wealth'-y** (*-ĭ*), **(-i-er, -i-est),** *adj.* rich. **wealth'-i-ly,** *adv.* **wealth'-i-ness,** *n.* [M.E. *welthe,* prosperity < root of **weal.**]

**wean** (*wēn*), **(weaned, wean'-ing),** *v.* to cease to feed with mother's milk; to redeem from some habit; to withdraw from an object of desire. **wean'-ling,** *n.* a child (or animal) lately weaned: *adj.* [A.S. *wenian,* to accustom.]

**weap'-on** (*wĕp'-*), *n.* an instrument for fighting with. [A.S. *wæpen.*]

**wear** (*wār*), **(wore, worn, wear'-ing),** *v.* to have (clothes) on; to impair by

use, friction, etc.; to be gradually impaired; to last; to progress slowly; to show; (with *off*) to pass away gradually; (with *out*) to use till worthless, or to exhaust: *n.* act of wearing; impairment; the fashion. **wear and tear,** loss by use. [A.S. *werian.*]

**wea'-ry** (*wē'-rĭ*), **(-ri-er, -ri-est),** *adj.* tired; tiresome; sick; disgusted: *v.* **(-ried, -ry-ing),** to make, or become, —. **wea'-ri-ly,** *adv.* **wea'-ri-ness** (*-rĭ-*), *n.* **wea'-ri-some,** *adj.* tiring; tiresome. [A.S. *wērig.*]

**wea'-sel** (*wē'-zl*), *n.* a small, slender-bodied quadruped, feeding on birds, rats, etc. [A.S. *wesle.*]

**weath'-er** (*weth'-*), *n.* the state of the air (as to cold, rain, etc.): *v.* **(-ered, -er-ing),** to stand out against (storm, etc.); to waste by the action of rains, etc.; to sail to windward. **weather-beaten,** *adj.* exposed to all kinds of —; marked by exposure to wind and weather. **weather-board,** *n.* windward side of a ship; an overlapping board, nailed on a roof; (on an engine) a screen against the wind. **weath'-er-cock,** *n.* a vane, to indicate which way the wind blows; a person of changeable moods. **weath'-ered,** *adj.* (of rocks) worn by —. **weather-glass,** *n.* a barometer. **weather-wise,** *adj.* expert in foretelling changes of the —. **to keep one's weather-eye open,** to be on the alert. [A.S. *weder.*]

**weave** (*wēv*), **(wove, wo'-ven, weav'-ing),** *v.* to work with, or form with, a loom; to construct; to insert. **weav'-er,** *n.* one who —. [A.S. *wefan.*]

**web,** *n.* that which is woven; a piece of cloth; skin joining the toes of water-birds; threads spun by a spider; a film over the eye. **webbed,** or **web-footed,** *adj.* having the toes joined by a —. **web'-bing,** *n.* a hempen fabric. [A.S. *webb.*]

**wed,** (**wed'-ded,** or **wed, wed'-ding**), *v.* to marry; to join closely; to unite. **wed'-ding,** *n.* marriage; marriage ceremony. **silver, golden,** and **diamond weddings,** (respectively) the 25th, 50th, and 60th anniversaries of a wedding. **wed'-lock,** *n.* marriage. [A.S. *wedd,* a pledge, covenant.]

**wedge** (*wej*), *n.* a piece of wood, or metal, thick at one end, and sharp-edged at the other; something similarly shaped: *v.* **(wedged, wedg'-ing),** to fasten, or split, with a wedge; to force in. **the thin** (or **small**) **end of the —,** the first step in a certain course of action, small in itself, but probably with important consequences. [A.S. *wecg.*]

**Wednes-day** (*wenz'-dā*), *n.* the fourth day of the week. [A.S. *Wōdnesdæg,* (the god) Woden's day.]

**weed,** *n.* a useless or injurious plant; tobacco; a cigar: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to rid of weeds, or of anything harmful or useless. **weed'-y,** *adj.* full of weeds; (*esp.* of a horse) useless. [A.S. *wēod.*]

**weeds,** *n. pl.* a widow's mourning garments. [A.S. *wæd,* clothing.]

**week,** *n.* a period of seven days. **week-end,** *n.* the time from Saturday to Monday morning: *adj.* **week'-ly,** *adj.* happening once a week: *adv.*: *n.* a publication appearing once a week. [A.S. *wice.*]

**weep (wept, weep'-ing),** *v.* to shed tears; to lament; (of branches) to droop. **weep'-er,** *n.* **weeping-ash, -birch, -elm,** or **-willow,** *ns.* denoting trees with drooping branches. [A.S. *wēpan.*]

**wee'-vil,** *n.* a small beetle, injurious to vegetation. [A.S. *wifel,* a beetle.]

**weft,** *n.* (in weaving) threads crossing the warp. [A.S. *wefan,* to weave.]

**weigh** (*wā*), **(weighed, weigh'-ing),** *v.* to find how heavy something is; to be heavy; to equal in heaviness; to raise (anchor); to think over; to be regarded as of importance; to oppress. **weight** (*wāt*), *n.* heaviness; something heavy; a metal used with scales; importance; burden; oppression: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to load with a weight. **weight'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* **weight'-i-ness** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* **heavy-weight, middle-weight, light-weight, feather-weight,** denoting the classification of boxers, wrestlers, and jockeys, according to their weights. [A.S. *wegan.*]

**weir** (*wēr*), *n.* a dam across a stream; a row of stakes, for catching fish. [A.S. *wer,* an enclosure.]

**weird** (*wērd*), *adj.* unearthly; supernatural: *n.* fate. [A.S. *wyrd,* fate.]

**wel'-come,** *adj.* received with gladness; (*to* something) gladly allowed to have: *v.* **(-comed, -com-ing),** to receive with gladness: *n.* a kind reception.

**weld (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to hammer together (metals) when at white heat; to join closely: *n.* a joining thus made. [Scand.]

**wel'-fare,** *n.* prosperity; happiness. [< **well** + A.S. *faran,* to go.]

**wel'-kin,** *n.* the sky; the clouds. [A.S. *wolcen*, cloud.]

**well,** *adj.* in good health; satisfactory; fortunate; proper: *adv.* rightly; skilfully; thoroughly; conveniently; considerably; with approbation. **well-appointed,** *adj.* well equipped, or fitted-up. **well-being,** *n.* welfare. **well-born,** *adj.* of good family. **well-bred,** *adj.* polite. **well-favoured,** *adj.* good-looking. **well-informed,** *adj.* having much general information. **well-knit,** *adj.* robust. **well-meaning,** *adj.* with good intentions. **well-nigh,** *adv.* almost. **well-read,** *adj.* having read much. **well-spoken,** *adj.* polite. **well-timed,** *adj.* done, or happening, at a suitable time. **well-to-do,** *adj.* prosperous. **well-worn,** *adj.* considerably worn; trite; commonplace. **to let—alone,** not to interfere with what is already satisfactory. [A.S. *wel.*]

**well,** *n.* a spring of water; a pit dug to obtain water; space containing stairs or a lift; part of the hold of a fishing-vessel, in which fish are kept alive; source: *v.* (**welled, well'-ing**), to issue; to flow. **well-spring,** *n.* a fountain; a source. [A.S. *weallan*, to boil.]

**Well'-ing-ton,** *n.* a high boot for men, coming up to the knee: *adj.* **Well-ing-to'-ni-a,** *n.* a Californian tree, of immense height. [<Arthur Wellesley, Duke of *Wellington* (1769—1852).]

**wel'-sher,** or **wel'-cher** (*-shĕr*), *n.* a betting man who runs away from a race-course, without paying what he owes. [G. *welken*, to fade.]

**Welsh-rabbit,** *n.* melted cheese served on toast. [?<**rarebit.**]

**welt,** *n.* (of a boot or shoe) a strip of leather between the upper and the sole: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to provide with a —; to flog. [M.E. *welte*, a hem, fringe.]

**wel'-ter** (**-tered, -ter-ing**), *v.* to roll; to toss about; to wallow: *n.* [A.S. *wæltan.*]

**wend** (**-ed, -ing**), *v.* to go; to direct (one's way). [A.S. *wendan*, to turn.]

**Wes'-ley-an** (*-lĭ-*), *n.* a disciple of John *Wesley* (1703—1791): *adj.* **Wes'-ley-an-ism** (*-izm*), *n.* the doctrines and church government of the Wesleyans.

**west,** *n.* the quarter of the sky in which the sun sets. **West-End,** *n.* the fashionable part of London: *adj.* **west'-er-ly** (*-lĭ*), **west'-ern,** *adjs.* of, or belonging to, the west. **west'-ward,** *adv.* towards the west: *adj.* [A.S. *west.*]

**wet,** *adj.* containing, or saturated with, water; rainy: *n.* moisture; rain: *v.* (**wet,** or **wet'-ted, wet'-ting**), to make —. **wet-dock,** *n.* a dock containing water, into which a vessel can be floated. **wet-nurse,** *n.* one who suckles the child of another. **wet blanket,** something, or some one, discouraging. [A.S. *wǽt.*]

**weth'-er** (*weth'-*), *n.* a male sheep. [A.S.]

**W.F.L.,** Women's Freedom League.

**whack** (*hwak*), (**whacked, whack'-ing**), *v.* to strike; to chastise: *n.* a blow; † one's portion. [<**thwack.**]

**whale** (*hwāl*), *n.* an animal (order of mammals), inhabiting the sea. **whale-back,** *n.* a kind of vessel with covered deck. **whale-boat,** *n.* a long boat used in hunting the —. **whale'-bone,** *n.* an elastic substance found in the upper jaw of certain kinds of —. **wha'-ler,** *n.* a sailor, or ship, employed in fishing for whales. **sperm —,** a — inhabiting the Pacific, and yielding spermaceti. [A.S. *hwæl.*]

**wharf** (*hwärf*), *n.* (*pl.* **wharves,** or **wharfs**), a landing-place for goods; a quay: *v.* (**wharfed, wharf'-ing**), to place on, or secure by, a —. **wharf'-age,** *n.* charge for use of a —; (collectively) wharves. **wharf'-in-ger** (*-jĕr*), *n.* the proprietor, or one in charge, of a —. [A.S. *hwerf.*]

**what'-not** (*hwot'-*), *n.* a stand with shelves: so called because holding all kinds of things.

**wheat** (*hwēt*), *n.* a plant yielding grain. **wheat'-en,** *adj.* made of—. [A.S. *hwǽte.*]

**wheat'-ear** (*hwēt'-ēr*), *n.* a migratory bird, with a white patch behind. [A.S. *hwīt*, white + *ærs*, behind parts.]

**whee'-dle** (*hwē'-dl*), (**-dled, -dling**), *v.* to coax, or get by coaxing. [A.S. *wǽdlian*, to beg.]

**wheel** (*hwēl*), *n.* a round framework, with spokes radiating from the nave to circumference; an apparatus for steering, spinning, or making pottery; (formerly) an instrument of torture; a circling: *v.* (**wheeled, wheel'-ing**), to circle; to march round; to cycle; to convey in a wheeled vehicle. **wheel'-bar-row,** *n.* a conveyance with single —, and handles behind. **wheel'-man,** *n.* a cyclist; a steersman. **wheel'-wright** (*-rīt*), *n.* a maker of wheels and carriages. **wheels**

**within wheels,** complicated schemes, circumstances, etc.; reasons, or circumstances, not apparent. [A.S. *hwēol.*]

**wheeze** (*hwēz*), (**wheezed, wheez'-ing**), *v.* to breathe hard: *n.* † a joke. [A.S. *hwēsan.*]

**whelk** (*hwelk*), *n.* a shell-fish with spiral [shell. [A.S. *wiloc.*]

**whelp** (*hwelp*), *n.* a cub; a puppy; † a young fellow with offensive manners. [A.S. *hwelp.*] [half-decked vessel. [?]

**wher'-ry** (*hwĕr'-rĭ*), *n.* a light boat; a

**whet** (*hwet*), (**-ted, -ting**), *v.* to sharpen by rubbing; to excite: *n.* the act of sharpening; something stimulating. **whet'-stone,** *n.* a stone for sharpening (knives, etc.) on. [A.S. *hwettan.*]

**whey** (*hwā*), *n.* the watery part of milk. **whey–face,** *n.* a pale face. [A.S. *hwæg.*]

**which** (*hwich*), *pron.* relating to something going before, or used in asking questions: *adj.* [A.S. *hwilc.*]

**whiff** (*hwĭf*), *n.* a puff of air; a sudden gust; a smoke; a cigar, or cigarette: *v.* (**whiffed, whif'-fing**), to puff; to smoke. **whif'-fle** (**-fled, -fling**), *v.* to veer; to be inconstant, or evasive. [Imit.]

**Whig** (*hwig*), *n.* a Liberal in politics (*esp.* as distinguished from a Radical or Socialist): *adj.* **Whig'-ger-y,** or **Whig'-gism** (*-izm*), *n.* the principles of a —. **Whig'-gish,** *adj.* [*Orig.* a nickname for the peasants of S.W. Scotland).]

**while** (*hwīl*), *n.* a time (*esp.* a short one): *conj.* (also **whilst**) during the time when: *v.* (**whiled, whi'-ling**), (with *away*) to spend (time) without being wearied. [A.S. *hwīl*, space of time.]

**whim** (*hwim*), *n.* a passing fancy; a freak; a large capstan. **whim'-sey** (*-zĭ*), *n.* a caprice. **whim'-si-cal** (*-zĭ-*), *adj.* full of whims; odd-looking; quaint. **whim-si-cal'-i-ty,** *n.* [Scand.]

**whim'-per** (*hwim'-*), (**-pered, -per-ing**), *v.* to whine, or speak whiningly: *n.* [Imit.]

**whin** (*hwin*), *n.* gorse; furze. **whin'-stone,** *n.* a hard, dark, or greenish rock. [W. *chwyn*, weeds.]

**whine** (*hwīn*), (**whined, whi'-ning**), *v.* to utter a drawling, pitiful cry: *n.* a mournful cry; an unmanly complaint. [Imit.]

**whin'-ny** (*hwin'-ĭ*), (**-nied, -ny-ing**), *v.* to neigh: *n.* [Imit.]

**whip** (*hwip*), (**whipped, whip'-ping**), *v.* to lash; to urge with lashing; to cause to spin; to overcast, or draw up the edge of dress-material; to bind with cord or wire; to beat till frothy; to snatch up; to angle; (with *in*) to summon together: *n.* a lash with long handle; a driver; a Member of Parliament, who summons his political colleagues to attend; the summons which he dispatches (underlined according to its urgency). **whip'-hand,** *n.* the hand holding the —; advantage; superior position. **whip'-per,** *n.* one who whips; an apparatus for raising coal from a ship's hold. **whipper–in,** *n.* (*pl.* **whippers–in**), a huntsman who keeps the hounds together; the — of a political party. **whipper–snapper,** *n.* a small, or unimportant person. **whip'-pet,** *n.* a dog trained for coursing. **whip'-ping,** *n.* **whip–poor–will,** *n.* an American bird, so named from its cry. **whip–saw,** *n.* a thin saw-blade. **whip'-ster,** *n.* a nimble little fellow. [M.E. *whippen.*]

**whir** (*hwĕr*), (**whirred, whir'-ring**), *v.* to fly, or circle, with buzzing sound: *n.* [Imit.]

**whirl** (*hwĕrl*), (**whirled, whirl'-ing**), *v.* to revolve rapidly; to carry off hastily: *n.* rapid turning; something that whirls; a whorl. **whirl'-i-gig** (*-ĭ-*), *n.* a toy which is spun round. **whirl'-pool,** *n.* an eddy of water. **whirl'-wind,** *n.* a violent wind, that whirls along. [M.E. *wherfen*, to turn.]

**whisk** (*hwisk*), (**whisked, whis'-king**), *v.* to move quickly; to sweep lightly: *n.* sweeping movement; a contrivance for beating-up eggs, etc.; a small broom. **whis'-ker,** *n.* the hair on a man's cheeks; the stiff hair at either side of an animal's mouth. **whis'-kered,** *adj.* having whiskers. [Dan. *viske*, to wipe.]

**whis'-ky** (less correctly, **-key**), (*hwis'-kĭ*), *n.* (*pl.* **-kies**), a strong spirit distilled from barley, or other grain. † **whisky money,** revenue derived from certain duties on beer and spirits, and set aside for local (*esp.* educational) purposes. [Ga. *uisge*, water+*beatha*, life.]

**whisp.** *See* **wisp.**

**whis'-per** (*hwis'-*), *n.* a low voice, or sound; words uttered under the breath; a hint: *v.* (**-pered, -per-ing**). [M.E. *whisperen*, to murmur.]

**whist** (*hwist*), *n.* a card-game played by four persons: *int.* hush! **whist–drive,** *n.* a social assembly at which — is played, and prizes are competed for. [?]

**whis'-tle** (*hwis'-l*), (**-tled, -tling**), *v.* to

make a shrill sound (with an instrument, or with the lips); to sound shrill; to pipe: *n.* the sound of whistling; an instrument for making it. [A.S. *hwistlian.*]

**whit** (*hwit*), *n.* a jot; the smallest bit. [A.S. *wiht*, a creature.]

**white** (*hwīt*), *adj.* snow-coloured; pale; hoary; pure; spotless: *n.* the lightest of colours; a — person; the albumen of an egg; the — part around the iris of the eye; the centre of an archery-target: *v.* (**whi'-ted, whi'-ting**), to make —. **white'-bait,** *n.* a small fish allied to the herring. **White'-fri-ar,** *n.* a mendicant monk of the Carmelite order. **white–heat,** *n.* a temperature at which bodies become incandescent; extreme anger. **white–herring,** *n.* the common herring, either fresh or salted, but not smoked. **white–norse,** *n.* a white-crested wave. **white–lead,** *n.* carbonate of lead. **white–livered,** *adj.* pallid; cowardly. **white–metal,** *n.* a — alloy of zinc, tin, etc. **whi'-ten (-tened, -ten-ing),** *v.* to make, or become, —. **white–fish,** *n.* haddock, or whiting. **white–meat,** *n.* any light-coloured flesh, as that of poultry and rabbits, or veal; foods made chiefly from milk and eggs. **whites,** *n. pl.* fine wheaten flour; articles made of — cloth. **white'-smith,** *n.* a worker on tin; a finisher of iron-work. **white–swelling,** *n.* a disease of the joints. **white'-wash,** *n.* a preparation of lime or whiting with water, for whitening walls, etc.: *v.* (**-washed, -wash-ing**), to put whitewash on; to clear a person's reputation. **white–wine,** *n.* any of the clear, pale wines. **whi'-ting,** *n.* a small fish allied to the cod; powdered chalk (less correctly, **whitening**) used in whitewashing, etc. **whi'-tish,** *adj.* **white elephant,** (in Siam) a sacred elephant; something (as a possession, or pet scheme) entailing more trouble and expense than it is worth. **White House,** (at Washington) the official residence of the President of the United States. **White Paper,** or **Book,** *see* **paper. white sale,** one at which — **goods** (as linen articles, ladies' underwear, petticoats, etc.), are sold. [A.S. *hwīt.*]

**whit'-low** (*hwĭt'-lō*), *n.* an inflamed swelling near the end of a finger, or under the nail. [< *quick-flaw* = a painful crack.]

**Whit'-sun-day** (or **Whit Sunday**) (*hwit'-*), *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter; in Scotland, May 15. **Whit'-sun,** *adj.* relating to Whitsuntide. **Whit'-sun-tide,** *n.* the week which begins with Whitsunday; the season of Pentecost. [? < the *white* robes once worn on this day by baptized converts.]

**whit'-tle** (*hwit'-l*), **(-tled, -tling),** *v.* to cut with a knife; to pare away: *n.* a pocket-knife. [A.S. *thwītan*, to cut.]

**whiz** (*hwiz*), **(whizzed, whiz'-zing),** *v.* to make a humming or hissing sound (as of an arrow, bullet, etc. passing through the air): *n.* [Imit.]

**whole** (*hōl*), *adj.* entire; sound in health: *n.* something entire or complete; the total of parts. **whole–hearted,** *adj.* hearty; zealous. † **whole–hogger,** *n.* one who is not content with half-measures or compromises (*esp.* in politics). **whole'-sale,** *n.* sale in large quantities: *adj.* in large quantities; comprehensive. **whole'-some,** *adj.* promoting health of body or mind; (of food) fresh, or fit to eat. **whol'-ly,** *adv.* completely. [A.S. *hāl.*]

**whoop** (*hwoop*, or *hoop*), *n.* a loud cry or shout: *v.* (**whooped, whoop'-ing**). **whooping–cough,** (not **hooping–**), *n.* (*esp.* of children) a convulsive, infectious cough. [Imit.]

**whorl** (*hworl*), *n.* a ring of leaves or flowers round a stem; a spiral turn (of a shell). [A form of **whirl.**]

**who's,** = who is. **Who's Who,** a book of concise biographies of living persons.

**whose,** *pron.* of whom, or of which.

**W.I.,** West Indies.

**wick** (*wĭk*), *n.* cotton which burns in a candle or lamp. [A.S. *weoce.*]

**wick'-ed,** *adj.* bad; sinful; mischievous; naughty. [M.E. *wick*, bad.]

**wick'-er** (*wik'-*), *n.* an osier twig: *adj.* made of plaited or interwoven twigs. [?]

**wick'-et** (*wik'-*), *n.* a small gate; three upright staves bowled at in the game of cricket. **wicket–keeper,** *n.* (in cricket) the player who stands just behind the —. [O.F. *wiket.*]

**wide** (*wīd*), **(wi'-der, wi'-dest),** *adj.* broad; extensive; missing the mark. **wide–awake,** *adj.* alert; shrewd: *n.* a soft, broad-brimmed hat. **wi'-den (-dened, -den-ing),** *v.* to make, or become, — or wider. **wide–spread,** *adj.* extending far. **width,** *n.* extent from one side to another. [A.S. *wīd.*]

**wid'-ow** (*-ō*), *n.* a woman whose husband is dead: *v.* **(-owed, -ow-ing),** to bereave of husband; to deprive. **wid'-ow-er,** *n.* a man whose wife is dead. **wid'-ow-hood,** *n.* state of being a widow. [A.S. *widwe.*]

**wield** (*wēld*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to handle; to manage; to use freely. **wield'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* manageable; not cumbersome. **wield'-i-ness,** *n.* **to — the sceptre,** to have sovereign power. [A.S. *wealdan,* to wield, govern.]

**wife** (*wīf*), *n.* (*pl.* **wives**), a married woman. **wife'-less,** *adj.* **wife'-ly** (*-lī*), *adj.* befitting a wife. [A.S. *wīf,* a woman.]

**wig,** *n.* an artificial head of hair. **wigged,** *adj.* wearing a wig. [<**periwig,** *q.v.*]

**wig (wigged, wig'-ging),** *v.* to scold. [A.S. *wig,* war.] [thing, creature.]

**wight** (*wīt*), *n.* a person. [A.S. *wiht,* a

**wig'-wam,** *n.* a North-American Indian hut. [<native word.]

**wild,** *adj.* untamed; uncultivated; uncivilized; stormy; violent; excessively angry; dissolute; senseless; bewildered: *n.* an uninhabited region. **wild—cat,** *n.* the untamed original of the domestic cat. **wild—cat scheme,** *see* **scheme. wild'-fire,** *n.* a preparation of very inflammable substances; sheet-lightning. **wild—goose chase,** a foolish enterprise. [A.S. *wilde.*]

**wil'-der-ness,** *n.* an uncultivated, uninhabited region; a ground where plants grow wild. [A.S. *wilder,* a wild animal.]

**wile** (*wīl*), *n.* a trick; deceit. **wi'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* artful; cunning. **wi'-li-ness** (*wī'-lĭ-*), *n.* guile; cunning. [A.S. *wīl.*]

**will,** *n.* the power of choosing between courses of action, or of controlling one's thoughts, impulses, etc.; resolve; command; wish; a written document disposing of property after death: *v.* **(willed, will'-ing),** to resolve; to order; to bequeath. **wil'-ful,** *adj.* intentional; obstinate. **wil'-ling,** *adj.* ready (to do); acting with cheerfulness and zeal. [A.S. *willan,* to will, wish.]

**Will—o'—the—wisp,** *n.* *See* **ignis fatuus.**

**wil'-low** (*-lō*), *n.* a tree with long, slender, flexible branches; a cricket-bat. **willow—pattern,** *n.* one often seen on plates or saucers, representing a Chinese scene in which the willow appears. **wil'-low-y,** *adj.* like a —; flexible; slender. [A.S. *welig.*]

**wil'-ly—nil'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adv.* whether you like it or not. [**will**+O.E. *nill,* not to will.]

**wilt (-ed, -ing),** *v.* to fade; to depress. [G. *welken,* to wither.]

**wi'-ly.** *See* **wile.**

**wim'-ple** (*-pl*), *n.* a head-dress, folding over the cheeks, chin, and neck (worn by nuns): *v.* **(-pled, -pling),** to cover with a —; to ripple. [A.S. *wimpel.*]

**win (won, win'-ning),** *v.* to gain; to get (*esp.* by labour); to be victorious. **win'-ner,** *n.* **win'-ning,** *adj.* (of manners or appearance) pleasing; attractive. [A.S. *winnan,* to strive.]

**wince** (*wins*), **(winced, win'-cing),** *v.* to shrink or start back, from sudden pain, shock, etc. [?]

**win'-cey,** or **-sey** (*-sĭ*), *n.* a kind of strong cloth made of cotton and wool. [?< **linsey—wolsey.**]

**winch,** *n.* the crank of an axle; a windlass. [A.S. *wince.*]

**Win'-chest-er,** *n.* a kind of magazine-rifle, *q.v.* [Named from the inventor, about 1860.]

**wind** (*wĭnd*, often in poetry *wīnd*), *n.* air in motion; breath; power of breathing; the parts about the stomach; flatulence; idle talk; a hint: *v.* (*wīnd*), **(wound, wind'-ing),** to blow (a horn, etc.): (*wīnd*), **(wind'-ed, -ing),** to make out of. breath; to rest, for recovery of breath; to follow by the scent. **wind'-age,** *n.* effect of the — on a shot; difference between the bore of a gun and size of the shot. **wind'-bag,** *n.* a mere talker. **wind'-fall,** *n.* fruit blown down; an unexpected legacy, profit, advantage, etc. **wind—flower,** *n.* the anemone. **wind—gauge,** *n.* an instrument for measuring the force of wind. **wind'-pipe,** *n.* the passage admitting air to the lungs. **wind—sail,** *n.* a sail of a windmill; a canvas funnel to convey air below decks. **wind'-ward,** *n.* the quarter from which the — blows: *adj.* and *adv.* towards the —. **wind'-y,** *adj.* relating to, or like, —; boisterous. **wind'-i-ness,** *n.* **before the —,** with the — behind. **down the —,** in the direction of the —. **how the — blows,** how affairs are situated. **in the teeth of the —,** directly against the —. **to get — of,** to get to know about. **to raise the —,** to get the money wanted. **up the —,** moving against the wind. [A.S. *wind.*]

**wind** (*wīnd*), **(wound, wind'-ing),** *v.* to coil round; to turn round; to have a

bending course; to insinuate (oneself). **winding-engine,** *n.* an engine for hoisting (coal, etc.) out of a mine. **winding-sheet,** *n.* a sheet wrapped round a corpse. **wind-up,** *n.* conclusion. **to — up,** to conclude; to settle affairs (*esp.* a bankrupt's). [A.S. *windan*]

**wind'-lass** (*wĭnd'-*), *n.* a cylinder, worked with a winch or levers, and used in hoisting. [D. *windas.*]

**win'-dow** (*-dō*), *n.* an opening (*usu.* filled with glass in a frame) to admit light. **window-dressing,** *n.* arrangement of articles in a shop-window; (on the Stock Exchange) the presenting of financial affairs in the most favourable light. **window-sash,** *n.* the frame holding the glass panes of a —. [Ic. *vindauga, lit.* wind-eye.]

**Windsor-chair,** *n.* a plain, wooden chair. **Windsor-soap,** *n.* a scented soap. [< *Windsor* (Berkshire).]

**wine,** *n.* the fermented juice of the grape; a similar liquor produced from other fruits. **wine-biscuit,** *n.* one eaten with —. **wine-cooler,** *n.* a vessel for cooling bottles of wine. **wine-press,** *n.* an apparatus for pressing the juice out of grapes. **wi'-ny,** *adj.* tasting like —. **spirit of —,** alcohol. [A.S. < L. *vīnum.*]

**wing,** *n.* an organ of flight; the outlying portion of a building, army, etc.; the side of the stage (in a theatre): *v.* **(winged, wing'-ing),** to fly; to wound in the —, arm, or shoulder. **wing-case,** *n.* a horny covering of the wings of beetles, etc. **wing-shot,** *n.* a shot at a flying bird. **on the —,** in flight. **under the — of,** under the protection, or patronage, of. **wingèd words,** eloquent speech or writing. [Ic. *vængr.*]

**win'-now** (*-nō*), **(-nowed, -now-ing),** *v.* to separate grain from chaff by wind; to fan; to sift. [A.S. < **wind.**]

**win'-some** (*-sum*), *adj.* pleasant; agreeable; attractive. [A.S. < *wynn,* joy.]

**win'-ter,** *n.* the cold season of the year: *v.* **(-tered, -ter-ing),** to pass or spend the winter. **winter-gardens,** *n. pl.* a kind of large conservatory, *esp.* one where public entertainments are given. **winter-quarters,** *n. pl.* the place where an army is stationed in —; one's — residence. **win'-try,** *adj.* [A.S. *winter.*]

**Win'-ton.,** L. *Wintoniensis,* of Winchester: the signature of the Bishop of Winchester.

**wipe (wiped, wi'-ping),** *v.* to clean by rubbing; (with *out*) to efface, or destroy completely: *n.* the act of wiping; a blow; a gibe. [A.S. *wīpian.*]

**wire,** *n.* a thread of metal; a telegraph wire; a telegram: *v.* **(wired, wi'-ring),** to bind, or snare, with —; to telegraph. **wire'-draw-ing,** *n.* the making of —; the tedious extension of an argument. **wire'-less,** *adj.* without a —. **wireless telegraphy,** telegraphy conducted (without wires) by means of what are called Hertzian (electric) waves: the ether conducts electrical vibrations overhead, and the ground, or the earth, acts as a return medium. **wireless station,** a station for wireless telegraphing. **wire-puller,** *n.* one who has a secret influence over affairs (*esp.* in politics). **wire-worm,** *n.* a very fine, slender species of worm. **wire-wove,** *n.* fine, glazed writing-paper. **wi'-ry,** *adj.* made of, or like, —; sinewy; strong. **wi'-ri-ness,** *n.* **live —,** one along which an *elec.* current is passing. [A.S. *wīr.*]

**Wis.** or **Wisc.,** Wisconsin (U.S.A.).

**wise** (*wīz*), *adj.* having understanding, or good sense. **wis'-dom** (*wĭz'-*), *n.* **wisdom-tooth,** *n.* a molar, *usu.* not appearing till a person is adult. [A.S. *wīs.*]

**wise'-a-cre** (*wīz'-ā-kĕr*), *n.* a pretender to wisdom. [G. *Weissager,* a prophet.]

**wish,** *n.* a desire; something desired: *v.* **(wished, wish'-ing),** to desire. **wish-bone,** or **wishing-bone,** *n.* same as **merry-thought,** *q.v.* **wish'-ful,** *adj.* desirous; eager. [A.S. *wȳscan.*]

**wisp,** *n.* a small bundle (of hair, straw, hay, etc.). [? < root of **whip.**]

**wist'-ful,** *adj.* thoughtful; longing. [< root of **wit.**]

**wit,** *n.* understanding; keenness of intellect; gifts of lively expression; a person so gifted. **wit'-less,** *adj.* silly. **wit'-ling,** *n.* one who pretends to —. **wit'-ti-cism** (*-tĭ-sizm*), *n.* a smart saying. **wit'-ting-ly,** *adv.* knowingly. **wit'-ty,** *adj.* having —; amusing. **wit'-ti-ness,** *n.* **at one's wits' end,** in a state of great perplexity. **to live by one's wits,** to have no regular profession. **to —,** namely; that is to say. [A.S. *witan,* to know.]

**witch,** *n.* a woman who practises sorcery. **witch'-craft,** *n.* the art of witches. **witch-doctor,** *n.* (among savages) a medicine-man. **witch'-er-y** (*-ĕ*), *n.* en-

chantment; fascination. **witch–finder,** *n.* (formerly) one who made a business of detecting witches. [A.S. *wicce.*]

**witch–elm.** *See* **wych–elm.**

**with-** (*with-*), *pref.* [A.S.] against; back.

**with-draw'** (*with-*), **(-drew', -drawn', -draw'-ing),** *v.* to draw, or take, back; to retire; to retract. **with-draw'-al,** or **-ment,** *n.* act of withdrawing.

**withe** (*wĭth*, or *with*), *n.* a flexible twig (*esp.* of willow). [A.S. *withig*, willow.]

**with'-er** (*with'-*), **(-ered, -er-ing),** *v.* to fade; to perish. **with'-er-ing,** *adj.* (of speech) very severe and reproachful. [<root of **weather.**]

**with'-ers** (*with'-ĕrz*), *n. pl.* (of a horse) the joining of the shoulder-bones. **wither–wrung,** *adj.* hurt in the —. [A.S. *wither*, against.]

**with-hold'** (*with-*), **(-held', -hold'-ing),** *v.* to hold or keep back.

**with-stand'** (*with-*), **(-stood', -stand'-ing),** *v.* to resist.

**with'-y** (*with'-ĭ*, or *with'-*), *n.* same as **withe.**

**wit'-ness,** *n.* testimony; one who has seen, or been present; one who gives evidence; proof: *v.* **(-nessed, -ness-ing),** to give evidence; to be a — of. **witness–box,** *n.* the place in a court of law where a — stands. [A.S. <*witan*, to know.]

**wiz'-ard** (*-ĕrd*), *n.* a sorcerer; a magician. **wiz'-ard-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* the art of the —. [**wise**+*-ard*, intensive suffix.]

**wiz'-en** (*-n*), *adj.* withered; shrivelled. [A.S. *wisnian*, to wither.]

**W. long.,** west longitude.

**W.N.W.,** West-north-west.

**W.O.,** War Office.

**woad** (*wōd*), *n.* a plant whose leaves yield a blue dye. [A.S. *wād.*]

**wob'-ble** (*-l*), **(-bled, -bling),** *v.* to move unsteadily; to shift (in purpose, or opinions): *n.* [Imit.]

**woe** (*wō*), *n.* heavy grief; disaster. **woe'-be-gone,** *adj.* looking very sad; weighed down with sorrow. **woe'-ful** (less correctly, **wo'-**), *adj.* full of —; piteous; paltry. [A.S. *wā.*]

**wold** (*wōld*), *n.* a wood; a hill; (*pl.*) a range of hills. [A.S. *weald.*]

**wolf** (*wŏŏlf*), *n.* (*pl.* **wolves**), a ravenous quadruped of the dog kind; a rapacious or cruel person. **wolf–fish,** or **sea–wolf,** *n.* a large, fierce fish. **wolf'-ish,** *adj.* like a —; ravenous. **wolf's–bane,** *n.* aconite, a poisonous plant. **to keep the — from the door,** to save from hunger and want. [A.S. *wulf.*]

**wom'-an** (*wŏŏm'-an*), *n.* (*pl.* **wom'-en** [*wĭm'-en*]), a grown-up person of the female sex; (collectively) women. **wom'-an-hood,** *n.* the state of a woman; women. **wom'-an-ish,** *adj.* characteristic of, or befitting, a —; (as applied to a man) weak and unmanly. **wom'-an-ly,** *adj.* like, or befitting, a —. **wom'-an-li-ness,** *n.* **woman–suffrage,** *n.*, *see* **suffrage. women's rights,** (as now claimed by many women) social and political equality with men. [A.S. *wĭfman.*]

**wom'-bat** (*wom'-*, or *woom'-*), *n.* a pouched mammal of Australia and Tasmania. [<*womback*, the native name.]

**won'-der** (*wun'-*), *n.* the feeling moved by something strange or remarkable; an extraordinary person or thing: *v.* **(-dered, -der-ing),** to marvel; to be doubtful. **won'-der-ful,** *adj.* causing —; strange. **won'-der-ful-ly,** *adv.* astonishingly; exceedingly. **won'-der-ment,** *n.* astonishment; that which astonishes. **won'-drous** (*-drŭs*), *adj.* marvellous: *adv.* exceedingly. **a nine days' —,** something that people — at, and talk about, for a short time. [A.S. *wundor.*]

**won't** = will not.

**wont** (*wunt*), *adj.* used; accustomed: *n.* custom; habit. **won'-ted,** *adj.* accustomed. [A.S. *wunian*, to dwell.]

**woo** (**wooed, woo'-ing**), *v.* to court; to make love to; to ask for, or solicit, eagerly. **woo'-ing,** *n.* [A.S. *wōgian.*]

**wood** (*wŏŏd*), *n.* timber; a collection of trees; a barrel; (*mus.*) wind-instruments of —. **wood'-bine,** *n.* the wild honeysuckle; a cheap cigarette. **wood'-cock,** *n.* a bird of the snipe kind. **wood'-craft,** *n.* skill in forestry, tree-planting, or the chase. **wood'-cut,** *n.* an engraving on —; a print from it. **wood'-ed,** *adj.* **wood'-en,** *adj.* made of —; awkward; stupid. **wood'-land,** *n.* land covered with trees. **wood'-man,** *n.* one whose work is in woods (*esp.* in felling trees). **wood'-peck-er,** *n.* a bird which *pecks* holes in the bark of trees in search of insects. **wood–pigeon,** *n.* the wild pigeon, living in woods. **wood–pulp,** *n.* wood crushed into a pulp, for making into paper and cardboard. **wood'-y,** *adj.* made of, or abounding with, —. [A.S. *wudu.*]

**woof,** *n.* same as **weft,** *q.v.*

**wool** (*wŏŏl*), *n.* the soft hair of sheep, etc.; short, crisp hair; the hairy covering of plants. **wool—combing,** *n.* the process of combing, *i.e.*, laying the strands of wool straight (*esp.* to form worsted). **wool—gathering,** *n.* idle dreaming: *adj.* **wool'-len,** *adj.* made of —: *n.* cloth of —; (*pl.*) woollen goods. **wool'-ly,** *adj.* composed of, or like, —. **wool'-li-ness,** *n.* **woolly—head,** *n.* a negro. **wool'-sack,** *n.* a sack or bag of wool; the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, where he presides. **fleecy —,** loosely twisted yarn, for knitting. **Shetland —,** a fine worsted. [A.S. *wull.*]

**word** (*wĕrd*), *n.* a single part of speech; a term; talk; information; command; promise; (*pl.*) disputation: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to put into words. **word—book,** *n.* a dictionary. **word—building,** *n.* the formation of words from a root-word. **word'-ing,** *n.* expression in words. **word—painter,** *n.* a writer able to describe very vividly. **word—painting,** or **—picture,** *n.* a graphic description. **word'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* abounding in words; expressed in too many words. **word'-i-ness,** *n.* **in a —,** very briefly. **the Word,** the Scriptures; the Son of God. **to eat one's words,** to take back what one has said. **to have words with,** to quarrel with. [A.S. *word.*]

**work** (*wĕrk*), *n.* something done or to be done; labour; one's employment; a literary, or musical, composition; (*pl*) a place where — is done; mechanism; fortifications: *v.* (**worked, work'-ing**), to labour; to be, or keep, employed; to operate; to effect; to ferment; to bore (a way); to act upon (one's feelings); to navigate (a ship); to embroider. **work'-a-day,** *adj.* relating to work; toilsome; prosy. **work—box,** *n.* a box holding materials for needlework. **work'-er,** *n.* one who works; an industrious person; a bee. **work'-house,** *n.* a house for paupers. **working—class,** *n.* people who — with their hands. **working—man,** or **work'-man,** *n.* an artisan; a mechanic. **work'-man-like,** *adj.* befitting a workman; skilful. **work'-man-ship,** *n.* style of —; skill; product of —. **work—shy,** *n.* (*pl.* **—shies**), a loafer: *adj.* afraid of, or disliking, —. **to — one's passage,** to serve as a sailor, instead of paying passage-money. **to — out,** to solve (a problem); to exhaust (the products of a mine). **to — up,** to excite; to fabricate; to manufacture. [A.S. *weorc,* work.]

**world** (*wĕrld*), *n.* the earth; a heavenly body; the universe; the present life; one's sphere of action or existence; irreligious people. **world'-ling,** *n.* one who is absorbed in the affairs of this world. **world'-ly** (*-lĭ*), *adj.* relating to this —; unspiritual. **world'-li-ness,** *n.* **world—wide,** *adj.* extensive as the —. **all the —,** everything; everybody. **for all the —,** exactly. **world without end,** eternally. [A.S. *weoruld.*]

**worm** (*wĕrm*), *n.* a creeping animal; a grub; the thread of a screw; a short screw; a spiral pipe; a ligament under a dog's tongue; a wretched creature; (*pl.*) parasites in the bowels; the disease caused by them: *v.* (**wormed, worm'-ing**), to insinuate (oneself); to wriggle forward; to extort (a secret); to wind spirally; to cut a dog's —. **worm—cast,** *n.* earth thrown out by a —. **worm—eaten,** *adj.* having holes made by the gnawing of worms. **worm'-y** (*-ĭ*), *adj.* containing, or resembling, a —; full of worms; mean; grovelling. [A.S. *wyrm.*] [[A.S. *wermōd.*]

**worm'-wood** (*wĕrm'-*), *n.* a bitter plant.

**wor'-ry** (*wur'-rĭ*), *n.* anxiety: *v.* (**-ried, -ry-ing**), to be very anxious; to bother; to tear with the teeth. **wor'-ri-er,** *n.* [A.S. *wyrgan,* to strangle.]

**wor'-ship** (*wĕr'-*), *n.* adoration; religious service; devotion; excessive admiration; idolizing; a title of honour: *v.* (**-shipped, -ship-ping**). **wor'-ship-ful,** *adj.* worthy of reverence or high respect. **wor'-ship-per,** *n.* [**worth**+*ship.*]

**worst** (*wĕrst*), *adj.* evil in greatest degree: *n.*: *v.* (**-ed, -ing**), to defeat. [A.S. *wyrst.*]

**worst'-ed** (*wŏŏst'-*), *n.* a woollen yarn, used in knitting, and for making cloth: *adj.* made of —. [<*Worsted,* a village near Norwich, where first made.]

**wort** (*wĕrt*), *n.* beer in process of fermenting; a kind of cabbage. [A.S. *wyrt,* a plant.]

**worth** (*wĕrth*), *n.* value; excellence; merit: *adj.* having the value of; meriting; possessing. **worth'-less,** *adj.* without —. **wor'-thy** (*-thĭ*), *adj.* having —; deserving; befitting: *n.* a person of —; a notable person. **wor'-thi-ly,**

*adv.* **wor'-thi-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *weorth.*]
**would-be,** *adj.* pretending to be.
**would'-n't** (*wŏŏd'-*), = would not.
**wouldst** (no apostrophe).
**wound** (*woond*), *n.* a hurt; an injury: *v.* **(-ed, -ing),** to make a —; to hurt the feelings of. [A.S. *wund.*]
**W.R.,** West Riding (of Yorkshire).
**wrack** (*rak*), *n.* sea-weed cast on the shore; shipwreck; ruin. [A.S. *wrecan,* to drive, expel.] [[? Scand.]
**wraith** (*rāth*), *n.* a ghost; an apparition.
**wran'-gle** (*rang'-gl*), **(-gled, -gling),** *v.* to quarrel noisily; to dispute (*esp.* angrily): *n.* **wran'-gler,** *n.* one who wrangles; (at Cambridge University) a candidate placed in the highest class in the examination for mathematical honours. **senior wrangler,** (discontinued since 1909) the first on the list of wranglers. [<root of **wring.**]
**wrap** (*rap*), **(wrapped, wrap'-ping),** *v.* to fold (up or round): *n.* a shawl, or scarf. **wrap'-per,** *n.* that which —; a woman's loose outer garment. **to be wrapped up in,** to be devoted to, or absorbed in. [<root of **lap.**]
**wrath** (*räth, röth,* or *râth*), *n.* violent anger. **wrath'-ful,** *adj.* [A.S. *wrāth.*]
**wreak** (*rēk*), **(wreaked, wreak'-ing),** *v.* to inflict (vengeance, etc.). [A.S. *wrecan,* to drive, to avenge.]
**wreath** (*rēth*), *n.* a crown or circlet (of flowers, leaves, etc.). **wreathe** (*rēth*), **(wreathed, wreath'-ing),** *v.* to entwine (as a wreath). [A.S. *wrǣth.*]
**wreck** (*rek*), *n.* destruction (*esp.* of a ship); ruin; one whose health is broken: *v.* **(wrecked, wreck'-ing). wreck'-age,** *n.* the broken remains of a ship, etc., which has been wrecked. **wreck'-er,** *n.* one who lures ships to destruction, and plunders the wreckage. [<root of **wrack.**] [[A.S. *wrænna.*]
**wren** (*ren*), *n.* a very small song-bird.
**wrench** (*rench*), *n.* a sudden, violent twist; an implement to turn a bolt: *v.* **(wrenched, wrench'-ing).** [A.S. *wrencan,* to twist, turn.]
**wrest** (*rest*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to twist (from) by force; to extort; to pervert. **wres'-tle** (*res'-l*), **(-tled, -tling),** *v.* to grapple with; to struggle: *n.* [A.S. *wrǣstan,* to twist.]
**wretch** (*rech*), *n.* a very unhappy or wicked person. **wretch'-ed,** *adj.* miserable. [A.S. *wræcca,* an outcast.]
**wrig'-gle** (*rig'-l*), **(-gled, -gling),** *v.* to twist (the body) about: *n.* [A.S. *wrigian,* to strive.]
**wring** (*ring*), **(wrung, wring'-ing),** *v.* to twist forcibly; to strain; to distress; to extort. **wring'-er,** *n.* a machine with rollers, used to press water out of washed clothes. **wringing-wet,** *adj.* very wet. [A.S. *wringan.*]
**wrin'-kle** (*ring'-kl*), *n.* a fold or crease (*esp.* in the face, and caused by age): *v.* **(-kled, -kling).** [A.S. *wrincle.*]
**wrin'-kle** (*ring'-kl*), *n.* a useful hint. [A.S. *wrenc,* a trick.]
**wrist** (*rist*), *n.* the joint uniting the hand and the arm. **wrist'-band,** *n.* the part of the sleeve which covers the —. [A.S. *wrist.*]
**writ** (*rit*), *n.* a writing; a legal document; a summons; an order to elect. **Holy Writ,** the Bible. [<root of **write.**]
**write** (*rīt*). **(wrote, writ'-ten, wri'-ting),** *v.* to use pen, or pencil, in setting down words; to do literary work; to communicate by letter; to impress. **wri'-ter,** *n.* an author; a clerk. **writers' cramp,** cramp of the muscles of the hand, caused by holding a pen, etc. **wri'-ting,** *n.* a document; an inscription. **Writers to the Signet,** (in Scotland) a body of solicitors. [A.S. *wrītan.*]
**writhe** (*rīth*), **(writhed, writh'-ing),** *v.* to twist about (as in pain). [A.S. *wrīthan,* to twist.]
**wrong** (*rong*), *adj.* not right; incorrect: *n.* an act of injustice: *v.* **(wronged, wrong'-ing),** to treat unjustly. **wrong'-ful,** *adj.* causing wrong; unjust. **wrong'-head-ed,** *adj.* obstinately —. [<**wring.**] [*wrāth.*]
**wroth** (*röth*), *adj.* very angry. [A.S.
**wrought** (*rät*), *adj.* worked; made. [< root of **work.**]
**wry** (*rī*), *adj.* twisted; crooked. **wry'-neck,** *n.* a small bird, allied to the woodpecker. [A.S. *wrigian,* to twist.]
**W.S.,** Writer to the Signet. [Union.
**W.S.P.U.,** Women's Social and Political
**W.Va.,** West Virginia (U.S.A.).
**wych-elm** (*wich-*), *n.* a kind of elm, with drooping branches. [A.S. *wice.*]
**wynd** (*wīnd*), *n.* (in Sc.) a narrow alley or lane in a town. [A.S. *windan,* to wind.]
**Wyo.,** Wyoming (U.S.A.).
**wy'-vern** (*wī'-*), *n.* (in heraldry) a winged, two-legged dragon. [O.F.<L. *vīpĕra,* a viper.]

## X

**X,** the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet. At beginning of a word sounded as *z*, elsewhere as *ks*. **X,** ten. ***x,*** (in Algebra) an unknown quantity.

**x.d.,** or **ex div.,** = *ex dividend*, with the dividend deducted. [L. *ex*, out.]

**X-rays,** *n. pl.* same as **Röntgen rays,** *q.v.* **X-ray der-ma-ti'-tis,** *n.* a painful and malignant eruption of the skin caused by X-rays.

**xe'-non** (*zē'-*), *n.* a gas somewhat like argon and helium, found in very minute quantities in the air. [Gr. *xĕnŏs*, strange.]

**Xmas,** or **Xtmas,** (no full stop) Christmas.

**xy'-lo-nite** (*zī'-lō-nīt*), *n.* a form of celluloid (*q.v.*) resembling horn, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., used for small articles. [Gr. *xŭlŏn*, wood.]

**xy'-lo-phone** (*zī'-lō-fōn*), *n.* a musical instrument consisting of wooden bars, decreasing in size, freely suspended, and struck with a wooden hammer. [Gr. *xŭlŏn*, wood + *phōnē*, sound.]

## Y

**Y,** the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet.

**y.,** or **yr.,** year. [tity.

*y,* (in algebra) the second unknown quan-

**yacht** (*yŏt*), *n.* a light, swift-sailing vessel, propelled either by sails or steam, used for pleasure or boat-racing. [D. *yagt*.]

**ya-hoo'** (*yâ-*), *n.* a name given by Swift (1667—1745), in "Gulliver's Travels" (1726), to a race of brutes having the form of men; a rough, boorish person.

**Yah-veh',** or **Yah-weh'** (*-vā'*), *n.* Jehovah. [H.]

**yak,** *n.* a kind of ox. **yak lace,** a heavy, coarse lace made from the silky hair of the yak, or an imitation of it. [Tibetan.]

**yam,** *n.* a plant, and the large edible tuber produced by it, growing in tropical countries; the sweet potato. [Po. < West African.]

**Yan'-kee,** *n.* a nickname for an inhabitant of the U.S.A. [? < an Indian pronunciation of F. *les Anglais*, the English.]

**yapp,** *n.* a form of binding for books, in which the leather extends loosely over the edges of the cover, and forms a protection to the edges of the leaves. [< Mr. *Yapp*, the inventor, about 1850.]

**yard,** *n.* a measure of length (3 feet or 36 inches); a cross-beam of a mast (of ship). **yard-arm,** *n.* either half of a ship's yard, from the mast to the outer end. [A.S. *gyrd*, a staff, rod, yard.]

**yard,** *n.* an enclosed space of ground near a house. [A.S. *geard*, an enclosure.]

**yarn,** *n.* thread spun from natural fibres, as wool, etc. (*esp.* for weaving); a long, spun-out story or narrative. **to spin a —,** to tell a long (and often improbable) story. [A.S. *gearn*, yarn.]

**yash'-mak,** *n.* the veil worn by Mohammedan women in public. [Ar.]

**yat'-a-ghan** (*-gan*), *n.* a long Turkish dagger or sabre. [T.]

**yawl,** *n.* a boat (*usu.* rowed by 4 or 6 oars); a jolly-boat; a fishing-boat. [D. *jol*.]

**yawn (yawned, yawn'-ing),** *v.* to gape; to open wide: *n.* [A.S. *gānian*, to yawn.]

**ye,** the. [The *y* represents the old A.S. *th*, which was a letter nearly like Y.]

**yea** (*yā*), *adv.* yes; verily. [A.S. *gēa*.]

**year** (*yēr*), *n.* the period of one revolution of the earth round the sun (about 365¼ days). **year'-ling,** *n.* a beast one year old. **year'-ly,** *adj.* and *adv.* once a year. **calendar —,** any twelve consecutive months. **civil** (or **legal**) **—,** Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. [A.S. *gēar*.]

**yearn** (*yērn*), **(yearned, yearn'-ing),** *v.* to have an eager desire (for); to long (after). **yearn'-ing,** *n.* longing (for); tenderness; pity. [A.S. *georn*, eager.]

**yeast** (*yēst*), *n.* the froth of beer in fermentation (used in the making of dough for bread). **yeast'-y** (*-i*), *adj.* frothy; like foam. [A.S. *giest*.]

**yelk,** *see* **yolk.**

**yel'-low** (*-lō*), *n.* a colour like that of gold; the emblem of jealousy and ill-feeling: *adj.* **yellow book,** or **yellow paper,** an official report of the French Government, corresponding to the English blue-book. **yellow fever,** black-vomit, a highly dangerous and contagious fever of tropical countries, caused by the bite of a gnat which infects the blood with a minute germ or microbe. **yellow jack,** yellow fever; a flag of a yellow colour flown over a fever-hospital, or by a ship when in quarantine. **yellow literature, yellow press,** newspapers, etc., which in various ways create scares and sensations, and cause bad feeling between ourselves and other countries. **yellow peril,** the undesirable influence of Mongolian nations, called the yellow races (*esp.*

Chinese), on the civilization, politics, and social life of Europeans, by mixing with them in trade, commerce, and government; the fear that the yellow races, by imitation of western civilization, will become predominant in the world. [A.S. *geolu*.]

**yen,** *n.* a Japanese coin (both gold and silver) worth about 2*s.* 0½*d.* [Japanese.]

**yeo'-man** (*yō'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-men**), (in Old Eng. law) a freeholder; a small farmer or landowner; a steward on an estate; an officer in the King's household; one of the yeomanry. **yeo'-man-ry** (*-rĭ*), *n.* the body of yeomen collectively; volunteer cavalry. **Yeoman of the Guard,** a member of the body-guard of the sovereign; a **beefeater,** *q.v.* **yeoman service,** powerful aid, support, or help; long and faithful service. [O.E. *yoman*, also *yemen* < ?]

**yes'-ter-day,** *n.* the day before to-day. **yes'-ter,** *adj.* preceding the present, as in **yester eve, yester night, yester year.** [A.S. *giestran-dæg*.]

**yew** (*yū*), *n.* a large evergreen tree of the pine kind, with spreading branches. [A.S. *īw*.]

**Yid'-dish,** or **Yed'-dish,** *n.* a kind of modern slang Hebrew, containing many words of German origin, spoken by the Jews from Central Europe. [< G. *jüdisch*, Jewish.]

**yield** (*yēld*), **(-ed, -ing),** *v.* to give up; to give way; to produce: *n.* amount yielded; product. **yield'-ing,** *adj.* giving way; unresisting: *n.* [A.S. *gieldan*, to pay.] [ciation.

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**yo'-del,** *n.* same as **jo'-del,** *q.v.*

**yoke,** *n.* that which connects or binds; a bond; a frame of wood binding two oxen together for drawing; a similar frame for carrying two pails; a sign of subjection; a pair or couple (*esp.* of oxen); a part of a shirt, a lady's dress, etc., across the shoulders, back and front. **yoke-fellow,** or **-mate,** *n.* a companion (*esp.* in labour). [A.S. *geoc*.]

**yo'-kel,** *n.* a countryman or rustic. [< root of **yoke**.]

**yolk** (*yōk*), or **yelk,** *n.* the yellow part of the contents of an egg. **yolk-sack,** or **yelk-sack,** *n.* (of a young fish, a tadpole, etc.) a bladder-like attachment containing food for the creature until it can feed for itself. [A.S. *geolu*, yellow.]

**Yom Kip'-pur** (*kĭp'-ŭr*, or *kĭ-poor'*), *n.* the Jewish day of Atonement, the most sacred day of the Jewish year, devoted to fasting and prayer, held on the 10th Tishri, or Tisri (in October). *See Leviticus* xvi., 29—34. [H.]

**yore,** *n.* old time. **of yore,** ancient; anciently. [A.S. *geāra*, long ago.]

**york'-er,** *n.* (in cricket) a ball pitched just under the batsman's bat. [? <]

**you'll,** = **you will.**

**young** (*yung*), *adj.* having lived only a short time; not yet arrived at full age, or maturity: *n.* child; offspring; young persons. **young'-ling,** *n.* a young person or animal. **young'-ster,** or **young'-ker** (*yung'-*), *n.* a young fellow. **young blood,** persons full of freshness and vigour. [A.S. *geong*, young.]

**yours,** not **your's.**

**youth** (*yooth*), *n.* the state or time of being young; a young person; the period from childhood to manhood. **youth'-ful,** *adj.* young; fresh and vigorous, as in youth. **youth'-ful-ness,** *n.* [A.S. *geogoth*, youth.]

**Yule** (*yool*), *n.* Christmas. **Yule'-tide,** *n.* Christmas time. **yule-log,** *n.* a large log of wood used for a Christmas fire. [A.S. *gēol*.] [Association.

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## Z

**Z,** the 26th and last letter of the alphabet.

***z,*** the third unknown quantity in algebra.

**za'-ny** (*zā'-nĭ*), *n.* a comical fellow; a buffoon. [I. *zani* < *Giovanni*, John.]

**za-ri'-ba** (*-rē'-*), or **-re'-,** *n.* a camping-place (*esp.* in the Soudan) sheltered by thorny bushes, and often fortified. [Ar.]

**zeal** (*zēl*), *n.* great earnestness; ardour; eagerness; enthusiasm. **zeal'-ous** (*zel'-ŭs*), *adj.* full of zeal; ardent; very earnest. **zeal'-ot** (*zel'-ŭt*), *n.* one filled with zeal; an enthusiast; a fanatic. [F. < L. < Gr. *zēlŏs*, ardour.]

**ze'-bra** (*zē'-bră*, not *zĕb'-*), *n.* a quadruped of the horse kind, finely striped. **zebra wolf,** a species of striped Tasmanian wolf. **zebra wood,** a hard, and beautifully striped wood from Guiana, used in making high-class furniture. [Po. < African.] [India. [Native.]

**ze'-bu,** *n.* the domestic, humped ox of

**Zech.,** *Zechariah*, one of the Books of the Old Testament.

***Zeit'-geist*** (*tzīt'-gīst*), *n.* the spirit of the time, or age; prevailing opinion. [G.]

**zem-in-dar'**, *n.* (in India) a land-owner who pays the land-tax direct to the government. **zem'-in-da-ry** (*-dă-rĭ*), *n.* the land owned by a zemindar. [I.]

**zemst'-vo**, *n.* a Russian provincial and district council, composed of landed proprietors and representatives of artisans and peasants. [Rus.]

**ze-na'-na** (*-nâ'-*), (less correctly, **za-**), *n.* the women's apartments in an Indian house; a kind of stuff woven with soft silk on one side and woollen on the other. **zenana mission,** a Protestant Christian mission to the women of India, conducted by women missionaries. [P. = of, or belonging to, women.]

**Zend—A-ves'-ta**, *n.* the sacred writings of the ancient Persians. [<*Zend*, an ancient Persian dialect.]

**ze'-nith** (*zē'-nĭth*, or *zĕn'-*), *n.* the highest point; the point in the sky exactly overhead; the height of success or prosperity. [F. < Sp. < Ar.]

**Zeph.**, *Zephaniah*, one of the Books of the Old Testament.

**zeph'-yr** (*zef'-ĕr*), *n.* the west wind; a soft, gentle breeze; thin, light, wool or worsted fabric, called **zephyr—cloth.** [F. < L. < Gr. *zephŭros*, the west wind ]

**ze'-ro**, *n.* (*pl.* **-roes**), a cypher; the sign 0, signifying nothing; the lowest point, degree, or stage of anything; the point 0 on the thermometer (32° F. below freezing point). [I. < Ar. *sifr*, a cipher.]

**zest**, *n.* that which gives a taste; a relish; keen enjoyment of anything: *adj.* [F. < L. < Gr. *schizō*, I cleave, divide.]

**zig'-zag**, *n.* and *adj.* (a line) turning sharply in and out with sharp corners: *v.* (**-zagged, -zag-ging**), to form with short turns; to turn sharply backward and forward. [Imit.]

**zil'-lah**, *n.* one of the districts into which India is divided for Government purposes. [Hind.]

**zinc**, *n.* a soft, bluish-white metal. **zinc—white**, *n.* zinc oxide used as a pigment. [G. *Zink.*]

**zin-gal-ine'** (*-ēn'*), *n.* a kind of muslin. [?]

**zin'-ga-ro** (*zĭng'-gă-rō*, not *zĭng-gâ'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **-ri** [*-rē*]), [I.] a gipsy.

**Zi'-on-izm** (*-izm*), *n.* a national movement among the Jews to obtain a settlement in Palestine. **Zi'-on-ist**, *n.* one who favours, or takes part in, this movement. [<Mount *Zion*, at Jerusalem.]

**zith'-er** (or **zith'-ern**), *n.* a flat, stringed musical instrument of the harp kind. [L. < Gr. *kithăra*, a lyre, or harp.]

**zo'-di-ac** (*-dĭ-*), *n.* the belt in which lies the ecliptic, *i.e.*, the sun's apparent annual path in the sky. **signs of the zodiac,** the twelve constellations (represented by, and named after, animals) which mark the twelve divisions of the zodiac. [F. < L. < Gr. *zōŏn*, an animal.]

**Zoll'-ver-ein** (*tsol'-vĕr-īn*), *n.* a German customs-union; a union of the various States of the German Confederation for the maintenance of uniform rates of duties on imports from other countries, and for free trade among themselves. [G. *Zoll*, a toll + *Verein*, union.]

**zone**, *n.* a belt or girdle; one of the five great belts (N. and S. Frigid, N. and S. Temperate, and Torrid) into which the earth is divided according to climate; any continuous tract with special characteristics. [F. < L. < Gr. *zōnē*, a belt.]

**Zoo, The**, a familiar name for the Zoological Gardens, London, or any similar collection of animals.

**zo-ol'-o-gy** (*-jў*), *n.* the science of animal life. **zo-o-log'-i-cal** (*-lŏj'-*), *adj.* **zo-ol'-o-gist** (*-jĭst*), *n.* one who is versed in —. **zoological gardens,** a place where wild animals, birds, and reptiles are kept for study and show. [Gr. *zōŏn*, animal + *lŏgŏs*, a word, discourse.]

**zo'-on, a**, *n.* (*pl.* **zo'-a**), an animal. [Gr.]

**zo'-o-phyte** (*-fīt*, not *zoo'-fīt*), *n.* an animal-plant, or a plant-like animal. [F. < Gr. *zōŏn*, animal + *phŭtŏn*, a plant]

**zouave** (*zwâv*, or *zoo-âv'*), *n.* a soldier of the French light infantry; a kind of lady's jacket. [Algerian.]

**Zu'-lu** (*zoo'-loo*), *n.* one of the Kafir tribes of South Africa. [S. African.]

**zy'-mic** (*zĭ'-mĭk*), *adj.* relating to fermentation. **zy-mot'-ic,** *adj.* relating to, or caused by, fermentation. **zymotic disease,** any disease (such as small-pox, malaria, typhoid fever, etc.) caused by the introduction into the body, and the multiplication there, of a living disease-germ called a **zyme** (*zīm*). **zy-mo'-sis**, *n.* fermentation; an infectious or contagious disease. [Gr. *zūmē*, leaven.]

# APPENDIX.

## *SELECT LIST OF CLASSICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL NAMES.*

*Many familiar names will be found in the body of the Book.*

**A-by'-dos** (*ă-bī'-dŏs*), a town in Egypt, famed for a temple of O-si'-ris; a town on the Hel'-les-pont, famous for the loves of He'-ro and Le-an'-der.

**A-cha'-ia** (*ă-kā'-yă*), a province of Ancient Greece. [*tes, p.* 190.

**A-cha'-tes** (*ă-kā'-tēz*), *see* ***fidus Acha-***

**Ach'-er-on** (*ăk'-ĕr-ŏn*), a river of the lower world; the lower world itself.

**A-chil'-les** (*ă-kil'-lēz*), son of Pe'-leus (*-lūs*) and The'-tis, the bravest of the Greek warriors at the siege of Troy, and the hero of Homer's *Il'-i-ad*. He was invulnerable, except in his right heel. He slew Hec'-tor, was wounded by an arrow shot by Par'-is, which hit him in his vulnerable spot, and died of the wound.

**Ac-tæ'-on** (*ăk-tē'-ŏn*), a famous hunter who, having seen Di-a'-na and her nymphs bathing, was turned by the goddess into a stag, and afterwards torn to pieces by his own dogs. [Ha'-des.

**Æ'-a-cus** (*ē'-ă-kŭs*), one of the judges in

**Æ'-geus** (*ē'-jūs*, or *ē'-jē-ŭs*), a king of Athens who drowned himself in the sea at the supposed loss of his son.

**Æ-ne'-as** (*ē-nē'-ăs*), the son of An-chi'-ses (*ăn-kī'-sēz*), whom he rescued after the siege of Troy, and the hero of Virgil's *Æ-ne'-id* (*ē-nē'-*), a Latin poem in which his adventures after the Tro'-jan War are told. [*p.* 10.

**Æ'-o-lus** (*ē'-ō-lŭs*), *see under* **Æolian,**

**Æs'-chy-lus** (*ēs'-kĭ-lŭs*, or *ĕs'-*), the first great tragic poet of Greece: died about 456 B.C. [*see p.* 10.

**Æs-cu-la'-pi-us** (*ēs-kū-lā'-pĭ-ŭs*, or *ĕs-*),

**Ag-a-mem'-non,** King of My-ce'-næ (*mī-sē'-nē*), and leader of the Greek army against Troy.

**A-gla'-ia** (*ă-glā'-yă*) = the bright one: one of the Three Graces, *see p.* 237; *see also* **Char'-i-tes,** *p.* 767.

**A'-jax** (*ā'-jăks*), next to A-chil'-les, the bravest of the Greek heroes in the Tro'-jan War: famous for his strength, warlike skill, and beauty. Being unsuccessful against U-lys'-ses in the contest for the arms of Achilles, he killed himself.

**Al-ces'-te** (*ăl-sĕs'-tē*), or **Al-ces'-tis,** wife of Ad-me'-tus: she sacrificed her life for her husband, but was brought back from the lower world by Her'-cu-les.

**Al-ex-an'-der,** surnamed "the Great," King of Mac-e-do'-ni-a (*măs-*), and conqueror of Asia (356—323 B.C.).

**Am'-mon,** a title of Ju'-pi-ter; the Egyptian god of the Sun, having a temple at Thebes.

**Am-phi'-on** (*-fī'-ŏn*), son of Jupiter and An-ti'-o-pe (*-tī'-*), and husband of Ni'-o-be (*nī'-ō-*). He received a lyre (harp) from Mer'-cu-ry, on which he played so skilfully, that at the sound even stones were moved.

**Am-phi-tri'-te** (*-fĭ-trī'-tē*, not *-trīt*), wife of Nep'-tune, and goddess of the sea.

**A-nab'-a-sis** (Gr. = an expedition inland), an account, by the Greek historian Xen'-o-phon (*zen'-ō-fŏn*), of the expedition of Cy'-rus the younger against his brother Ar-ta-xerx'-es (*-zĕrks'-ēz*) the Second, King of Persia.

**An'-dro-cles** (*an'-drŏ-klēz*, not *an-drŏk'-ĕlz*) or **An'-dro-clus,** a Roman slave condemned to be slain by wild beasts, but saved by a lion from whose paw he had formerly extracted a thorn.

**An-drom'-a-che** (*-ă-ke*), wife of Hec'-tor, the hero of Troy.

**An-drom'-e-da,** the daughter of Ce'-pheus (*sē'-fūs*): she was rescued from a sea-monster by Per'-seus (*-sūs*).

**An-tig'-o-ne** (*ăn-tĭg'-ō-nē*. not *ăn'-tĭ-gōn*), a faithful daughter of Œ'-di-pus (*ē'-dĭ-pŭs*), King of Thebes.

**Aph-ro-di'-te** (*ăf-rō-dī'-tē*, not *-dīt*), the Greek goddess of love and beauty. Called Ve'-nus by the Romans.

**A'-pis,** the bull of Mem'-phis (*-fĭs*), worshipped by the ancient Egyptians.

**A-pol'-lo,** the son of Zeus (*zūs*) and La-to'-na; the sun-god (**Phœ'-bus** [*fē'-*]); the god of medicine, poetry, music, and the flocks.

**A-rach'-ne** (*ă-răk'-nē*), a maiden of Lyd'-i-a (*lĭd'-ĭ-ă*), expert in weaving and with the needle. She challenged Min-er'-va to a trial of skill, was defeated, and by her changed into a spider.

**Ar-ca'-di-a** (*-kā'-*), a country in the south of ancient Greece peopled by hunters and shepherds: the ancient poets made this country the home of innocence and happiness.

**A'-res** (*ā'-rēz*), the Latin name for the god of war: called by the Greeks Mars.

**Ar'-go-nauts,** the Greek heroes who went with Ja'-son to Col'-chis (*kŏl'-kis*) in search of the Golden Fleece.

**Ar-i-ad'-ne** (*ăr-ĭ-ăd'-nē*), daughter of Mi'-nos (*mī'-*): she guided The'-seus (*thē'-sŭs*) out of a labyrinth in Crete.

**Ar-is-ti'-des** (*-tī'-dēz*, not *ă-rĭs'-tĭ-*), surnamed the Just, a statesman and general of Athens: died about 468 B.C.

**Ar-is-toph'-a-nes** (*-tŏf'-ă-nēz*), the greatest of the Greek comic poets.

**Ar-is-tot'-el-es** (*-ēz*), or **Ar-is-tot'-le** (*-tŏt'-ĕl*), a great Greek philosopher, and disciple of Pla'-to: lived 4th cent. B.C.

**As-pa'-si-a** (*as-pā'-shĭ-ă*, or *-zĭ-ă*), a celebrated, accomplished, and beautiful Greek woman of the time of Per'-i-cles (*pĕr'-ĭ-klēz*), 5th cent. B.C.

**As-tar'-te** (*-tē*), a Syrian goddess corresponding to the Roman Ve'-nus.

**At-a-lan'-ta** (*-tă*), an Arcadian princess noted for her fleetness in running.

**A'-te** (*ā'-tē*), the Greek goddess of mischief and strife.

**A-the'-na,** or **A-the'-ne,** the Greek goddess of arts, science, knowledge, and just wars, and guardian of the city of Athens: corresponding to the Roman Min-er'-va.

**Ath-e-næ'-um** (*ăth-ĕ-nē'-ŭm*), in ancient Greece, the name given to any temple dedicated to A-the'-ne (or afterwards to Min-er'-va); later, a college or institution for higher education.

**At-lan'-tis,** a fabled island in the Atlantic, N.W. of Africa, said to have been sunk in the sea.

**At'-ro-pos** (*-rŏ-pŏs*), one of the Three Fates or **Par'-cæ** (*q.v.*) who cut the thread of life.

**Au'-ge-as** (*aw'-jē-ăs*), or **Au-gi'-as** (*aw-jī'-ăs*), a king of E'-lis, in Greece, the cleansing of whose stables was one of the Labours of Her'-cu-les.

**Au-ro'-ra** (*aw-rō'-ră*), the goddess of the dawn: the Greek E'-os (*ē'-ŏs*, or *ē'-ōs*).

**Au-tol'-y-cus** (*aw-tol'-ĭ-kŭs*), a son of Her'-mes (*-mēz*), noted for his robberies, and for his power of making himself invisible.

**Av'-a-lon,** in Celtic mythology, the land of the blessed.

**A-ver'-nus** (*ă-vĕr'-nŭs*), a lake near Vesu'-vi-us, said to be one of the entrances to the lower world; the lower world itself.

**Bac-chan'-tes** (*bă-kan'-tēz*), or **Bac'-chæ** (*băk'-ē*), priestesses of Bac'-chus.

**Bac'-chus** (*băk'-ŭs*), the god of wine, called by the Greeks Di-on-y'-sus (*dī-ŏn-ī'-sus*).

**Bel-ler'-o-phon** (*bĕl-lĕr'-ŏ-fŏn*), son of Glau'-cus (*glō'-kus*), King of Cor'-inth: he rode the winged horse Peg'-a-sus, and killed the Chi-mæ'-ra (*kĭ-mē'-ră*).

**Bel-lo'-na** (*-lō'-nă*), the Roman goddess of war, and the companion or sister of Mars.

**Bœ-o'-ti-a** (*bē-ō'-shĭ-ă*), a district of northern Greece: the inhabitants were noted for their dulness of wit.

**Bo'-re-as** (*bō'-*), the north wind.

**Bu-ceph'-a-lus** (*bū-sef'-ă-lus*), the favourite war-horse of Alexander the Great.

**By-zan'-ti-um** (*bĭ-zăn'-shĭ-ŭm*, or *bĭ-zăn'-tĭ-*), a city on the Bosphorus, now Constantinople.

**Cad'-mus,** the mythical founder of Thebes in Greece: he introduced the alphabet into Greece.

**Cal'-chas** (*kăl'-kăs*), the wisest of the Greek soothsayers at the siege of Troy: he advised the Greeks to construct a large, wooden horse, and hide some soldiers in it. [epic poetry.

**Cal-li'-o-pe** (*kăl-lī'-ō-pē*), the Muse of

**Cal-yp'-so** (*kal-ĭp'-sō*), a nymph who ruled the island upon which U-lys'-ses was shipwrecked: she detained him for seven years. [Cyrus the Great.

**Cam-by'-ses** (*kam-bī'-sēz*), the father of

**Can-da'-ce** (*kan-dā'-sē*), Queen of the Ethiopians.

**Cap-i-to'-li-um** (*kap-ĭ-tō'-lĭ-*), the Temple of Jupiter and the Citadel at Rome.

**Cas-san'-dra** (*kăs-san'-dră*), a daughter of Pri'-am, King of Troy: she was a prophetess whom no one believed.

**Cas'-tor and Pol'-lux** (*kas'-tŏr, pol'-lŭks*), twin brothers, sons of Jupiter, often called the Di-os-cu'-ri (*dī-ŏs-kū'-rī*): Castor was a noted tamer of horses, Pollux was a skilled boxer.

**Ce'-crops** (*sē'-*), the most ancient king of At'-ti-ca, and founder of Athens.

**Cer'-ber-us** (*sĕr'-bĕr-us*), the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the lower world.

**Ce'-res** (*sē'-rēz*), the Roman goddess of

agriculture, especially of the cultivation of corn: same as the Greek De-me'-ter.

**Char'-i-tes** (*kăr'-ĭ-tēz*), the Graces—the goddesses (daughters of Jupiter) who were supposed to confer grace, beauty, and joy upon human beings.

**Cha-ron** (*kā'-rŏn*), the son of Er'-e-bus: he was the ferryman of the lower world, and conveyed the souls of the dead across the river Styx (*stĭks*).

**Cha-ryb'-dis** (*kă-rĭb'-*). *see* **Scyl'-la** (*sĭl'-*).

**Chi-mæ'-ra** (*kĭ-mē'-ră*) = a she-goat; a fire-breathing monster having a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body. It was killed by Bel-ler'-o-phon.

**Chi'-ron** (*kī'-rŏn*), one of the wisest of the Centaurs.

**Cim-mer'-i-i** (*sĭm-mĕr'-ĭ-ī*), a mythical people, supposed to dwell in a land enveloped in mists: hence, "Cimmerian darkness."

**Cir'-ce** (*sĕr'-sē*), daughter of He'-li-os (the sun), famous for her magic arts. U-lys'-ses, in his wanderings, came to the island where she lived: she gave his men a drink that changed them into swine.

**Cle-o-pa'-tra** (*klē-ō-pā'-tră*, not *-păt'-*), the beautiful queen of Egypt who was beloved by Mark Antony: she died 30 B.C., aged 39 years.

**Cli'-o** (*klī'-ō*), the Muse of history.

**Clo'-tho** (*klō'-thō*), one of the **Fates** (*q.v.*), the spinner of the thread of life.

**Clyt-æm-nes'-tra** (*klĭt-ĕm-nĕs'-tră*, or *klī-tĕm-*), the wife of Ag-a-mem'-non.

**Cly'-tie** (*klī'-tē*, or *klī'-tĭ-ē*), a nymph beloved by A-pol'-lo, and changed into a heliotrope (some say, a sunflower).

**Co'-mus** (*kō'-*), the god of joy and mirth, represented as a wingèd youth.

**Cor-y-ban'-tes** (*kŏr-ĭ-ban'-tēz*), priests of the goddess Cyb'-e-le (*sĭb'-ĕ-lē*) or Rhe'-a: they worshipped her with wild dances to the sound of cymbals.

**Crœ'-sus** (*krē'-*), a king of Lyd'-i-a, famous for his immense wealth, which brought him no happiness.

**Cu'-pid**, or **Cup-i'-do** (*kŭp-ī'-dō*), the god of love (called E'-ros by the Greeks): usually the companion of his mother, Ve'-nus (in Gr. Aph-ro-di'-te).

**Cyb'-e-le** (*sĭb'-ĕ-lē*), the "great mother of the gods" (called by the Greeks Rhe'-a).

**Cyn'-thi-a** (*sĭn'-thĭ-ă*), one of the names of Di-a'-na, the goddess of the moon.

**Dæ'-da-lus** (*dē'-dă-*), in Greek legend, a sculptor and architect: he made wings for himself and his son I'-ca-rus (*ī'-kă-*, or *ĭk'-ă-*), but the sun melted the wax by which the wings of Icarus were fastened to his body, and he fell into the sea and was drowned.

**Dam'-o-cles** (*dam'-ō-klēz*), a flatterer of Di-o-ny'-si-us the tyrant, who, at a feast to which he invited him, caused a sword to be hung, point downwards, over his head, by a single horsehair, to teach him that seeming happiness and prosperity are not free from anxiety.

**Da'-mon** (*dā'-mon*) and **Phin'-ti-as** (*fĭn'-tĭ-ăs*, less correctly, **Pyth'-i-as** [*pĭth'-*]), two noble youths of Syr'-a-cuse, who were models of faithful friendship.

**Dan'-a-e** (*dăn'-ā-ē*), the mother of Per'-seus (*-sūs*).

**Daph'-ne** (*dăf'-nē*), a beautiful maiden beloved by A-pol'-lo: she was changed into a laurel.

**Del'-phi** (*dĕl'-fī*), a town in ancient Greece, the seat of the temple and oracle of A-pol'-lo.

**De-me'-ter** (*dē-mē'-tĕr*), *see* **Ce'-res.**

**De-mos'-then-es** (*dē-mŏs'-thĕn-ēz*, not *-mŏs-thē'-nēz*), the most celebrated of the Greek orators, 385—322 B.C.

**Deu-ca'-li-on** (*dū-kā'-lĭ-*), son of Pro-me'-theus (*-thūs*): he saved himself and his wife in a flood.

**Di-a'-na** (*dī-ā'-nă*, or *dī-ăn'-ă*, or *dē-ā'-nă*), twin-sister of A-pol'-lo: the goddess of the moon and hunting.

**Di'-do** (*dī'-dō*), daughter of Be'-lus, King of Tyre: she is said to have founded Car'-thage: she fell in love with Æ-ne'-as, but not finding her love returned, killed herself.

**Di-og'-en-es** (*dī-ŏj'-ĕn-ēz*), a celebrated Greek philosopher (412—323 B.C.), who lived in a tub to show his disdain of the luxuries of life.

**Di-o-me'-des** (*dī-ō-mē'-dēz*), a famous hero who fought against Troy.

**Di-o-ny'-si-us** (*dī-ŏ-nĭ'-shĭ-ŭs*), **the tyrant** of Syr'-a-cuse, 430—367 B.C.

**Di-o-ny'-sus** (*dī-ŏ-nī'-sus*), the Greek name for Bac'-chus (*q.v.*).

**Di-os-cu'-ri** (*dī-ŏs-kū'-rī*), *see* **Cas'-tor** and **Pol'-lux**, *p.* 766.

**Ech'-o** (*ĕk'-ō*), a wood-nymph who was incessantly talking: she pined away for love of Nar-cis'-sus until there was nothing left but her voice.

**En-dym'-i-on** (*en-dĭm'-ĭ-ŏn*), a beautiful youth who was beloved by Di-a'-na (or

Se-le'-ne [the moon]): she kept him in perpetual sleep.

**E'-os,** *see* **Au-ro'-ra,** *p.* 766.

**Er'-a-to** (*ĕr'-ă-tō*, not *ē-rā'-*), the Muse of love poetry.

**Er'-e-bus** (*ĕr'-ĕ-bŭs*, not *ē'-rĕ-*), son of Cha'-os: the god of darkness and of the region leading to the lower world.

**E'-ros** (*ē'-rŏs*), *see* **Cu'-pid,** *p.* 767.

**Eu-men'-i-des** (*ū-mĕn'-ĭ-dēz*), the **Furies** (*q.v.*). [Three Graces.

**Eu-phros'-y-ne** (*ū-frŏs'-ĭ-nē*), one of the

**Eu-rip'-i-des** (*ū-rĭp'-ĭ-dēz*), a celebrated tragic poet of Athens (480—406 B.C.).

**Eu-ro'-pa** (*ū-rō'-pă*), daughter of King A-ge'-nor (*-jē'-*): Jupiter, in the form of a bull, carried her to Crete.

**Eu-ryd'-i-ce** (*ū-rĭd'-ĭ-sē*, not *ū'-rĭ-dīs*), the wife of Or'-pheus (*ŏr'-fūs*), *q.v.*: he visited the lower world to bring her back to earth. [poetry and music.

**Eu-ter'-pe** (*ū-tĕr'-pē*), the Muse of lyric

**Flo'-ra,** the Roman goddess of spring-time and flowers.

**Fu'-ries** (*fū'-rĭz*), three goddesses of vengeance, called by the Greeks Eu-men'-i-des (=the gracious ones): the Greeks dreaded them so much that they durst not mention them by name.

**Gan-y-me'-des** (*găn-ĭ-mē'-dēz*), or **Gan'-y-mede** (*-mēd*), a beautiful youth, carried off by the eagle of Jupiter to be cup-bearer to the gods.

**Ge'-ry-on** (*jē'-rĭ-on*), a monster with three heads: Hercules slew him and carried off his cattle.

**Hec'-tor** (*hĕk'-tŏr*), eldest son of Pri'-am, King of Troy: the bravest of the Trojan warriors: slain by A-chil'-les.

**Hec'-u-ba** (*hĕk'-ū-bă*), wife of Pri'-am, King of Troy: she suffered great misfortunes after the capture of Troy.

**Hel'-e-na,** or **He-le'-ne** (*-lē'-nē*), usually called Helen of Troy: she was a beautiful maiden, and become wife of Men-e-la'-us (*-lā'-us*), King of Spar'-ta: Paris carried her off, and this abduction was the chief cause of the Tro'-jan War.

**Hel'-i-con** (*hĕl'-ĭ-kŏn*), a range of mountains in Bœ-o'-ti-a (*bē-ō'-shĭ-ă*), the abode of A-pol'-lo and the Muses.

**He'-li-os** (*hē'-lĭ-ŏs*), the Greek name for the sun-god. *See* **Phœ'-bus,** and also **A-pol'-lo.**

**He'-ra,** the queen of O-lym'-pus and wife of Zeus: corresponding to the Roman **Ju'-no,** wife of Jupiter, *see p.* 769.

**Her'-cu-les** (*hĕr'-kū-lēz*), or in Greek **Her'-a-cles** (*-ă-klēz*), *see p.* 265.

**Her'-mes** (*hĕr'-mēz*), son of Ju'-pi-ter: called by the Romans **Mer'-cu-ry,** *q.v.*

**Her-mi'-o-ne** (*hĕr-mī'-ŏ-nē*, not *hĕr'-mĭ-ōn*), the beautiful daughter of Men-e-la'-us (*-lā'-us*) and Hel'-e-na.

**He'-ro,** a priestess of Ve'-nus at Ses'-tos: beloved by **Le-an'-der,** *see p.* 769.

**He-rod'-o-tus** (*hē-rŏd'-ŏ-tŭs*), the earliest Greek historian, 484—424 B.C.

**He-si'-o-ne** (*hē-sī'-ō-nē*), daughter of Lao'-me-don, King of Troy: she was rescued by Her'-cu-les from a sea-monster.

**Hes-per'-i-des** (*-dēz*), *also* **Hes'-per-us,** or **Hes'-per,** *see under* **Hes-pe'-ri-an,** *p.* 267. [Latin name for Jerusalem.

**Hi-er-o-sol'-y-ma** (*hī-ĕr-ō-sŏl'-ĭ-mă*), the

**Hip-po-cre'-ne** (*-pō-krē'-nē*), a fountain near Mt. Hel'-i-con, sacred to the Muses, produced by the wingèd horse, Peg'-a-sus, striking the ground with his hoof.

**Hip-pol'-y-te** (*-ĭ-tē*), daughter of Mars, and queen of the Am'-a-zons: to obtain her girdle was one of the 12 labours of Her'-cu-les. Hip-pol'-y-tus was her son.

**Ho-me'-rus** (*hŏ-mē'-rŭs*), or **Ho'-mer** (*hō'-*), the great Greek epic poet (lived probably about 850 B.C.), author of the *Il'-i-ad* (*-ĭ-*) and the *Od'-ys-sey* (*ŏd'-ĭs-sĭ*).

**Hor'-ace** (*hŏr'-ăs*), a great Roman poet (65—8 B.C.).

**Ho'-ræ** (*hō'-rē*), The Hours, the Greek goddesses of the Seasons.

**Hy'-a-des** (*hī'-ă-dēz*) = the Rainers, seven nymphs, who were turned into stars. When they rise with the sun, rainy weather is supposed to follow.

**Hy-a-cin'-thus** (*hī-*), a beautiful youth beloved by A-pol'-lo: accidentally slain by a blow from a quoit. From his blood sprang the hyacinth flower.

**Hy'-bla** (*hī'-blă*), one of three towns in Sicily noted for the production of honey.

**Hy-met'-tus** (*hī-*, or *hĭ-*), a mountain near Athens, noted for marble and honey.

**Hy-per-ĭ'-on** (*hī-pēr-ĭ'-ŏn*, or *hĭp-pĕr'-ĭ-*, often in Eng. *hī-pē'-rĭ-on*), one of the Ti'-tans, father of He'-li-os or the Sun.

**I-ac'-chus** (*ī-ăk'-ŭs*), an Athenian name for Bac'-chus.

**I'-ca-rus** (*ī'-kă-rŭs*, or *ĭk'-ă-*), *see under* **I-ca'-ri-an,** *p.* 289.

**I'-da** (*ī'-dă*), a mountain range near Troy.

**Il'-i-um** (*ĭl'-ĭ-*), or **Il'-i-on,** a poetical name for Troy.

**I'-no** (*ī'-nō*), the name of a sea-goddess.

**I'-o** (*ī'-ō*), a daughter of a king of Ar'-gos, beloved by Ju'-pi-ter, and changed by He'-ra into a white heifer.

**I-o-la'-us** (*ī-ō-lā'-ŭs*), the companion and charioteer of Her'-cu-les.

**Iph-i-gen-i'-a** (*ĭf-ĭ-jĕn-ī'-ă*, or, as in Gr., *-jē'-nĭ-*, not *-jĕn'-ĭ-*), daughter of Ag-a-mem'-non, King of My-ce-næ (*mī-sē'-nē*), in Greece: she became the priestess of the goddess Ar'-te-mis or Di-a'-na.

**I'-ris**, the swift-footed messenger of the gods, and the goddess of the rainbow.

**Ix-i'-on** (*ĭks-ī'-ŏn*), a king of Thes'-sa-ly: as a punishment for making love to He'-ra, Zeus ordered him to be chained to an ever-revolving wheel in the lower regions.

**Ja-nic'-u-lum** (*jă-nĭk'-ū-lŭm*), one of the seven hills on which ancient Rome was built.

**Ja'-nus** (*jā'-nŭs*, not *jăn'-*), an old Roman deity who presided over the beginning and ending of everything. Represented with one face in front and another on the back of his head. His temple in the Fo'-rum at Rome was only open in the time of war.

**Ja'-son** (*jā'-sŏn*), a famous Greek hero, the husband of Me-de'-a, and the leader of the **Ar-go'-nauts**, *p.* 766.

**Ju'-no** (*joo'-nō*), called He'-ra by the Greeks: daughter of Sat'-urn, wife of Ju'-pi-ter, and queen of the gods.

**Lach'-e-sis** (*lăk'-ē-sĭs*), one of the three Par'-cæ (*-sē*) or Fates: she fixed the length of the thread of life.

**La'-das** (*lā'-dăs*), a swift runner of Alexander the Great.

**La-oc'-o-on** (*lā-ŏk'-ō-ŏn*, not *lā'-ō-koon*), a priest of A-pol'-lo at Troy. He and his two sons were killed by serpents.

**La'-ti-um** (*lā'-shĭ-ŭm*), an ancient country of Italy, in which Rome was situated.

**La-to'-na** (*lā-tō'-na*), called Le'-to (*lē'-tō*) by the Greeks: the mother of A-pol'-lo and Di-a'-na.

**Le-an'-der** (*lē-ăn'-dĕr*), a youth of A-by'-dos (*-bī'-*), who loved **He'-ro** (*q.v.*), and swam the Hel'-les-pont every night to visit her. He perished in a storm, and when Hero saw his corpse on the beach, she threw herself into the sea.

**Le'-da** (*lē'-dă*), wife of Tyn-da'-reus (*tĭn-dă'-rūs*), King of Spar'-ta, and mother of Cas'-tor and Pol'-lux. Zeus, in the form of a swan, came to see her.

**Le-on'-i-das** (*lē-ŏn'-ĭ-dăs*, or *-ō'-nĭ-*), King of Spar'-ta (491-480 B.C.). With 300 Spartans he defended the Pass of Ther-mop'-y-læ (*-mŏp'-ĭ-lē*) against a large Persian army led by Xerx'-es (*zĕrks'-ēz*). Leonidas and most of his men were slain.

**Lu'-na** (*loo'-nă*), the goddess of the moon.

**Ly-cur'-gus** (*lī-kŭr'-gŭs*, or *lĭ-*), a famous law-giver of the Spartans (9th cent. B.C.).

**Ma'-ia** (*mā'-yă*, or *mī'-ă*), the mother of Mer'-cu-ry, and the eldest and most beautiful of the Plei'-a-des.

**Mars** (*märz*), the Roman god of war, called by the Greeks A'-res: son of Ju'-pi-ter and Ju'-no: he was also the god of shepherds, husbandry, and seers.

**Mar'-sy-as** (*mär'-sĭ-ăs*), a musician who challenged A-pol'-lo to a musical contest. The Muses decided that A-pol'-lo was the victor, and he then flayed Marsyas alive.

**Me-de'-a** (*mē-dē'-ă*), a sorceress who aided Ja'-son in his search for the Golden Fleece, and afterwards became his wife.

**Me-gæ'-ra** (*mē-gē'-ră*), one of the **Furies**, *see p.* 768.

**Me'-los** (*mē'-lŏs*), an island in the Æ-ge'-an Sea, now called Mi'-lo (*mē'-lō*). Here was found the celebrated statue called the "Venus of Milo."

**Mel-pom'-en-e** (*mĕl-pŏm'-ĕn-ē*), the Muse of tragedy.

**Mem'-non** (*mĕm'-nŏn*), an Ethiopian prince, son of Ti-tho'-nus and E'-os: he was slain by A-chil'-les at the siege of Troy. An immense marble statue at Thebes in Egypt, called after him (but which really represents Am-en-o'-phis, King of Egypt) gives forth sounds when struck by the rays of the rising sun.

**Men-e-la'-us** (*mĕn-ĕ-lā'-ŭs*), King of Spar'-ta and husband of the beautiful **Helena** (*see p.* 768), and father of Her-mi'-o-ne (*-mī'-*).

**Mer-cu'-ri-us** (*mĕr-kū'-rĭ-ŭs*), or Mer'-cu-ry, called Her'-mes by the Greeks, son of Ju'-pi-ter and Ma'-ia. The messenger of the gods, and the god of commerce and trade.

**Mi'-das** (*mī'-dăs*), King of Phryg'-i-a (*frĭj'-ĭ-ă*). Bac'-chus gave him the power to turn everything he touched into gold: he afterwards told him to bathe in the river Pac-to'-lus (*păk-tō'-*), and the power would leave him. For stating that Pan made better music than A-pol'-lo, the latter changed his ears into those of an ass.

**Mi'-lo** (*mī'-lō*), or **Mi'-lon,** a celebrated athlete of Cro-to'-na (now Cortona), 79 miles S.E. of Florence.

**Mil-ti'-a-des** (*mĭl-tī'-ă-dēz*), a celebrated Athenian general, who defeated the Persians at the battle of Mar'-a-thon, 490 B.C.

**Min-er'-va** (*mĭn-ĕr'-vă*), also called by the Greeks A-the'-na, or Pal'-las A-the'-ne, or simply Pallas. *See p.* 431.

**Mi'-nos** (*mī'-nŏs*), a king and law-giver of Crete: after his death he became a judge in the lower world.

**Mne-mos'-y-ne** (*nē-mŏs'-ĭ-nē*), the goddess of memory and mother of the Muses.

**Mu'-sæ** (*mū'-zē*), the nine Muses, daughters of Ju'-pi-ter and Mne-mos'-y-ne (*nē-mŏs'-ĭ-nē*), who presided over poetry, arts, and sciences.

**Na'-i-a-des** (*nā'-ĭ-ă-dēz*), or **Na'-iads** (*nā'-yădz*), the nymphs of springs, rivers, and lakes, *see p.* 454.

**Nar-cis'-sus** (*när-sĭs'-ŭs*), a beautiful youth who fell in love with his own reflection in the water: he pined away, and was changed into the flower bearing his name.

**Ne-me'-a** (*nē-mē'-a*), a valley in Ar-go'-lis where Her'-cu-les slew a lion.

**Ne-re'-i-des** (*nē-rē'-ĭ-dēz*, or *nē'-rē-ĭ-dēz*), or **Ne'-re-ids** (*nē'-re-ĭdz*), the fifty daughters of Ne'-reus (*-rūs*) who were the sea-nymphs of the Mediterranean.

**Nes'-tor,** King of Py'-los (southern Greece), noted for his wisdom, eloquence, and forethought.

**Ni-cæ'-a** (*nī-sē'-ă*), a city in Asia Minor, the meeting-place of a great Council of the Church, A.D. 325.

**Nox** (*nŏks*), called **Nyx** (*nĭks*) by the Greeks, the daughter of Cha'-os and the goddess of night.

**O-cc'-a-nus** (*ō-sē'-ă-nŭs*, not *ō-shĭ-ā'-*), the god of the water that the ancients supposed to surround the earth like a vast river.

**Od-ys-se'-a** (*ŏd-ĭs-sē'-ā*), or **Od'-ys-sey,** and **O-dys'-seus** (*-dĭs'-sūs*), *see p.* 479.

**Œ'-di-pus** (*ē'-dĭ-pŭs*), a king of Thebes, who unwittingly slew his father. He answered the riddle of the Sphinx.

**O-lym'-pus** (*ō-lĭm'-pŭs*), a mountain in N.E. Greece, sacred to the gods.

**Om'-pha-le** (*ŏm'-fă-lē*), a queen of Lyd'-i-a, whom Her'-cu-les served as a slave.

**Ops,** the Roman goddess of plenty and fertility.

**O-res'-tes** (*ŏ-rĕs'-tēz*), son of Ag-a-mem'-non, whose murder he avenged.

**O-ri'-on** (*ō-rī'-ŏn*, not *ō'-rĭ-*), a giant and mighty hunter, beloved by Di-a'-na.

**Or'-pheus** (*ŏr'-fūs*), the son of A-pol'-lo and husband of Eu-ryd'-i-ce (*ū-rĭd'-ĭ-sē*). He played so skilfully on the lyre that not only were wild beasts made tame, but the trees and rocks followed him. When his wife died from the sting of a serpent, he followed her to Ha'-des to bring her back, but failed to do so, because (contrary to Plu'-to's orders), he looked back to see if she were following, and so lost her for ever.

**O-si'-ris** (*ō-sī'-rĭs*), the chief Egyptian god, and husband of I'-sis (she corresponded to the Greek I'-o): he was the first to introduce civilization and agriculture into Egypt.

**Os'-sa** (*ŏs'-să*), a mountain near O-lym'-pus. The giants tried to reach heaven, and to do so piled mount Os'-sa on mount Pe'-li-on, but Ju'-pi-ter destroyed them with his thunderbolts, and buried them under Mt. Et'-na.

**Pac-to'-lus** (*păk-tō'-lus*), a small river in Lyd'-i-a, whose sands contained much gold from Mi'-das having washed in its waters. [*see above.*

**Pal'-las,** the Greek name of **Min-er'-va,**

**Par'-cæ** (*pär'-sē*), The **Fates,** *see p.* 185.

**Par'-is,** son of Pri'-am, King of Troy, and Hec'-u-ba. He decided the dispute in favour of Ve'-nus as to whether Ju'-no, Min-er'-va, or Ve'-nus was the most beautiful. He carried off Hel'-en-a, wife of King Men-e-la'-us, and so caused the Trojan War (about 1260 B.C.).

**Par-nas'-sus,** a mountain near Del'-phi (near Corinth), sacred to the gods.

**Par'-the-non** (*pär'-thĕ-nŏn*), the name of the temple of Min-er'-va at Athens.

**Pa-tro'-clus** (*pă-trō'-klŭs*), the friend and companion of A-chil'-les.

**Pel-as'-gi** (*pĕl-ăs'-gī*, not *-jī*), the earliest inhabitants of Greece.

**Pe'-li-as** (*pē'-lĭ-ăs*, or *pē-lī'-*), King of I-ol'-cus, in Thes'-sa-ly. He sent his nephew, Ja'-son, to seek the Golden Fleece. After Jason's return, Pelias was slain by his own daughters. [511.

**Pe'-li-on,** *see* **Os'-sa** (*above*), and also *p.*

**Pel-op-on-ne'-sus,** the ancient name of the peninsula forming the southern portion of Greece (now the Mo-re'-a).

**Pen-a'-tes** (*pĕn-ā'-tēz*), *see* ***lares,*** *p.* 362.

**Pe-nel'-o-pe** (*pē-nĕl'-ō-pē*), wife of U-lys'-ses; the type of a faithful wife and a model of domestic virtues.

**Per'-i-cles** (*pĕr'-ĭ-klēz*), the greatest of Athenian statesmen: died 429 B.C.

**Per-seph'-o-ne** (*pĕr-sĕf'-ō-nē*), *see* **Proser'-pi-na** (*-pĭ-*).

**Per'-seus** (*pĕr'-sūs*), son of Ju'-pi-ter and Dan'-a-e (*-ā-ē*). He slew the gorgon Me-du'-sa, and saved An-drom'-e-da from a sea-monster.

**Pha'-e-thon** (*fā'-ĕ-thŏn*), or **Pha'-e-ton,** son of the sun-god He'-li-os. He attempted to drive the chariot of the sun.

**Phi'-di-as** (*fĭ'-dĭ-ăs*), the greatest of the ancient Greek sculptors: died about 430 B.C. [fire in the lower world.

**Phleg'-e-thon** (*flĕg'-ĕ-thŏn*), a river of

**Phœ'-be** (*fē'-bē*) (*fem.* of **Phœ'-bus** [*p.* 524]), the surname of Di-a'-na as goddess of the moon.

**Pi-e'-ri-a** (*pī-ē'-rĭ-ă*), a district in the north of Greece, the legendary birthplace of Or'-pheus and the Muses.

**Pla'-to** (*plā'-to*), a great Greek philosopher, pupil of Soc'-ra-tes and teacher of Ar-is-tot'-le (429—347 B.C.).

**Plei'-a-des** (*plī'-ă-dēz*), the seven daughters of Atlas and Plei'-o-ne (*plī'-ō-nē*), and the companions of Di-a'-na. They were changed into doves and placed among the stars.

**Plu'-to** (*ploo'-tō*), the god of the lower world. He wore a helmet which rendered him invisible.

**Plu'-tus** (*ploo'-tŭs*), the god of wealth: he was blind. [Ju'-pi-ter.

**Plu'-vi-us** (*ploo'-vĭ-ŭs*), a surname of

**Pol'-lux** (*pŏl'-lŭks*), *see* **Cas'-tor,** *p.* 766.

**Pol-y-hym'-ni-a** (*pŏl-ĭ-hĭm'-nĭ-ă*), the Muse of sacred music.

**Po-mo'-na** (*pō-mō'-nă*), the goddess of fruit-trees and fruit.

**Pom-pe'-ii** (in Lat. *pŏm-pē'-yī*, in Eng. *pōm-pā'-yē*), a city at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius destroyed by an eruption in A.D. 79.

**Po-sei'-don** (*pō-sī'-dŏn*), the Greek god of the sea, corresponding to the Roman god Nep'-tune.

**Pri'-am** (*prī'-ăm*), King of Troy at the time of the Trojan War (about 1260 B.C.).

**Pri-a'-pus** (*prī-ā'-pŭs*), the Greek god of fruitfulness, and the protector of flocks and herds. [**promethean,** *p.* 573.

**Pro-me'-theus** (*prō-mē'-thūs*), *see under*

**Pro-ser'-pi-na** (*prō-sĕr'-pĭ-na*), usually in Eng. **Pros'-er-pine** (*prŏs'-er-pīn*, or *-pĭn*), called by the Greeks **Per-seph'-o-ne** (*pĕr-sĕf'-ō-nē*), the wife of Plu'-to and queen of the lower world. She passed part of the year in the lower world, and part in Olympus. [*p.* 576.

**Pro'-teus** (*prō'-tūs*), *see under* **protean,**

**Psy'-che** (*sī'-kē*), a princess beloved by Cu'-pid: the name is Greek, and means "the soul."

**Pyg-ma'-li-on** (*pĭg-mā'-lĭ-ŏn*), a king of Cy'-prus who fell in love with an ivory statue which he had made: at his request, Aph-ro-di'-te gave it life.

**Pyr'-a-mus** (*pĭr'-ă-mŭs*), the lover of **This'-be,** *p.* 772.

**Py'-thon** (*pī'-thŏn*), a famous serpent that lived in the caves of Mt. Par-nas'-sus, and was slain by A-pol'-lo.

**Re'-mus** (*rē'-mŭs*), the twin brother of **Rom'-u-lus,** *q.v.*

**Rhad-a-man'-thus** (*răd-ă-măn'-thŭs*), son of Ju'-pi-ter: he was one of the three judges of the lower world, the others being his brother Mi'-nos, and Æ'-a-cus (*ē'-ă-kŭs*).

**Rhe'-a** (*rē'-ă*), *see* **Cyb'-e-le,** *p.* 767.

**Rom'-u-lus** (*rŏm'-ū-lŭs*), twin brother of Re'-mus: founder of Rome (753 B.C.), and its first King: died 716 B.C.

**Ros'-ci-us** (*ros'-shĭ-ŭs*, *rŏsh'-yŭs*, or *rŏs'-sĭ-*), a Roman comic actor and friend of Cic'-er-o (*sĭs'-ër-ō*), died 62 B.C.

**Sap'-pho** (*săf'-ō*), a celebrated Greek poetess, who lived about the 6th or 7th century B.C.

**Sar-dan-a-pa'-lus** (*-ă-pā'-lŭs*), the Greek name for As-ur-ba'-ni-pal (*ăs-ŭr-bâ'-nĭ-pâl*), the last king of the Assyrian Empire, 668—626 B.C.

**Sa-tur'-nus** (*sā-tŭr'-nŭs*), in Eng. **Sat'-urn,** called by the Greeks Cro'-nos, *see p.* 637.

**Scyl'-la** (*sĭl'-lă*) and **Cha-ryb'-dis** (*kă-rĭb'-dĭs*), the names of two rocks opposite one another in what is now the Strait of Mes-si'-na (*mĕs-sē'-nâ*). In mythology, Scylla was a sea-monster dwelling in a cave on the Italian shore: Charybdis was a similar monster dwelling on the opposite shore (Si'-ci-ly) who sucked in the sea three times a day, and discharged it as a whirlpool. The Strait here being narrow, navigation was dangerous, and sailors had to be careful, whilst avoiding Scylla, not to be drawn into Charybdis.

**Se-mir'-a-mis** (*sĕ-mĭr'-ă-mĭs*, or *sĕ-mī'-ră-*), the wife of Ni'-nus, the founder of Nin'-e-veh.

**Se-ra'-pis** (*sĕ-rā'-pĭs*), an Eypytian god, afterwards adopted by the Greeks and Romans.

**Sib'-yls** (not **sybils**), certain prophetesses, usually said to be ten in number, who were supposed to be able to influence the gods. The most noted was **Si-byl'-la** (*sĭ-bĭl'-lă*), of Cu'-mæ (*kū'-mē*), a city on on the coast, south of Rome, who was consulted by Æ-ne'-as.

**Si-le'-nus** (*sī-lē'-nŭs*), a foster-father of Bac'-chus, and the leader of the Sat'-yrs.

**Sis'-y-phus** (*sĭs'-ĭ-fŭs*), a king of Cor'-inth noted for his avarice and deceit. In the lower world, he was compelled to roll a large stone continually up a hill: when he reached the top it always rolled down again.

**Soc'-ra-tes** (*sŏk'-ră-tēz*), a noted Greek philosopher: 470 to 399 B.C.

**Sol**, the Roman god of the sun.

**So'-lon** (*sō'-lŏn*), a famous Athenian law-giver, and the most noted of the "Seven Wise Men of Greece," 638—559 B.C.

**Som'-nus** (*sŏm'-nŭs*), the Roman god of sleep: a son of Night and a brother of Death.

**Soph'-o-cles** (*sŏf'-ō-klēz*), one of the great tragic poets of Greece, 495-406 B.C.

**Spar'-ta** (*spär'-tă*), also called Lac-e-dæ'-mon (*lăs-ĕ-dē'-mŏn*), a chief city of the Pel-op-on-ne'-sus: its inhabitants were brave and hardy.

**Styx** (*stĭks*), the Greek name for the chief river of the lower world, over which Cha'-ron (*kā'-rŏn*) ferried the souls of the dead.

**Sy'-rinx** (*sĭ'-rĭnks*), a nymph who was changed by Pan into a reed.

**Tar'-ta-rus** (*tär'-tă-rŭs*, not *-tā'-*), a deep and sunless abyss below the lower world.

**Te-lem'-a-chus** (*tē-lĕm'-ă-kŭs*), a son of U-lys'-ses.

**Terp-sich'-o-re** (*tĕrp-sĭk'-ŏ-rē*), the Muse [of dancing.

**Thal'-es** (*thăl'-ēz*, or *thā'-lēz*), a celebrated Greek philosopher: born about 636 B.C.

**Tha-li'-a** (*thă-lī'-ă*), the Muse of pastoral [and comic poetry.

**The'-seus** (*thē'-sūs*, or *thē'-sē-ŭs*), the Greek hero who slew the Min'-o-taur.

**Thes'-pis** (*thĕs'-pĭs*), an Attic poet, the reputed founder of tragedy.

**The'-tis** (*thē'-tĭs*), a sea-nymph, and mother of A-chil'-les.

**This'-be** (*thĭs'-bē*), a beautiful maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyr'-a-mus: he believed Thisbe had been slain by a lion, and so killed himself under a mulberry tree.

**Ti-re'-si-us** (*tī-rē'-sĭ-ŭs*), a blind sooth-sayer of Thebes.

**Ti-siph'-o-ne** (*tĭ-sĭf'-ō-nē*), one of the **Furies**, *see p.* 768.

**Ti-tho'-nus** (*tī-thō'-nŭs*), a youth beloved by Au-ro'-ra. He received the gift of immortality, but not perpetual youth, and was finally changed into a grass-hopper.

**Tro'-il-us** (*trō'-ĭl-ŭs*), son of Pri'-am, slain by A-chil'-les.

**Troy**, called by the Greeks Il'-i-um. A city of Asia Minor taken by the Greeks after a ten years' siege.

**Tyr-tæ'-us** (*tĕr-tē'-ŭs*), a lame school-master of Athens (7th cent.) who once led the Spartans to victory.

**U-lys'-ses** (*ū-lĭs'-sēz*), called by the Greeks **O-dys'-seus** (*ō-dĭs'-sūs*), *see p.* 479.

**U-ra'-ni-a** (*ū-rā'-nĭ-ă*), the Muse of astronomy.

**Ve'-nus** (*vē'-nŭs*), called by the Greeks Aph-ro-di'-te (*ăf-rō-dī'-tē*), the Roman goddess of beauty and love.

**Ves'-ta** (*vĕs'-tă*), one of the twelve great deities of the Romans: the goddess of hearth and home. Called by the Greeks Hes'-ti-a (*hĕs'-tĭ-ă*)

**Vir'-gil** (*vĕr'-jĭl*), or **Ver'-gil**, one of the great Latin poets, born 70 B.C., died 19 B.C. He wrote the Æ-ne'-id (*ē-nē'-ĭd*), which tells of the wanderings of Æ-ne'-as after the battle of Troy.

**Vul-ca'-nus** (*vŭl-kā'-nŭs*), or **Vul'-can** (*-kăn*), the Roman god of fire and the working of metals.

**Xan-thip'-pe** (*zăn-thĭp'-pē*), the scolding wife of the Greek philosopher, Soc'-ra-tes (*sŏk'-ră-tēz*).

**Xen'-o-phon** (*zĕn'-ŏ-fŏn*), a noted Greek historian and essayist, 430—357 B.C. He wrote the **A-nab'-a-sis**, *see p.* 765.

**Xerx'-es** (*zĕrks'-ēz*), King of Per'-sia, lived 519—464 B.C.

**Ze-no'-bi-a** (*zē-nō'-bĭ-ă*), Queen of Pal-my'-ra (*-mī'-*) in Syr'-i-a (*sĭr'-ĭ-ă*).

**Zeph'-y-rus** (*zĕf'-ĭ-rŭs*), the west wind.

**Zeus** (*zūs*), the chief and greatest of the Grecian gods, called **Ju'-pi-ter** by the Romans, *see p.* 343.

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